Public Service Commission

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Labour & Human Resource Department
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Elementary and Secondary Education

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BS-14

GENERAL GUIDE

MCQs Type

With

job-related
General Knowledge
Islamic Studies
Pak Studies

K.S. DOGAR

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Contents

Part II

General Knowledge inclduing Islamic Studies / History of Pakistan

LABOUR & HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT
PUNJAB WORKERS WELFARE BOARD

ESE (GENERAL) (BS-14)

ON CONTRACT BASIS FOR THE PERIOD OF (05) FIVE YEARS)

09-RJ/2019 / 162-POSTS
(including 05 post reserved for Special Persons, 08 postsreserved for Minority Quota & 24 posts reserved for Women Quota)

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OR
BS Ed. / ADE / B.Ed. (Honors-4years)
ii. Professional qualification of B.Ed. / M.Ed. / M.A. (Edu) (at least 2nd Div).

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Syllabus is as under:-
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(I) 50% questions from General Knowledge including Islamic Studies/History of Pakistan
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1. To appear in test/interview only Original Valid CNIC issued by NADRA will be accepted. No other Identification documentwill be acceptable.

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3. Applicants are advised to read all terms and conditions/ instructions of the Advertisement as well as **"Important Instructions toCandidates" given on PPSC website** carefully in order to submit their Online Applications complete in all respects. The onus/responsibility of correctness of the data given in the On-line Application Form will rest squarely on the candidates.Applicants are required to submit **"On-line Application Form" by the Closing Date which is 18-03-2019 up to 12:00 AM** (Midnight). Applicants should fill in the On-line Application Form carefully in the light of the Guidelines and Instructions mentioned in the Advertisement for the said post and **"Important Instructions to Candidates"**.

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6. For all posts to be filled through written test followed by interview or interview alone, the number of chances shall be restricted tothree. However, if a candidate qualifies the interview but cannot be recommended for appointment due to shortage of vacancies, hischance shall not be considered as availed whereas chance of a candidate who does not qualify the written test or interview shall beconsidered as availed. For the post of Lecturer in Education Department, a candidate who is applicant for more than one subject,shall be allowed three chances in each subject for which he/she is a candidate in accordance with above laid down policy.

7. In case, a candidate claims experience of private firm / entity, he / she must bring proof at the time of interview that the firm / entity isregistered with SECP, Registrar of Firms or any other Regulatory Authority, failing which his / her application shall be rejected.

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11. It is mandatory for Applicants to deposit Rs. 600/- under Head:"C02101-ORGANIZATIONS OF STATE-TEST FEEREALIZED BY THE PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION", in any Branch of State Bank of Pakistan or National Bank of Pakistan or Government Treasury on or before the Closing Date of submission of applications.

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PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING

1. According to ------------, "Teaching is the task of teacher which is performed for the development of a child

(a) T.F Green (b)Burton
(c) Brubacher (d) None of them

2. According to ----------, "Teaching is a process of establishing inter-personal relationships between the teacher and the taught. In this sense, teaching becomes a cooperative act."

(a) Both B & C (b) Burton
(c) Brubacher (d) N. L. Gage

3. ------------ says, "Teaching involves a tirade of elements (the teacher, the pupil, the subject matter) and this tirade is dynamic in quality".

a) Hugh and Duncan (b) Burton
(c) Brubacher (d) Hyman

4. Teaching involves a tirade of elements i. e.-------------------

(a) The teacher and pupil, (b) subject matter
(c) Both A and B (d) None of the above

5. According to ------------, "Teaching is an activity, a unique professional, rational human activity in which one creatively and imaginatively uses himself and his knowledge to promote the learning and welfare of others".

(a) Hugh and Duncan (b) Hugh and Hyman
(c) Brubacher and Duncan (d) None of the Above

6. Teaching is triangular or tripolar process involving.

(a) The teacher and pupil, subject matter
(b) The teacher and pupil, publisher
(c) Both A and B
(d) None of the above

7. The goal of all teaching is a desirable change in behaviour.

a) behaviour (b) syllabus
(c) education (d) N. L. Gage

8. Teaching ------

(a) Is a contact between a mature person and immature one
(b) Is an interactive process.provides information c) All of the Above

9. Teaching is--------------

(a) causing to learn. (b) a direction.
(c) an encouragement. (d) All of the Above

10. Teaching................

(a) stimulates learning
(b) neither provides learning nor guidance
(c) provides guidance
(d) Both A & C

11. Transferring of knowledge from one place to another is called-------.

a) Presentation b) Learning
c) Teaching d) All of above

12. The rules for presenting difficult terms and concepts to make them easy to comprehend in classroom teaching are called-----------------

a) General principles of teaching
b) Psychological principles of teaching
c) Maxims of teaching
d) All of above

13. Maxims of teaching are---------------------.

a) From simple to complex, From known to unknown, From whole to part, From concrete to abstract, from direct to direct
b) From particular to general, From analysis to synthesis
c) From empirical to rationale, From psychological to logical, to follow the nature
d) All of the above

14. Features of good teaching are-----------------------

a) Stimulating b) A matter of drawing out
c) Active process d) All of above

15. The relationship between teaching and learning in view of achieving the objectives is called------------------.

a) Teaching methods b) Teaching strategy
c) Maxims of teaching d) All of above

16. The term strategy has been borrowed from-------------.

a) Philosophical science b) Natural science
c) Military science (technology) d) All of above

17. The ways of implementing a teaching strategy are called?

a) Rules of teaching b) Methods of teaching
c) Maxims of teaching d) Tactics of teaching

18. Types of instructional strategies on the basis of roles of teaching variable are?

a) Teacher Controlled Instructional(TCI)
b) Learner Controlled Instructional(LCI)
c) Group Controlled Instructional(GCI) d)All of above

19. A systematic procedure adopted for the attainment of some specific objectives is called?

a) Strategy b) Maxim
c) Method d) All of above

20. A teaching method which is generally followed in colleges and schools with big classes is -------------.

a) Discussion Method b) Recitation Method
c) Lecture Method d) All of above

21. Which method is an economical teaching method, as large subject content may be taught relatively in small duration?

a) Project method b) Heuristic method
c) Lecture method d) Discussion method

22. This method gives more emphasis on teacher presentation and has no place forthe participation of the students?

a) Project method b) Lecture method
c) Heuristic method d) Discussion method

23. Teacher can employ his full verbal communication and competency in---------------- method?

a) Lecture method b) Project method
c) Heuristic method d) Discussion method

24. ---------- method ignores the individual differences?

a) Project method b) Lecture method
c) Heuristic method d) Discussion method

25. The students remain passive in?

a) Project method
b) b) Heuristic method
c) Discussion method

d) Lecture method

26. Most powerful technique for imprinting material on the mind and moving to longerterm memory is------------.

a) Recitation method b) Project method
c) Heuristic method d) Lecture method

27. The best method for mentally retorted children is----------

a) Project method b) Recitation method
c) Heuristic method d) Lecture method

28. Which is the method in which the discussion is carried by a teaching assistant (TA)?

a) Recitation method b) Discussion method
c) Heuristic method d) Lecture method

29. In Discussion method students gain-------------.

a) Self-confidence b) Cooperation is learned
b) c) Respect for other d) All of above

30. The activities that can be performed in the Discussion method are------?

a) Holding a debate b) Holding a seminar
c) Holding a symposium d) All of above

31. A method in which a small group assembles to communicate with each other,using speaking, listening and nonverbal processes in order to achieveinstructional objectives is called-------------.

a) Recitation method b) Project method
c) Lecture method d) Discussion method

32. The first phase or step in Discussion method is?

a) Phrasing the discussion question b) Choosing the discussion to topic
c) Discussion strategy d) All of above

33. Second step in Discussion method is?

a) Choosing discussion topic b) Phrasing discussion question
c) Outlining the topic d) All of above

34. The third step in Discussion method is?

a) Outlining the topic b) Phrasing discussion question
c) Choosing discussion topic d) All of the above

35. The Fourth step in Discussion method is?

a) Choosing the topic b) Phrasing questions
c) Outlining the Topic d) Planning Discussion Strategy

36. Constraints in Discussion method are?

a) Trade of time b) Class sizes
c) Physical space d) All of above

37. Famous form and type of Discussion method is/are------------------.

a) The symposium
b) The panel discussion, Information group discussion, Formalized group discussion
c) Institutional forms of socialized procedure
d) All of above

38. In this type of discussion, three or more persons present their views on a severalside question or topic--------------------

a) Panel discussion b) Socialized procedure
c) The Symposium d) All of above

39. In which type of discussion, few people with different backgrounds and experience discuss a thing while others listen?

a) Panel discussion b) The symposium
c) Socialized procedure d) All of above

40. In which method of teaching students assimilate and integrate information, they have initially acquired from reading or lecture?
a) Lecture method b) Discussion method
c) Project method d) Heuristic method

41. In which method of teaching there are chances for deviation from the main topic ortheme?
a) Lecture method b) Project method
c) Discussion method d) Heuristic method

42. Which is psychological and economical method of teaching?
a) Lecture method b) Demonstration method
c) Recitation method d) Discussion method

43. Armstrong is the exponent of ----------- strategy of teaching.
a) Lecture method b) Project method
c) Discussion method d) Heuristic method

44. The term "heuristics" has been borrowed from the word "Heurises" which means----------------------?
a) Discover b) Investigate
c) Both a& b d) None of a &b

45. Heuristic Method is based upon the assumption the learner should be told as little as possible and he should be encouraged to learn himself as much as possible. Whose idea was the Heuristic Method of teaching?
a) John Dewey b) Rousseau
c) Aristotle d) Herbert Spencer

46. Pollio and Dankar in 1945 mentioned Heuristic Strategy in the article entitled?
a) Innovative methods b) New method
c) Problem solving d) All of above

47. The limitations of Heuristic method-------------------------------
a) Cannot be used for lower classes b) May be Time consuming
c) Can't be employed on large classes d) All of above

48. What is a problematic act carried to completion in its natural setting?
a) Lecture method
b) Discussion method
c) Project method
d) Recitation method

49. --------------is used to achieve cognitive and affective objectives?
a) Recitation method b) Project method
c) Lecture method d) All of above

50. The project method of teaching has__________ steps?
a) 4 b) 5
c) 6 d) 7

51. The first and second steps in Project method of teaching are?
a) Provision of situation b) Selection of objectives
c) Both a &b d) None of above

52. The third and fourth steps in Project method of teaching are?
a) Planning b) Execution
c) Both a & b d) None of above

53. The Fifth and Sixth steps in the Project method of teaching are-----------.
a) Evaluation b) Recording
c) Both a& b d) None of above

54. Syllabus of advance classes cannot be covered with ---------, as it requires great time.
a) Recitation method b) Lecture method
c) Discussion method d) Project method

55. In which method of teaching students get first hand knowledge or experience in an environment in which they perform certain activity?
a) Lecture method b) Activity method
c) Discussion method d) Project method

56. A manner of dealing with that, which is problematic?
a) Lecture method b) The Problem Solving method
c) Activity method d) Discussion method

57. The problem solving method has _____________ steps?
a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8

58. The first and second steps in problem solving method are?
a) Location b) Explanation
c) Both a &b d) None of a&b

59. The third and fourth steps in problem solving method are?
a) Collection of data b) Evaluation
c) Both a &b d) None of a &b

60. The Fifth and Sixth steps in problem solving method are?
a) Tentative solutions b) Verification of results
c) Both a&b d) None of a &b

61. Problem solving method has _____________ steps?
a) 3 b) 2 c) 1 d) 4

62. The types of problem solving method are?
a) Inductive b) Deductive
c) Both a &b d) None of a & b

63. From particular to general?
a) Deductive b) Inductive
c) Both a &b d) None of a & b

64. From general to particular?
a) Inductive b) Deductive
c) Both a &b d) None of a & b

65. The nature of teaching is-------------.
a) A triangular process b) A chain of activities
c) Intimate contact d) All of above

66. The method which is related to Discussion and recitation is------
a) Lecture method b) Drill method
c) Project method d) Heuristic method

67. Question-answer strategy is known as?
a) Aristotle strategy b) Plato strategy
c) Socratic strategy d) All of above

68. In -----------method of teaching a teacher establishes a chain of learning by linking pervious knowledge with new knowledge?
a) Recitation method b) Lecture method
c) Socratic strategy d) Project method

69. Which are the main types of questions in Socratic strategy?
a) Introductory questions b) Developing questions
c) Recapitulatory questions d) All of above

70. Which questions in Socratic method of teaching are based on previous knowledge which is related to new knowledge?
a) Introductory questions b) Developing questions

c) Recapitulatory questions d) All of above

71. In Socratic method of teaching after introductory question, the questions which are asked?

a) Introductory questions b) Recapitulatory questions
c) Developing questions d) All of above

72. These type of questions provide the situations to practice the learned content?

a) Introductory questions b) Developing questions
c) Recapitulatory questions d) All of above

73. The last type of questions which are asked in Socratic method at the end of teaching are?

a) Introductory questions b) Developing questions
c) Recapitulatory questions d) Evaluatory questions

74. It is very difficult to prepare good questions and arrange them in psychological sequence in ____________ method---------

a) Lecture method b) Recitation method
c) Socratic method d) Project method

75. Which method of teaching is based on the principle that no student is particularlydifferent from any group or class of students?

a) Project method b) Group Differentiated method
c) Recitation method d) Drill method

76. Which type of instruction yields both individual and collective benefits?

a) Project method b) Drill method
c) Recitation method d) Group Differentiated method

77. What are the Principles of Group instruction?

a) Equality, Classification and blending, Participation, Evaluation
b) Period of existence, group size, emphasis, assignment
c) Capability, Supervision, Appreciation
d) All of above

78. Innovative methods of teaching are-------------------------

a) Micro teaching b) Simulation method
c) Programmed instruction d) All of above

79. The term "Micro Teaching" first of all, was coined by Dwight W. Allen and his coworkers at Stanford University U.S.A in the year------------?

a) 1962 b) 1961 c) 1963 d) 1964

80. The maximum students in Micro teaching are?

a) 5 to 10 b) 10 to 15 c) 15 to 20 d) 20 to 24

81. Maximized time period in Micro teaching is--------------.

a) 5 to 10 minutes b) 10 to 15 minutes
c) 15 to 20 minutes d) 20 to 25 minutes

82. Which are the limitations of Micro teaching?

a) Costly, Lack of experts, Not real teaching
b) It is training technique
c) Integration of skills
d) All of above

83. Which method refers to operation in which a real situation is represented in another form?

a) Project method b) Simulation method
c) Heuristic method d) Recitation method

84. Which are the Parameters of simulation?

a) Stylized simulation b) Games, Free drama
c) An Illustration d) All of above

85. --------- method of teaching can be enjoyable, realistic and helpful?

a) Lecture method b) Simulation method
c) Recitation method d) Drill method

86. "Programmed (learning) is a sequence of small steps of instructional material most of which requires a response to be made by completing a blank space in asentence" this definition of Programmed instructional was coined by?

a) Smith and Moore b) Susan
c) Leith d) Michael J. Apter

87. "In a team teaching method, two or more teachers make a plan of the subject orsubjects cooperatively, carry it out and always evaluate its effect on thestudents periodically" this definition of an innovate method of teaching was furthered by?

a) M.BNaik b) J.Apter
c) Caulo Olson d) Michael

88. Activity involves--------------

a) Physical action b) Mental action
c) Many action d) Physical and mental action

89. Duration of macro teaching is?

a) 30 to 40 minutes b) 40 to 50 minutes
c) 45 to 55 minutes d) 55 to 60 minutes

90. Drama or role play is useful for teaching?

a) Language b) Science
c) Malts d) History

91. How many main types of teleconferencing are?

a) 2 b) 3
c) 4 d) 5

92. Which is not the type of teleconferencing?

a) Audio teleconferencing b) Video teleconferencing
c) T.V teleconferencing d) Computer teleconferencing

93. Which one is accountable in cooperative learning?

a) Individual b) Group
c) Both a &b d) None of above

94. Cooperative learning is an alternative to--------------------.

a) Competitive models b) Teaching models
c) Lesson plans d) Micro teaching

95. The number of students in cooperative learning groups is?

a) 3-4 b) 4-5
c) 5-6 d) 6-7

96. The essential characteristics of cooperative learning is ?3

a) Effective learning b) Cooperation
c) Positive interdependence d) Division of labour

97. CAI stands for

a) Computer analyzed b) Computer assisted instruction
c) Computer assisted interview d) Computer analyzed interview

98. Which is vast in scope?

a) Teaching tactic b) Teaching techniques
c) Teaching strategy d) Teaching method

99. Students find or explore the information themselves in?

a) Lecture method b) Both
c) Discovery method d) Drill method

100. Micro teaching started in --------------
a) 1950 b) 1960
c) 1970 d) 1980

101. Microteaching focuses on the competency of?
a) Methods b) Skills
c) Contents d) All of above

102. Which method is more suitable in teaching of science?
a) Project method b) Demonstration method
c) Discussion method d) Lecture method

103. The most direct experience from the following options is that of?
a) Motion picture b) Visual symbol
c) Demonstration d) Field trip

104. The Method based on the facts that the students learn association, activity and cooperation is known as?
a) Demonstration b) Discussion
c) Problem solving d) Project

105. The ultimate focus of scientific method is on?
a) Hypothesis b) Observation
c) Experimentation d) Formulation of law

106. The teaching method recommended for elementary school science in Pakistan is?
a) Lecture method b) Demonstration method
c) Project method d) Inquiry method

107. Teaching Method based on Dewey's philosophy is?
a) Lecture method b) Demonstration method
c) Inquiry method d) Project method

108. Which Teaching method, based on the assumption of Herbert Spencer, stresses that the learner should be told as little as possible?
a) Heuristic method b) Demonstration method
c) Discussion method d) Lecture method

109. The method based on the psychological principle of "Trial and Error" is?
a) Heuristic method b) Problem solving method
c) Project method d) Activity method

110. A student who performs independently at the level of psychomotor domain is?
a) Articulation b) Manipulation
c) Precision d) Imitation

111. "Teaching is the means whereby the experienced members of the group guide the immature and infant members in their adjustment of life." This definition of teaching method is defined by--------------------
a) B.O Smith b) Yoakam And Simpson
c) Morrison d) Clarke

112. ---------- defines teaching method as follows "Activities that are designed and performed to produce change in behaviour".
a) Simpson b) Clarke
c) Morrison d) B.O Smith

113. "Teaching is the Stimulation, guidance, direction and encouragement of learning" this definition of teaching is attributed to------------------
a) Simpson b) Burton
c) Clarke d) Morrison

114. The nature of teaching is-------------.
b) A triangular process b) A chain of activities
c) Intimate contact d) All of above

115. The Principles of teaching are of ________________types.
a) 2 b) 5
c) 3 d) 4

116. Principles of teaching comprise --
a) Psychological b) General principles of teaching
c) Both a & b d) None of the Above

117. General principles of teaching are enumerated as------------------
a) Principle of aim, Principle of activity, linking with actual life
b) Knowledge of entering behaviour, principle of planning
c) Principle of subject mastery, principle of pupil participation
d) All of above

118. Classroom environment, student motivation, reinforcement and feedback are the________ principles.
a) Psychological b) General Principles
c) Both a & b d) None of above

119. Psychological principles are.........
a) Principle of feedback, principle of reinforcement, principle of providing training to senses, the principle of utilizing group dynamics
b) The principle of encouraging self- learning, the principle of fostering creativity and self-expression
c) The principle of remedial teaching
d) All of the above

120. A permanent change in behaviour is called---------.
a) Learning b) Teaching
c) Presentation d) All of above

121. Teaching ....
a) helps the child to make effective adjustment to his environment.
b) develops emotional stability in pupils
c) Both A & B
d) None of the Above

122. Teaching is...............
(a) a profession as well as a professional activity
(b) an art as well as a science
(c) the art which brings forth the teacher's inborn talents
(d) All of the Above

123. How many categories under which the principles of teaching are discussed?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four

124. Effective teaching principles heads are....................
(a) General principles (b) Psychological principles
(c) Both A and B (d) None of the above

125. The following principles belong to -----------------------principles of teaching
- The principle of aim for a lesson.
- The principle of planning (Good teaching is always planned, planning involved selection, division and revision).
- The principle of subject mastery
- The principle of pupil participation.
- The principle of correlation (Sub units of the topic are correlated with each other).
- The principle of utilizing past experience.

- ➢ The principle of suggestiveness (Good teaching is suggestive rather than authoritative).
- ➢ The principle of repetition and exercise.

(a) General (b) Psychological
(c) Both A and B (d) None of the above

ANSWERS

1	a	2	d	3	d	4	c	5	a
6	a	7	a	8	d	9	d	10	d
11	c	12	c	13	d	14	d	15	b
16	c	17	d	18	d	19	c	20	c
21	c	22	b	23	a	24	b	25	d
26	a	27	b	28	a	29	d	30	d
31	d	32	b	33	b	34	a	35	d
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41	c	42	b	43	d	44	c	45	d
46	c	47	d	48	c	49	b	50	c
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56	b	57	b	58	c	59	c	60	c
61	b	62	c	63	b	64	b	65	b
66	b	67	c	68	c	69	d	70	a
71	c	72	c	73	d	74	c	75	b
76	d	77	d	78	d	79	b	80	a
81	a	82	b	83	b	84	d	85	b
86	c	87	a	88	d	89	a	90	d
91	b	92	c	93	c	94	a	95	a
96	c	97	b	98	c	99	c	100	b
101	b	102	a	103	d	104	d	105	d
106	d	107	d	108	a	109	a	110	a
111	b	112	b	113	b	114	d	115	a
116	c	117	d	118	a	119	d	120	a
121	c	122	d	123	b	124	c	125	a

MODEL PAPER

(MCQs Type)

TIME ALLOWED: 90 minutes **MAXIMUM MARKS: 100**

1. Candidate must follow the given instructions
2. Attempt all the questions, all questions carry equal marks
3. All the answers should be written on the answer sheet.

Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet.

1. ―――――――― was of the view that education consists of the intellectual and moral training of the mankind through which their hidden potentialities are developed.

a. Imam Ghazali **b.** Rousseau
c. Aristotle **d.** Ibn Khaldun

2. In ――――――――, Aristotle was restored to his most honoured place and his work is being studied throughout the world.

a. 19th Century **b.** 20th Century
c. 19th Century **d.** 18th Century

3. According to 'Socratic Method', the aim of education was not merely the accumulation of knowledge through lectures, but the development of ――――――――:

a. Power of classification
b. Power of practice
c. Power of conversation
d. Power of thinking

4. Imam Ghazali's earlier approach towards education and life was ―――――――― and logical in nature.

a. Psychological
b. Philosophical
c. Biological
d. Based on reason

5. ―――――――― described Aristotle as 'the master of those who know'.

a. Rousseau
b. Sir Philip Sydney
c. Dante
d. Dr. Jhonson

6. The subjects like Fiqah, Tafseer, Hadith and Industrial Arts come under the category of

a. Farz-i-Yaqeen
b. Farz-i-Islam
c. Farz-i-Ain

d. Farz-i-Kafaya

7. **The Islamic school with all its different degrees was a house for education in addition to**

a. Knowledge
b. Training
c. Intuition
d. Worship

8. **The school at that time was not isolated from the rest of the society, in fact it fixed the values by which society lived and completed and developed those values on the basis of**

a. Islam
b. Knowledge
c. Science
d. Experiences

9. **The other sciences taught in those schools were not divorced from religious sciences in the curricula or from the religious spirit pervading all education and ————.**

a. Research
b. Society
c. Training
d. Institute

10. **The students were required to know religious matters on the one hand and to know the ———— on the other hand.**

a. Traditions
b. Culture
c. Rules
d. Sharia

11. **A knowledge of ———— is not an end itself but its purpose was to bring up successive generations on the basis of sound religion.**

a. Sharia
b. World
c. Life Hereafter
d. Religions

12. **The Muslim is committed to utilize the fruit of ———— according to the work of God.**

a. Science
b. Knowledge
c. Religion
d. Teachings

13. **In order to turn our educational system into Islamic one, attention must be paid to consulting the religious sentiment in the Quranic way, i.e., drawing the attention of the people towards the signs of God in the universe and consequently urging people to worship God without ————.**

a. Doubt
b. Partner
c. Misconception
d. Hesitation

14. **Other ———— must be taught as tools we use to realize the divine plan in everything on earth for the benefit of man.**

a. Religions
b. Knowledge
c. Things
d. Sciences

15. **The Muslim student has to be constantly reminded of the message entrusted to him by God and ————is the means to realize it.**

a. Science
b. Religion
c. Knowledge
d. Wisdom

16. **The revelation of mysteries of existence and vitality is called philosophy—is a statement by**

a. Russell
b. John Dewey
c. Alkindi
d. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

17. **This world is not a mere reflection but has its own actual existence and the matter is the only common reality and the universe is considered both mortal and immortal—is a philosophy called**

a. Idealism
b. Realism
c. Naturalism
d. Pragmatism

18. **The philosophy belonging to Aristotle, the student of Plato, is**

a. Realism
b. Idealism
c. Naturalism
d. Pragmatism

19. **The founder of pragmatism was**

a. Aristotle
b. John Dewey
c. Socrates
d. Ibn Khaldun

20. **The philosophy that is against change and considers permanence more real is**

a. Essentialism
b. Perennialism
c. Reconstructionism
d. Progressivism

21. This universe was not created itself but is the requirement of plan and determination of an entity, God—the ultimate reality—is the basis of philosophy called

a. Idealism
b. Pragmatism
c. Naturalism
d. Islamic Philosophy

22. According to ———, God is the ultimate reality and man to Him is a servant or a devotee.

a. Ibn Khaldun
b. Imam Ghazali
c. Abula'ala Maudoodi
d. Shah Waliullah

23. The great philosopher who translated the Holy Quran into Persian for the first time was

a. Allama Iqbal
b. Shah Waliullah
c. Ibn Khaldun
d. Abula'la Maudoodi

24. The ultimate reality is God who created this universe for a purpose. The love for Holy Prophet (PBUH) is a very strong stimulator for reorganization of Islam—is a philosophy presented by a Muslim philosopher

a. Shah Waliullah
b. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
c. Allama Iqbal
d. Ibn Khaldun

25. In Islamic teaching methodology, the central role is played by

a. Teacher
b. Society
c. Student
d. Culture

26. The creation of man reveals that there is always a ——— behind his every action; more his philosophy is obvious about something, more that work flourishes.

a. Technicality
b. Philosophy
c. Logic
d. Reason

27. According to Islam, education develops in man the qualities of

a. Firm believer in unity of God
b. A thankful person of God
c. To spend life according to Islamic laws
d. All of the above

28. Whose definition of education do educational experts consider comprehensive?

a. Rousseau's
b. Ibn Khaldun's
c. John Dewey's
d. Syed Abula'la Maudoodi's

29. Why the definition of education, presented by John Dewey is considered comprehensive?

a. As it gives the lesson of simplicity
b. As it contains the idea of movement
c. As it is the commonest definition
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30. What are the benefits of the education attained through experiences?

a. Education becomes the part of a person's personality and makes him habitual of meditation.
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31. The first object of education in Islam is

a. Worshipping
b. Circulation of Education
c. Self-piety
d. Sincerity

32. Education holds a great importance for a person because

a. Education highlights the hidden abilities.
b. Education becomes the source of awareness of God.
c. Education is necessary for the solidity of a society.
d. All of the above

33. What were the main bases of Syed Ahmad's appeal to Muslims of his time?

a. Religious
b. Ethnic
c. Conventional
d. Developmental

34. The Movement of Aligarh was the element of

a. Reconciliation& rapprochement
b. Education & Religion
c. Politics & Religion
d. Compromise & Religion

35. After the failure in war of 1857, the Muslims realized that English were adamant to ——— their educational system.

a. Promote
b. Nullify
c. Abolish
d. Establish

36. What were the main bases of Syed Ahmad's appeal to Muslims of his time?

a. Religious
b. Ethnic
c. Conventional
d. Developmental

37. The policy of English men for the Muslims was malicious and ———.

a. Forgiving
b. Lenient
c. Vindictive
d. Gracious

38. The attempt to regenerate the Muslim community was known as ——— Movement.

a. Religious
b. Aligarh
c. Secular
d. Holy

39. When the culture and traditions of Muslims were neglected, Muslims boycotted the modern educational system; not for English language but for the Western educational system that was entirely based on ———.

a. Modernism
b. Secularism
c. Christianity
d. Conventionalism

40. When Sir Syed was transferred to Benares?

a. 1876
b. 1879
c. 1877
d. 1867

41. The choice of Aligarh as the birthplace of a new movement was due to some reasons such as:

a. Aligarh was "in itself a dear name".
b. Muslims gave donations in support of this place.
c. Mohammedans population and Mohammedans feudal aristocracy surrounded it.
d. Both a & c

42. On which lines he founded education better and encouraging for Muslim youth?

a. Religious
b. Conventional
c. Western
d. Eastern

43. According to a European educational historian, N. N. Law, in ——— such steps were taken through the resources of East India company that had the main purpose to prepare subcontinent for the education of Bible.

a. 1602
b. 1604
c. 1600
d. 1614

44. Which was the educational language of Hindus?

a. Hindi
b. Sanskrit
c. Urdu
d. Persian

45. When did the trade affairs start between South Asia and Arabs?

a. Before the prevalence of Islam
b. Before the arrival of Muslims
c. After the death of Harsh
d. None of these

46. Where did Arabs have established their trade centres?

a. Western coast of South Asia
b. Western coast of North Asia
c. Eastern coast of South Asia
d. Northern coast of South Asia

47. Who made it possible to get the goods of Hindu estates reach European markets?

a. The Arabs
b. Muslims
c. Hindus
d. British

48. The noble and brave traders of Arab used to come to the areas of ———.

a. Asia
b. Britain
c. Northern Coasts of Asia
d. Lanka and Malabar

49. When did the people of Ilafi tribe murder the governor of Makran and made their habitat in the area of Raja Dahir?

a. 702
b. 705
c. 801
d. 701

50. The raja of Sarandeep Sirilanka sent some orphan girls to Hajaj but ——— attacked and captured them.

a. Hajaj's Army
b. Dahir's Army
c. British Army
d. Abbasid's Army

Answers

(1)	D	(2)	B	(3)	D	(4)	B	(5)	C
(6)	D	(7)	D	(8)	C	(9)	B	(10)	D

(11)	D	(12)	A	(13)	B	(14)	D	(15)	A
(16)	D	(17)	B	(18)	A	(19)	B	(20)	B
(21)	D	(22)	B	(23)	B	(24)	C	(25)	A
(26)	B	(27)	D	(28)	C	(29)	B	(30)	D
(31)	A	(32)	D	(33)	A	(34)	A	(35)	C
(36)	A	(37)	C	(38)	B	(39)	C	(40)	D
(41)	A	(42)	C	(43)	D	(44)	B	(45)	A
(46)	A	(47)	A	(48)	D	(49)	A	(50)	B

General Knowledge-20

1. **NATO is a military alliance of**
A) Western countries
B) Islamic countries
C) Socialist countries
D) South Asian countries
E) None of the Above

2. **Kurd rebels often clash with_____**
A) Turkish forces
B) Iraqi forces
B) Lebanese forces
D) Saudi Forces
E) None of these

3. **Sri Lanka's forces clash with______rebels living in northern and eastern parts of the country.**
A) Muslims
B) B) Tamils
C) Sinhala
D) D) None of these

4. **Palestinian majority Gaza Strip which faces deadly Israeli attacks frequentlyt is under control of the Palestinian organization**
A) PLO of Mahmoud Abbas
B) B) Hamas Islamic movement
C) Hezbollah
D) PLFP
E) None of the Above

5. **China claims Arunachal Pradesh as ________territory**
A) Indian
B) Disputed
C) Chinese D) None of the Above

87. The Wahi started in the month of
A) Ramadhan
B) Rabi-ul-Awwal
C)Shawwal
D)Rabi-ul-Than

6. **The Total number of Surahs in the Holy Quran is:**
A) 141
B) 114
C) 411
D) 88

7. **Is belief in the Day of Judgement an essential part of Iman ?**

A) No.
B) Yes
C) Optional
D) None of the Above

8. **Under the bold command of ________ Operation Zarb-e-Azb was launched to eliminate terrorism.**
a. Gen. Ishfaq Pervez Kayani
b. Gen. Raheel Sharif
c. Gen. Pervez Musharraf
d. None of these

9. **The brutal attack on the innocent children of Army Public School Peshawar renewed the national zeal and determination towards eliminating the menace of _______.**
a. Terrorism b. Nepotism c. Favouritism
d. None of these

10. **The first point of operation Zarb-e-Azb was:**
a.Minimum use of power
b.Discrimination between good and bad Taliban
c.No favourites and indiscriminateelimination of terrorists
d. None of these

11..........are a large group of small originations of very simple structure.
A) Virus B) Bacteria
C) Neither A nor B D) None of the above

12.Space shuttle Columbia exploded in January 2003. it belonged to..........
A) France B) Russia
C) China D) The USA

13.China entered the space exploration age by launching ....on October 15, 2003.
A) Shenzhou B) Soyuz
C) Atlantis D) None of the above

14.The first private staffed spaceship entering the space was..........
A) SpaceShipOne B) Endeavour
C) Atlantis D) None of the above

15.After Columbia disaster, the first space shuttle flight which delivered supplies to International Space Station on July 26, 2005 was.................
A) SpaceShipOne B) Discovery (USA)
C) Atlantis D) None of the above

16.Steam turbine was introduce by.............
A) sir C.A. Parson B) Arkwright
C) Orwill Right D) None of the above

17.Louis Pasteur found.............

A) Rabies preventive vaccine B) Quinine

C) Circulation of blood D) None of the above

18.Who had invited calculating machine?

A) Edison B) Baird

C) Newton D) Pascal, Blaise

19.Phonographic Shorthand was made by....................

A) Alexander son B) Pitman, Sir Isaac

C) Elias Howe D) None of the above

20.Rontgen discovered......

A) Humphery, Davy B) Madame Curie

C) X-rays (Rontgen rays) D) None of the above

Answers

1	A	2	A	3	B	4	B	5	C
6	A	7	B	8	B	9	A	10	C
11.	B	12.	D	13.	A	14.	A	15.	B
16	A	17	A	18	D	19	B	20	C

Islamiyat -15

1. **One who believes in Islam is a ....**

(a) Christian (b) Muslim

(c) Neither A nor B (d) None of the Above

2. **Islam is the code of life which guides its believers in every aspect of life ranging from material to soul.**

(a) material (b) soul

(c) Both A nor B (d) None of the Above

3. **The basis of Islam is Monotheism (Tauheed or Oneness of God).**

(a) Monotheism (b) Polytheism

(c) Neither A nor B (d) None of the Above

4. **Tauheed and Monotheism are one and the same thing.**

(a) No (b) Yes

(c) Neither A nor B (d) None of the Above

5. **The five pillars of Islam are:**

1. **Tauheed: Firm belief in Kalimah-Tayyibah or Kalimah-Shahadah.**
2. **Salat (Prayers five times a day).**
3. **Zakat (Alms giving)**
4. **Fasting in the holy month of Ramadan**
5. **Performing Hajj**

(a) Yes (b) No

(c) Neither A nor B (d) None of the Above

6. **Is there any difference between Kalimah Tayyibah and Kalimah Shahadah?**

(a) No (b) Yes

(c) Neither A nor B (d) None of the Above

7. **The substance of Kalimah Tayyibah and Kalimah Shahadah is the same. However the difference is in the ....**

(a) language (b) wording

(c) Neither A nor B (d) None of the Above

8. **What is Iman Mujmal?**

(a) (I believe in Allah with all His Names and Attributes and I accept all of His Commands).

(b) (I have faith in Allah, His Angels, His Books, His Messengers, the Day of Judgement, that the Fate good or bad is predetermined by Allah and the life after death).

(c) Neither A nor B

(d) None of the Above

9. **Iman Mujmal means.............**

(a) Iman in brief (b) Iman in detail

(c) Neither A nor B (d) None of the Above

10. **What is Iman Mufassal?**

(a) (I believe in Allah with all His Names and Attributes and I accept all of His Commands).

(b) (I have faith in Allah, His Angels, His Books, His Messengers, the Day of Judgement, that the Fate good or bad is predetermined by Allah and the life after death).

(c) Neither A nor B

(d) None of the Above

11 Iman Mufassal means…………..

(a) Iman in brief (b) Iman in detail

(c) Neither A nor B (d) None of the Above

12. Is it sufficient to recite simply the Kalimah by one's tongue to become a Muslim?

(a) To become a Muslim one should not only recite it by his tongue but must believe in Kalimah's meaning. Oneness of Allah (Tauheed: Monotheism) is taught in this Kalimah which is determined as the first requirement to become a Muslim alongwith other articles of faith.

(b) Yes

(c) Neither A nor B

(d) None of the Above

13. Is God one, according to the belief of Muslims?

(a) Yes (b) No

(c) Neither A nor B (d) None of the Above

14. Who are Kafirs (unbelievers)?

(a) Those who do not accept Islam in full.

(b) Kafirs are those who do not believe in Allah and Muhammad's (Peace be upon him) finality of prophethood.

(c) Both A & B (d) None of the Above

15. Mushriks are those who do not believe in oneness of god but instead believe in more than one god. They are also called Polytheists.

(a) Yes (b) No

(c) Neither A nor B (d) None of the Above

Answers

1.	B	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	A
6.	B	7.	B	8.	A	9.	A	10.	B

11.	B	12.	A	13.	A	14.	C	15.	A

PAKISTAN STUDIES -15

1. Who's Pakistan Army's Chief of Army Staff?

(a) General Pervez Musharraf (b) General Mirza Aslam Beg

(c) General Raheel Sharif (d) Qamar Javed Bajwa.

2. What are the major physical divisions of Pakistan?

a)Ten b) three c) Six d) Two

3. Where are the headquarters of the Pakistan Army

a) Rawalpindi b) Chaklala c) Islamabad d) None of the Above

4. Fazal Shah wrote:

a) The Heer Ranja b) The Mirza Sahiban

c) The Sohni Mahinwaal d) None of the above

5. The Constitutional Development in Pakistan was written by:

a) G. W. Chaudhey b) K. B. Sayyed c) Stanley walport

d) H.Qureshi

6.Hashim shah Wrote:

a) The Sassi Pannu b)TheSohni Mahinwaal

c) The Mirza Sahiban d) None of the above

7. The "Struggle for Pakistan" was written by:

a) Amir Ali b) Liaquat Ali Khan **c) I.H. Qureshi** d) None of the above

8. Pakistan observed 28th may, 1999 as:

a) The Independence Day **b) The Yaum-e-Takbir**

c) The May-Day d) None of the above

9. The Durand line was demarcated in the year ___________.

a) 1892 b) 1893 c) 1891

10. The average altitude of Balochistan Plateau is ___________.

1) 610 meters 2) 850 meters 3) 750 meters

11. The area of Pakistan is _______ kms.

a) 796096 b) 795095 c) 797097

12. The Prime Minister of Pakistan is _________.

a) Dr Arif Alvi b) Imran Khan c) Nawaz Sharif

13. Durand line is __________ km long.

a) 2250 b) 2440 c) 2340

14. Pakistan shares __________ km borderline with Iran.

a) 600 b) 700 c) 800

15. Length of borderline of Pakistan with India is ___________ km.

a) 1400 b) 1600 c) 1500

Answers

1	d	2	d	3	b	4	a	5	b
6	b	7	a	8	a	9	a	10	a
11	c	12	b	13	a	14	b	15	b

1-The Meaning of Education

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **"Education is a continuous reconstruction or reorganization of experience which adds to the meaning of experience and which increases the ability to direct the course of subsequent experience" says---------------.**

a. John Dewey
b. Adam
c. Bertrand Russell
d. Friedrich

2. **According to ————, education is the process through which a person is taught better ways of doing something of a better way of living.**

a. Huxley
b. Adam
c. BBC English Dictionary
d. Shah Waliullah

3. **"A good education consists in giving to the body and to the soul all the beauty and all the perfection of which they are capable"—is a thought by---------------**

a. Spencer
b. Plato
c. Herbert
d. Spencer

4. **Education is a process that leads to the enlightenment of-----------**

a. Soul
b. Spirit
c. Mankind
d. Human Mind

5. **According to —————, education is a training and instruction designed to give knowledge and develop skills.**

a. Oxford Dictionary
b. Allama Iqbal
c. Quaid-e-Azam
d. Socrates

6. **Without vocational skills and technological efficiency, education tends to be an exercise in contemplation and ------------**

a. Actuality
b. Practice
c. Abstraction
d. Skills

7. **According to ————, education is "The critical examination of the grounds of fundamental beliefs and an analysis of the basic concepts employed in the expression of such beliefs".**
a. Oxford Dictionary
b. Encyclopaedia Britannica
c. HBJ School Dictionary
d. Collin's Dictionary
8. **The Purpose of education is not merely to contribute to the continuity of culture, but also change peacefully and rationally the material foundations of---------------**
a. Culture
b. Civilization
c. Nation
d. Life Style
9. **The watchword of education is------------------------**
a. Tolerance
b. Skills
c. Practice
d. Training
10. **Education is not the preparation for life, but represents the continuous changes and processes of life—pointed out by-----------------**
a. Kant
b. Plato
c. Stuart Mill
d. Dewey
11. **Education implies not merely discipline of thinking, but also a passion for-----------------**
a. Knowledge
b. Practicality
c. Creativity
d. Socialism
12. **Education is the practical aspect of philosophy—is said by a philosopher,---------------**
a. Adam
b. John Dewey
c. Aristotle
d. Plato
13. **John Lock, a famous English philosopher has described education in these words:**
a. Education highlights human abilities.
b. Education is the process of producing a healthy mind and a healthy body.
c. Education produces the feelings of love and affection in human heart.
d. Education teaches a man rules and regulations.
14. **Education is a social process that ensures the well being of man and society——is a statement by a famous philosopher-----------**

a. Shah Waliullah
b. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
c. Imam Ghazali
d. Ibn Khaldun
15. **Near me a complete and noble education is that prepares a man to perform his personal and collective duties with integrity and greatness in both peace and war times—a statement by------------**
a. John Dewey
b. John Milton
c. Shah Waliullah
d. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
16. **Education is the process of making a man a real human being—is said by-------------**
a. Stuart Mill
b. Park
c. Bertrand Russell
d. Kant
17. **"Education means progress that further means development of different aspects" is a statement of--------------**
a. Skinner
b. John Dewey
c. John Milton
d. Dr. Abdurrauf
18. **Which educational expert considered brain of a child a slate?**
a. J.B. Watson
b. Milton
c. Rousseau
d. Condowley
19. **The first training centre of a child is-------------**
a. Home
b. School
c. Mosque
d. Both School and Mosque
20. **Education is the change that results from experience b' the change should not depend on temporary effects or natural tendencies of that change—a statement by----------**
a. Woodworth
b. Crown
c. A. L. Rush
d. Hill Guard
21. **According to different educational experts, education is---------------------**
a. Education makes a man a real human being.
b. To give a better outlet to the energies of a man.
c. The process that makes man develop his abilities.
d. All of the above
22. **Idiomatically, education means**

a. That is given at schools.
b. That is given at colleges.
c. That is given at religious institutions.
d. All of the above

23. According to Plato, education begins
a. When a man tries to find out about something.
b. When a man shows his doubt about something.
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above

24. The process of education makes balances in the personality of a person and boosts up ones abilities so he would be able to perform a deed in society—was said by
a. John Dewey
b. John Lock
c. Both of the above
d. Plato

25. According to Rousseau, education is
a. To solve the life's problems in a better way.
b. To develop a person's abilities in a natural environment.
c. To develop the minds of the people in the best possible way.
d. All of the above

26. John Dewey describes education in the following manner:
a. Education is the reconstruction or reorganization of an experience that adds to the meaning of it.
b. It facilitates to devise a line for the upcoming experiences in life.
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above

27. Education enables a man to get awareness of God and to lead the life according to Islamic law—a statement by
a. Ibn Khaldun
b. Imam Ghazali
c. Shah Waliullah
d. Feroebel

28. Education is the process to initiate a social ability in people so they would be able to spend a prosperous life and it also ensures the well being of a society—said by
a. Ibn Khaldun
b. Shah Waliullah
c. Imam Ghazali
d. John Stuart Mill

29. Imam Syed Abula'la Maudoodi has described education as
a. Education persuades a man to lead a life according to Islamic law.
b. Education is a process that transfers the civilization, traditions and ideas of a nation to the next generation in a far better way.
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above

30. According to Islam, education develops in man the qualities of
a. Firm believer in unity of God
b. A thankful person of God
c. To spend life according to Islamic laws
d. All of the above

31. Whose definition of education do educational experts consider comprehensive?
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b. Develops scientific thoughts
c. Initiates the passion for cooperation and unity.
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b. Circulation of Education
c. Self-piety
d. Sincerity

35. Education holds a great importance for a person because
a. Education highlights the hidden abilities.
b. Education becomes the source of awareness of God.
c. Education is necessary for the solidity of a society.
d. All of the above

36. According to Islamic educational ideology, education is
a. Exploration of universe and scientific way of thought
b. Common relations
c. Preparation for the eternal life and self- piety
d. All of the above

37. Education is the process of balanced organization of a society—says
a. Plato
b. John Lock
c. John Dewey
d. Bertrand Russell

38. Education is initiated by doubt; when a man gets doubtful of something, he questions about it from experienced people —says

a. Descartes
b. Rousseau
c. Aristotle
d. Both b & c

39. Education is the complete physical and moral development of a child—who gave this definition of education?
a. Adam
b. John Lock
c. Ibn Khaldun
d. Aristotle

40. Education is to handover the culture to the coming generations so they would be able to sustain the current standard of progress as well as to promote it—is a statement by
a. Adam
b. Stuart Mill
c. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
d. Shah Waliullah

41. ———— says education gives men modern and ancient religious knowledge so they would prove good Muslims and acquire a high esteem in society
a. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
b. Adam
c. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
d. Shah Waliullah

42. Education gives a man ———— and the reason of his coming to world and his duty towards society.
a. Self-knowledge
b. Power
c. Cause
d. Strength

43. Education enables one to get rid of all
a. Doubts
b. Prejudices
c. Both a & b
d. Suspicions

44. According to Holy Prophet (PBUH), one who dies while seeking education, is called
a. Scholar
b. Sufi
c. Wise
d. Martyr

45. The word education has been derived from Latin word 'Edex' means to take out and 'Ducer-duc' means
a. Meaning
b. Knowledge
c. Guidance
d. Awareness

46. ———— education means such a social practice that provides the new generation with experiences, skills, values, beliefs, behaviours and combined objectives.
a. Literally
b. Idiomatically
c. Figuratively
d. Symbolically

47. ————, education means to collect information and to highlight the hidden abilities of the student.
a. Allegorically
b. Literally
c. Symbolically
d. Metaphorically

48. According to a famous American philosopher, education is re-construction or re-organization that leads to intellectual and emotional behaviours related to man and
a. Society
b. Nation
c. Nature
d. Kind

49. According to educational experts, the word education has two meanings—extensive and
a. Intensive
b. Extensive
c. Inventive
d. Limited

50. In its ———— term, education encloses all those physical, biological, moral and social effects that designs the life of a man and nation.
a. Exhaustive
b. Intensive
c. Extensive
d. Restricted

51. In ———— term, education stands for collective and balanced development of one's personality by highlighting one's spiritual, intellectual and physical abilities in the light of God's guidance.
a. Intensive
b. Idiomatic
c. Islamic
d. Extensive

52. Education is not only the name being educated but is a continuous practice that enables a nation to get ———— by development.
a. Self-esteem
b. Self-recognition
c. Self-knowledge

d. Self-worth

53. The ———— aspect of education develops positive social attitude in people that makes a country the centre of peace, prosperity and progress.

a. Religious
b. National
c. Social
d. Intensive

54. The ———— aspect of education directly effects a nation's politics, political structures, political institutes and political attitudes of people.

a. Islamic
b. Political
c. National
d. Patriotic

55. The educated people have positive, political and practical attitudes and they follow ———— in a far better way.

a. Islamic Rules
b. Religious Teachings
c. National Rules
d. God

56. According to ————,education is the name of development that enhances the abilities and strength of people.

a. Aristotle
b. Board
c. Socrates
d. Descartes

57. Education is the construction of all those elements that effect thoughts and ideas of man and society so the inner self of a person would be developed—says

a. Allama Iqbal
b. Quaid-e-Azam
c. Ibn Khaldun
d. Froebel

58. Education is to strengthen the character of the coming generations and to arouse national urge in them—a statement by

a. Lock
b. Kant
c. Allama Iqbal
d. Quaid-e-Azam

59. Education is a collective process that teaches a nation Islamic concept of life—a statement by

a. Prof. Syed M. Saleem
b. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
c. Maulana Maudoodi
d. Ibn Khaldun

60. In its ———— terms, education provides men with skills in the fields of agriculture, trade, government and industry so they can lead their lives in a better way.

a. Commercial
b. Commerce
c. Economical
d. National

Answers

(1))	A	(2)	C	(3)	B	(4)	C	(5)	A
(6)	C	(7)	B	(8)	B	(9)	A	(10)	D
(11)	C	(12)	A	(13)	B	(14)	A	(15)	B
(16)	D	(17)	A	(18)	C	(19)	A	(20)	D
(21)	D	(22)	D	(23)	A	(24)	D	(25)	B
(26)	C	(27)	B	(28)	A	(29)	B	(30)	D
(31)	C	(32)	B	(33)	D	(34)	A	(35)	D
(36)	C	(37)	A	(38)	A	(39)	D	(40)	B
(41)	A	(42)	A	(43)	B	(44)	D	(45)	C
(46)	B	(47)	B	(48)	C	(49)	D	(50)	C
(51)	C	(52)	B	(53)	C	(54)	B	(55)	C
(56)	B	(57)	A	(58)	D	(59)	A	(60)	C

2- The Philosophy of Education

Read the statement and cho[illegible] any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **Philosophy means 'love of wisdom' in its**

a. Idiomatic Sense
b. Literal Sense
c. Metaphoric Sense
d. Symbolic Sense

2. **The philosopher deals with the practical issues of**

a. Life
b. Cultural Values
c. Human Values
d. Society

3. **The philosopher examines the recommendations of democracy, fascism and**

a. Communism
b. Capitalism
c. Equalitarianism
d. Dictatorship

4. **Major areas of philosophy are**

a. 5
b. 6
c. 8
d. 3

5. **The branch of philosophy that is concerned with the problem of truth is called**

a. Metaphysics
b. Ethics
c. Epistemology
d. Aesthetics

6. **The branch of philosophy that is concerned with the problem of values is called**

a. Ethics
b. Axiology
c. Epistemology
d. Aesthetics

7. **The remarkable feature of philosophy is its effort to evaluate the sum total of**

a. Human Experience
b. Mental Development
c. Life Experience
d. Practicality

8. **The philosophy examines the facts provided by the scientists and analyses the meaning, ————, significance, and value these facts hold for life.**
a. Futility
b. Analysis
c. Accountability
d. Interpretation

9. **The systematic and logical examination of life is called**
a. Education
b. Analysis
c. Interpretations
d. Philosophy

10. **A philosopher's search is systematic and determined and his conclusions must meet the rigid test of**
a. Rationality
b. Life
c. Logic
d. Practicality

11. **The philosopher's findings provide a comprehensive interpretations of**
a. Knowledge and Truth
b. Knowledge and Life
c. Truth and Life
d. Life and Values

12. **The philosopher's findings provide ———— with the guidance in selecting goals, methods, curriculum, and the role of the school in society.**
a. Society
b. Education
c. Educator
d. Syllabus

13. **Most of the educational theorists regard educational philosophy as ———— than as a statement of content propositions.**
a. Practicality
b. Activity
c. Realism
d. Conventionality

14. **Philosophy is both a method of identifying problems and a source of suggestions about ways to handle these problems—is believed by**
a. John Dewey
b. Rousseau
c. Bertrand
d. Ibn Khaldun

15. **The revelation of mysteries of existence and vitality is called philosophy—is a statement by**
a. Russell
b. John Dewey

c. Alkindi
d. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

16. **This world is not a mere reflection but has its own actual existence and the matter is the only common reality and the universe is considered both mortal and immortal—is a philosophy called**
a. Idealism
b. Realism
c. Naturalism
d. Pragmatism

17. **The philosophy belonging to Aristotle, the student of Plato, is**
a. Realism
b. Idealism
c. Naturalism
d. Pragmatism

18. **The founder of pragmatism was**
a. Aristotle
b. John Dewey
c. Socrates
d. Ibn Khaldun

19. **The philosophy that is against change and considers permanence more real is**
a. Essentialism
b. Perennialism
c. Reconstructionism
d. Progressivism

20. **This universe was not created itself but is the requirement of plan and determination of an entity, God—the ultimate reality—is the basis of philosophy called**
a. Idealism
b. Pragmatism
c. Naturalism
d. Islamic Philosophy

21. **According to ————, God is the ultimate reality and man to Him is a servant or a devotee.**
a. Ibn Khaldun
b. Imam Ghazali
c. Abula'ala Maudoodi
d. Shah Waliullah

22. **The great philosopher who translated the Holy Quran into Persian for the first time was**
a. Allama Iqbal
b. Shah Waliullah
c. Ibn Khaldun
d. Abula'la Maudoodi

23. **The ultimate reality is God who created this universe for a purpose. The love for Holy Prophet (PBUH) is a very strong stimulator for**

reorganization of Islam—is a philosopher presented by a Muslim philosopher

a. Shah Waliullah
b. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
c. Allama Iqbal
d. Ibn Khaldun

24. In Islamic teaching methodology, the central role is played by

a. Teacher
b. Society
c. Student
d. Culture

25. The creation of man reveals that there is always a ———— behind his every action; more his philosophy is obvious about something, more that work flourishes.

a. Technicality
b. Philosophy
c. Logic
d. Reason

26. In General Philosophy we want to have comprehensive view of life but in ———— Philosophy, we want to have a comprehensive view of education.

a. Educational
b. Specific
c. Particular
d. Common

27. The word philosophy is a combination of two ———— words; 'Philieun' meaning 'Love" and 'Sophia' meaning 'Love of wisdom'.

a. Latin
b. Greek
c. Persian
d. Arabic

28. Philosophy's main aim is to strengthen the thinking capability of man and to encourage him to

a. Think
b. Meditate
c. Evaluate
d. Practice

29. Philosophy is a point of view that is based on a special thoughtful

a. Procedure
b. Practice
c. Scheme
d. Criterion

30. People who spend their lives in evaluating life problems and to design remedies to them are

a. Philosophers
b. Educationists

c. Teachers
d. Sufis

31. There is a strong relationship between philosophy of life and educational

a. System
b. Programmes
c. Ways
d. Curriculum

32. The teacher should be an example and the student should only follow him——is an aim of

a. Education
b. Ideology
c. System
d. Teacher

33. Islamic Philosophy is based on values like trust in God, fear of God, patience, etc. while non-religious philosophy is based on ———— syllabus.

a. Secular
b. Spiritual
c. Mystical
d. Non-Secular

34. Education should be nationalistic and ideological as every culture is a unity and every system is the outcome of its

a. Ideology
b. System
c. Culture
d. Customs

35. Every educational system has two parts: Teaching Learning Methodologies and

a. Religious Teaching Methodologies
b. Basic Values
c. Religious Learning Methodologies
d. Teaching Learning Strategies

36. Philosophy is a reasonable knowledge that is related to basic nature of things and the permanent information related to them—a statement by

a. Aristotle
b. Socrates
c. Plato
d. Ibn Khaldun

37. Philosophy is a search for

a. Knowledge
b. Life
c. Wisdom
d. Truth

38. According to Kant, philosophy is a rational knowledge that has been derived from

a. Civilization
b. Ideas
c. Life
d. Society

39. **Philosophy is made up of critical analysis of our beliefs, prejudices and faiths—is a statement by**
a. Russell
b. Rousseau
c. Kant
d. Sir Sydney

40. **The three branches of philosophy are: Ontology, Axiology and**
a. Ideology
b. Epistemology
c. Metaphysiology
d. None of these

41. **According to ————, man is not entangled in the shackles of changes and unexpected situations but has to make himself a higher model of perfection.**
a. Ontology
b. Ideology
c. Idealism
d. Axiology

42. **———— is related to common life abs its aim is to find out the truth.**
a. Metaphysiology
b. Axiology
c. Ontology
d. Idealism

43. **The question related to Ontology are:**
a. Is the universe an intellectual sketch or is it meaningless?
b. Is brain real or is just a kind of moving matter?
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above mentioned

44. **Without Ontology, the establishment of educational objects is impossible as they are derived from values that are directly related to**
a. Life
b. Truth
c. Ontology
d. Knowledge

45. **Some philosophers considers reality a change while some take it as a constant and still some consider it as material or**
a. Spiritual
b. Substance
c. Central part
d. Physical

46. **Idealistic education has got more importance in a syllabus rather than knowledge of**
a. Life
b. Truth
c. Substance
d. Permanence

47. **The founder of realism is**
a. Plato
b. Socrates
c. Aristotle
d. James Ross

48. **What are the relevant points related to Epistemology?**
a. What is the relationship between knowing and believing and how can you say that knowledge is truth?
b. What is the criterion of getting knowledge and how it is achieved?
c. What do we get from senses except information?
d. Both a & c

49. **The part of the philosophy that is controversial to knowledge is**
a. Epistemology
b. Ontology
c. Axiology
d. None of these

50. **The philosophy related to values is called**
a. Axiology
b. Ontology
c. Epistemology
d. Idealism

51. **Pragmatism lays a great stress on**
a. Nature
b. Practicality
c. Idealism
d. Truth

52. **The founder of Pragmatism is**
a. Russell
b. Bacon
c. John Dewey
d. Socrates

53. **The basic points related to values are:**
a. Values are only permanent.
b. Values are subjective or objective.
c. Values are traditional.
d. Both a & b

54. **Every society has values that it tries to transfer to the coming generations; that is called**
a. Axiology
b. Education

c. Epistemology
d. Ontology

55. **The schools of general philosophy are**
a. 4
b. 6
c. 5
d. 3

56. **The beginning of idealism was revealed by the writings of Socrates and**
a. Aristotle
b. Ibn Khaldun
c. Sir Syed
d. Plato

57. **Values are everlasting, universal and**
a. Permanent
b. Changeable
c. Transitory
d. Unchangeable

58. **According to ————, education should be given according to a student's internal thinking.**
a. Socrates
b. Plato
c. Rousseau
d. Idealism

59. **This world is not only an image but has its own real existence—a statement by**
a. Donald Tailor
b. Educationists
c. Realistic Philosophers
d. Aristotle

60. **The material world is the only reality that can be defined by**
a. Life
b. Senses
c. Truth
d. Practice

61. **Religious realistic people say that reality of spirit can be judged by revelation while the reality of substance can be expressed by**
a. Senses
b. Idealism
c. Imagination
d. Truth

62. **The real originator of Naturalism is**
a. Plato
b. Aristotle
c. Ibne Sina
d. Rousseau

63. **The word 'Nature' has two meanings: Natural Abilities and**

a. Natural Capacities
b. Natural Phenomenon
c. Both A & B
d. Physical Nature

64. **The school of general philosophy that came into being in reaction to the rigid system of church that used to give education against the physical interests, abilities and tendencies of children is called**
a. Naturalism
b. Perennialism
c. Progressivism
d. Idealism

65. **Islam is a complete code of life that lends a reasonable and scientific solution to problems of life and gives a detailed procedure for**
a. Practicality
b. Conceptualism
c. Civilized Life
d. Truth

66. ———— deny the invisible power controlling the universe; however a religious group believes in God.
a. Some Philosophers
b. Naturalists
c. Idealists
d. None of these

67. **A man gets knowledge by interaction with nature so the knowledge gained by observation and experience is real and**
a. Transitory
b. Permanent
c. Changeable
d. Unchangeable

68. **Virtue, beauty and goodness; are all the qualities of nature that come under the category of**
a. Physical Nature
b. Natural Abilities
c. Realism
d. Values

69. **A curriculum must be designed after traditionalism rather than**
a. Realism
b. Idealism
c. Naturalism
d. Progressivism

70. **Progressivism and Experimentalism are two other names of**
a. Pragmatism
b. Idealism
c. Essentialism
d. Perennialism

71. **Perennialism believes in permanent values [illegible] ions and is highly against**
a. Conventionalism
b. Change
c. Essentialism
d. Customs

72. **The general school of philosophy in which more emphasis is given on providing education according to problem solving and programmed teaching method is called**
a. Naturalism
b. Islamic Philosophy
c. Pragmatism
d. Idealism

73. **Islamic philosophy is a guardian of old traditions and is based on God's**
a. Philosophy
b. Revelations
c. Teachings
d. Religion

74. **Islamic education is based on ———— and considers education the only standard for any idea, action or relation.**
a. Revelation
b. Traditionalism
c. Essentialism
d. Religion

75. **The whole value system of Islam is based on the greatest value: the achievement of**
a. Education
b. Truth
c. God's Revelation
d. God's Approval

76. **The school of philosophy that Encourages children to be habitual of hard work and struggle that is why it considers external patience the most essential, is called**
a. Essentialism
b. Perennialism
c. Cynicism
d. Conventionalism

77. **In a permanent value system, some Islamic point of views are as under:**
a. The achievement of knowledge
b. The achievement of truth
c. Self-knowledge
d. Both a & b

78. **The Islamic teaching methodology is very vast and encompasses all those methods that could be**
a. Helpful
b. Essential

c. Contrary
d. Effective

79. **Philosophy and education are complementary to each other as philosophy gives education a point of view while the education lends philosophy**
a. Practicality
b. Ideas
c. Words
d. Theme

80. **According to James Ross, Philosophy and education are two sides of the same coin; the first one is related to thoughtfulness while the other one is associated with**
a. Oneness
b. Practicality
c. Conventionalism
d. Idealism

81. **Two American professors, Adlar and Hutchins, defined different aspects of**
a. Idealism
b. Essentialism
c. Stoicism
d. Perennialism

82. **Education is conceived in teaching while teaching is in knowledge. The knowledge is truth as it is same everywhere—a statement by**
a. Hutchins
b. Adlar
c. Rousseau
d. Russell

83. **According to supporters of ————, education should not only mean progress and growth but should make man or society achieve the ideal.**
a. Socialism
b. Reconstructionism
c. Naturalism
d. Pragmatism

84. **Education is not the imitation of life but a preparation for**
a. Examination
b. Practice
c. Coming Life
d. Reconstruction

85. ———— **considers old teaching methodologies; like Socrates' question and answer method, more venerable than the modern ones.**
a. Essentialists
b. Idealists
c. Naturalists
d. Perennialists

86. **The general school of philosophy that follows the modern demands of scientific and artistic knowledge like Perennialism, is**
a. Essentialism
b. Idealism
c. Progressivism
d. Reconstructionism

87. **The school of philosophy that came into being against Perennialism and Essentialism is called**
a. Progressivism
b. Idealism
c. Progressivism
d. Conventionalism

88. **Progressivism highly stresses upon philosophy of change and gives acknowledgement to gradual ——————**
a. Improvement
b. Development
c. Change
d. Practice

89. **The school of philosophy that is revolutionary form of Progressivism is called**
a. Idealism
b. Reconstructionism
c. Stoicism
d. Revolutionism

90. **All other rational and empirical knowledge are based on**
a. Naturalism
b. Idealism
c. Islamic Philosophy
d. Essentialism

Answers

(1))	B	(2)	C	(3)	A	(4)	A	(5)	C
(6)	B	(7)	A	(8)	D	(9)	D	(10)	C
(11)	A	(12)	C	(13)	B	(14)	A	(15)	D
(16)	B	(17)	A	(18)	B	(19)	B	(20)	D
(21)	B	(22)	B	(23)	C	(24)	A	(25)	B
(26)	A	(27)	B	(28)	B	(29)	C	(30)	A
(31)	D	(32)	B	(33)	A	(34)	C	(35)	B
(36)	C	(37)	D	(38)	B	(39)	A	(40)	B
(41)	C	(42)	C	(43)	C	(44)	C	(45)	A
(46)	C	(47)	C	(48)	D	(49)	A	(50)	A
(51)	B	(52)	C	(53)	B	(54)	B	(55)	C
(56)	D	(57)	D	(58)	D	(59)	C	(60)	B
(61))	A	(62)	D	(63)	D	(64)	A	(65)	C
(66)	B	(67)	B	(68)	D	(69)	C	(70)	A
(71))	B	(72)	C	(73)	B	(74)	D	(75)	D
(76)	A	(77)	C	(78)	A	(79)	C	(80)	B
(81))	D	(82)	A	(83)	B	(84)	C	(85)	D
(86)	A	(87)	A	(88)	C	(89)	B	(90)	C

3-Theories of Education

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **Socrates believed that '——————' is virtue.**
a. Education
b. Knowledge
c. Life
d. None of these

1. **According to Socrates the individual should learn to discover the universal truths by himself. For this purpose he presented:**
a. Sophists' Method
b. Educational Method
c. Dialectic Method
d. None of these

3. **The Greek education prescribed by Plato had two main divisions:**
a. Music & Gymnastics
b. Music & Poetry
c. Music & Learning
d. Music & Arts

4. **To Imam Ghazali, the aim of the education is the character and —————— development of the learner.**
a. Mental
b. Personality
c. Physical
d. Moral

5. **A great educator, ——————, criticized Plato's idea that education should not begin too early.**
a. Aristotle
b. Dryden
c. Socrates
d. Rousseau

6. **In which century, the Arabic versions of Aristotle's works filtered into Europe?**
a. 14th C
b. 12th C
c. 13th C
d. 16th C

7. **Imam Ghazali was appointed as professor at the university of Baghdad in ——————.**
a. 1091
b. 1092
c. 1910
d. 1009

8. **Unlike Socrates & Plato: to Aristotle, the aim of education is the attainment of ———— in life.**
a. Oneness
b. Superiority
c. Happiness or goodness
d. None of these

9. **Development of the ———— according to the potentialities of the individual is an aim of education set up by modern educational psychology:**
a. Philosophy
b. Personality
c. Knowledge
d. Community

10. **———— was of the view that education consists of the intellectual and moral training of the mankind through which their hidden potentialities are developed.**
a. Imam Ghazali
b. Rousseau
c. Aristotle
d. Ibn Khaldun

11. **In ————, Aristotle was restored to his most honoured place and his work is being studied throughout the world.**
a. 19th Century
b. 20th Century
c. 19th Century
d. 18th Century

12. **According to 'Socratic Method', the aim of education was not merely the accumulation of knowledge through lectures, but the development of ————:**
a. Power of classification
b. Power of practice
c. Power of conversation
d. Power of thinking

13. **Imam Ghazali's earlier approach towards education and life was ———— and logical in nature.**
a. Psychological
b. Philosophical
c. Biological
d. Based on reason

14. **———— described Aristotle as 'the master of those who know'.**
a. Rousseau
b. Sir Philip Sydney
c. Dante
d. Dr. Jhonson

15. **The subjects like Fiqah, Tafseer, Hadith and Industrial Arts come under the category of**

a. Farz-i-Yaqeen
b. Farz-i-Islam
c. Farz-i-Ain
d. Farz-i-Kafaya

16. **Farz-i-Ain are those arts and sciences which are ———— for every one.**
a. Compulsory
b. Not Necessary
c. Obligatory
d. Compulsive

17. **Another defect in Plato's culture is the total negligence of:**
a. Physical education
b. Technical education
c. Traditional education
d. None of these

18. **———— defined education as 'creation of a sound mind in a sound body'"**
a. Socrates
b. Plato
c. Aristotle
d. Rousseau

19. **In his theory of education, Imam Ghazali has grouped the subjects of studies in two categories:**
a. Compulsory & Elective
b. Compulsory & Selective
c. Compulsory & Optional
d. Optional & Elective

20. **Socrates recognized that the education of the Greek period; without suitable changes and modifications was unable to meet the needs of**
a. Old Greek Period
b. New Greek Period
c. Current Greek Period
d. Future Greek Period

21. **Socrates accepted the view of ———— that "Man is the measure of all things".**
a. Aristotle
b. Ibn Khaldun
c. Plato
d. Sophists

22. **According to Imam Ghazali, the classroom discipline should never be based upon fear; it should rather be based upon**
a. Leniency
b. Rules & Regulations
c. Love and Understanding
d. Classroom Activities

23. **Socrates did not approve the Sophists'**

a. Teaching Methodology
b. Educational Techniques
c. Lecture Method
d. Classroom Activities

24. **Knowledge can be obtained objectively through the process of thinking and**
a. Conversation
b. Practice
c. Experiment
d. Observation

25. ———— **strongly recommends the active participation of the learner in the process of education at all the stages of learning.**
a. Modern Education
b. Sophistic Method
c. Socratic Method
d. Lecture Method

26. **What Imam Ghazali advocated several hundred years ago is now being implemented and practised in the most advanced countries of the world—that makes him**
a. Revolutionist
b. Great Educator
c. Reviver
d. Great Scholar

27. **The educational system of a society should be formulated in accordance with the ———— of that particular society.**
a. Ideology
b. Culture
c. Traditions
d. Rules

28. **Ibn Khaldun criticized the prevailing methods of teaching, which emphasized ———— on the part of the students.**
a. Lack of interest
b. Rote Learning
c. Key Notes
d. Memorization

29. **Nizamul Mulk, the famous Seljuki's vazir, appointed Imam Ghazali as**
a. Courtesan
b. Vazir
c. Imam
d. Intellectual Advisor

30. **Fakhrul Mulk, son of Nizamul Mulk, made Imam Ghazali the president of his academy in Nishapur in**
a. 1105
b. 1100
c. 1106
d. 1111

31. ———— **held the view that logic was essential for intellectual reasoning and thinking.**
a. Imam Ghazali
b. Aristotle
c. Socrates
d. Descartes

32. **According to Plato, "———— and admonition commence in the first years of childhood, and last to the very end of life".**
a. Education
b. Knowledge
c. Growth
d. Training

33. **Imam Ghazali died at Tus on**
a. 20th Dec 1101
b. 19th Dec 1111
c. 21st Dec 1111
d. 19th Dec 1110

34. **In the period of New Greek Education, new philosophical thought was developed and there evolved**
a. New Cultural Values
b. New Norms & Traditions
c. New Educational Practices
d. New Strategies

35. **According to Plato, there should be no compulsion in teaching, rather it should be**
a. Lenient
b. Moral training
c. Mere Training
d. Sort of Amusement

36. **Education should be provided according to the abilities and the potentialities of the students—is the most important theory presented by**
a. Plato
b. Aristotle
c. Greek
d. Rousseau

37. **The meaning of the word 'Ghazali', after which Imam Ghazali was named is**
a. Wool
b. Deer
c. Perfectionist
d. Spinner of Wool

38. **A famous book of Aristotle is**
a. Politics
b. Modern Sciences
c. Logic and Science

d. Scientific Strategies

39. **While seeking truth through the direct vision of reason, Plato applied**
a. Superficial Method
b. External Method
c. Introspective Method
d. Peripheral Method

40. **The methods used by Aristotle to find out knowledge are**
a. Inducive & Conducive
b. Assumption & Presumption
c. Inductive & Deductive
d. Inference & Reasoning

41. **Imam Ghazali acquired learning from the most learned man of the time**
a. Abul-Malai Mohammad
b. Nizamul Mulk
c. Al-Juwani
d. None of these

42. **Aristotle carried on studies in many fields of knowledge through this scientific and objective method, he is often called**
a. Father of Modern Sciences
b. Father of Arts
c. Father of Nation
d. The Scholar

43. **Imam Ghazali was born at Ghazala near Tus in**
a. 460 A.H.
b. 460 A.D.
c. 450 A.H.
d. 440 A.D.

44. **Aristotle recommended a large element of mathematics in higher education because it develops in man the power of**
a. Inductive Reasoning
b. Conducive Reasoning
c. Deductive Reasoning
d. Logical Reasoning

45. **Aristotle's method of investigation was employed in the institutions of learning of**
a. Rome
b. Greek
c. Alexandria
d. Asia

46. **One of the chief characteristics of Imam Ghazali's thinking is that he replaced the rule of intellectual perception by**
a. Gaining Knowledge
b. Education
c. Human Capabilities
d. Personal Human Experience

Answers

(1)	B	(2)	C	(3)	A	(4)	B	(5)	D
(6)	A	(7)	A	(8)	C	(9)	B	(10)	D
(11)	B	(12)	D	(13)	B	(14)	C	(15)	D
(16)	A	(17)	B	(18)	C	(19)	C	(20)	B
(21)	D	(22)	C	(23)	C	(24)	A	(25)	A
(26)	B	(27)	A	(28)	D	(29)	D	(30)	A
(31)	A	(32)	A	(33)	B	(34)	C	(35)	D
(36)	A	(37)	B	(38)	A	(39)	C	(40)	C
(41)	A	(42)	A	(43)	C	(44)	C	(45)	C
(46)	D								

4- Islamic Educational System

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **The concept of ———— was not for the early Muslims but a complete system of life drawn from the Holy Quran and Traditions of the Prophet (PBUH).**
a. Secularism
b. Monotheism
c. Atheism
d. Scepticism

2. **The concept of ———— means adherence to the word of God.**
a. Secularism
b. Atheism
c. Prophethood
d. Monotheism

3. **In olden times, an all-encompassing matter that covered all kind of human activity was**
a. Worship
b. Education
c. Good Behaviour
d. Service to Mankind

4. **Seeking God in every deed and thought and feeling and adherence to God's word is the ———— of the Muslim.**
a. Awareness
b. Knowledge
c. Worship
d. Wisdom

5. **Scientific research as well as agriculture, commerce, industry and appreciation of the beauty in the universe are all ————.**
a. Belief in God
b. Worship
c. Piety
d. Parts of Islam

6. ———— **included teachings and Sharia history, geography, mathematics, astronomy, medicine and engineering and others, all that is done in the name of God.**
a. Worship
b. Monotheism
c. Atheism
d. Islamic Education

7. **The Islamic school with all its different degrees was a house for education in addition to**

a. Knowledge
b. Training
c. Intuition
d. Worship

8. **The school at that time was not isolated from the rest of the society, in fact it fixed the values by which society lived and completed and developed those values on the basis of**
a. Islam
b. Knowledge
c. Science
d. Experiences

9. **The other sciences taught in those schools were not divorced from religious sciences in the curricula or from the religious spirit pervading all education and ————.**
a. Research
b. Society
c. Training
d. Institute

10. **The students were required to know religious matters on the one hand and to know the ———— on the other hand.**
a. Traditions
b. Culture
c. Rules
d. Sharia

11. **A knowledge of ———— is not an end itself but its purpose was to bring up successive generations on the basis of sound religion.**
a. Sharia
b. World
c. Life Hereafter
d. Religions

12. **The Muslim is committed to utilize the fruit of ———— according to the work of God.**
a. Science
b. Knowledge
c. Religion
d. Teachings

13. **In order to turn our educational system into Islamic one, attention must be paid to consulting the religious sentiment in the Quranic way, i.e., drawing the attention of the people towards the signs of God in the universe and consequently urging people to worship God without ————.**
a. Doubt
b. Partner
c. Misconception
d. Hesitation

14. **Other ———— must be taught as tools we use to realize the divine plan in everything on earth for the benefit of man.**
a. Religions
b. Knowledge
c. Things
d. Sciences

15. **The Muslim student has to be constantly reminded of the message entrusted to him by God and ————is the means to realize it.**
a. Science
b. Religion
c. Knowledge
d. Wisdom

16. **Books pertaining to sciences must be purged of traces of ignorance and ———— to make them conform to the spirit of Islam.**
a. Monotheism
b. Atheism
c. Scepticism
d. Vice

17. **———— Sociology defines a 'nation' as a group of people united by a correct belief in God, despite differences of race, language or history, etc.**
a. Ignorant
b. Atheist
c. Islamic
d. Monotheist

18. **———— Sociology teaches phenomena as human behaviour corresponding with and in conformity with the dictates of God and the divine system.**
a. Atheistic
b. Sceptic
c. Neither A nor B
d. Monotheistic

19. **———— science of history teaches the history of humanity on the basis that the mission of Man is the material development on the earth and to realize himself through conquest and mastery by any means whatsoever.**
a. Islamic
b. Monotheistic
c. Ignorant
d. Secular

20. **Islamic history must be rewritten in a completely ———— manner without the traces of Jewish and Christian Orientalists who intentionally spoiled it with the aim of concealing its great achievements and highlighting its deviations.**
a. New
b. Islamic

c. Modern
d. Scientific

21. **Islamic education is naturally based on Holy Quran and-------**
a. Hadith
b. Practice
c. Teachings
d. Prophethood

22. **Islam propagates to adopt the mid-way in all walks of life: The same is true about its ——————.**
a. Teachings
b. Education
c. Traditions
d. Rules

23. **Different —————— of education emphasize different aspects of life but Islam blends all the systems in its own one which gives prominence to inner purity, social consciousness and attainment of any skill which the person chooses for himself.**
a. Aspects
b. Branches
c. Kinds
d. Philosophies

24. **Old schools of education existed in —————— which was the centre of all Islamic activities; students studying and teachers teaching in such schools remained part of the society.**
a. Madrisas
b. Vales
c. Grounds
d. Mosques

25. **There was very close —————— relationship in Islamic schools and moral and spiritual guidance was easily available to the students.**
a. Parent-Teacher
b. Student-Teacher
c. Parent-Student
d. None of these

26. **The evaluation of the student was not done only on the basis of knowledge and understanding of the subject but also on his —————— and moral conduct in different walks of life.**
a. Piety
b. Performance
c. Wisdom
d. Knowledge

27. **The education of Muslim children in old schools of Islamic education was with —————— as core subjects, which they read, recited and memorized.**
a. Religions
b. Rituals
c. Islam
d. Holy Quran

28. **The fundamental knowledge of Islam has been revealed in Holy Quran and —————— present practical examples for living a life of true Muslim.**
a. Socialism
b. Teachings
c. Traditions
d. Preaching

29. **The old schools known as Maktabs and Madrasas were generally attached with ——————.**
a. Educational System
b. Mosques
c. Nizaam
d. Traditions

30. **The highest and oldest seat of higher education known as Jamia Al-Azhar of —————— was located in the mosque.**
a. Mecca
b. Medina
c. Bhutan
d. Cairo

31. **The old Islamic schools had some features in those days, which are advocated as features of a good modern —————— system.**
a. Islamic
b. Educational
c. Scientific
d. Knowledge

32. **The —————— schools did not hold any annual or half year examination for the promotion of the students. The teachers who taught the subjects continuously did the assessment of the students.**
a. Islamic
b. Scientific
c. Old
d. Western

33. **In Islamic schools each student was free to attain his ultimate level in any of his interest without being held back because of difficulties in —————— disciplines.**
a. Central
b. Main
c. Moral
d. Subsidiary

34. **In Islamic schools the able and studious were allowed to move forward at their own speed and they were not restricted by a fixed curriculum nor they were kept in the same ——————.**
a. Environment
b. School

c. Age Group
d. System

35. **In old Muslim schools it was usual practice that the brilliant students understood and appreciated the difficulties and merits of the dull students and the dull students learnt easily from them in comparison of their ————.**

a. Age Group
b. Class Fellows
c. Parents
d. Teachers

36. **Students from all classes of society sat together at the feet of the same ————. Only by their contribution to the activities of the group were they distinguished.**

a. Group
b. System
c. Scholar
d. Organization

37. **Teaching was not a profession acquired by a mere certificate awarded by a Government body, but something achieved by real ability and true vocation—a statement by**

a. Ata-ur-Rehman
b. M. A. Zaki Badawi
c. Hayat Khan
d. Prof. Saleem Ahmad

38. **In Islamic schools teaching of Arabic language and literature was one of the important requirements of ————.**

a. Curriculum
b. Religion
c. Educational Institute
d. System

39. **The main drawback of the old Muslim schools was that those schools gave more emphasis on factual information and memorization and neglected ————.**

a. Assessment
b. Examination
c. Understanding
d. Semester System

40. **Law, theology, mysticism and rituals were based on Holy Quran and ————.**

a. Piety
b. Guidance
c. Hadith
d. Traditions

41. **After completing education in Islamic schools the students used to learn about medical profession based on the system called-------**

a. Unani
b. Islamization
c. Organization
d. Scientific

42. **———— which is considered the mother of all sciences was very popular among the Muslims in those days.**

a. Biology
b. Physics
c. Mathematics
d. Philosophy

43. **One of the basic deficiencies in Traditional Islamic Institutions was that ———— was not given proper place but was considered as contrary to Islamic education.**

a. Mathematics
b. Science
c. Philosophy
d. Sociology

44. **Probably the absence of teaching of science in those schools was responsible for not producing any ————and inventor.**

a. Scholar
b. Researcher
c. Muslim Scientist
d. Science Teacher

45. **It would be sufficient if Muslims as group were deeply religious and the ———— would not misuse science as to strike the boundary of Islam.**

a. Government
b. Scientist
c. Nation
d. World

46. **The harmony between religious education and different disciplines was the need of the ———— in accordance with the needs of the students.**

a. Science
b. Nation
c. Time
d. Educational System

47. **There is no other religion or culture except Islam who had considered ———— the basic need of man.**

a. Religion
b. Training
c. Education
d. Guidance

48. **According to Islam, education is based on ———— basic elements that create a beautiful harmony between education and training of man.**

a. Four
b. Five
c. Three
d. Six

49. ———— is the first stage of Islamic education so the perfect education should reach people in its original form and people would believe in its genuineness.

a. Revision
b. Belief
c. Memorization
d. Recitation

50. The second aspect of Islamic education is the Knowledge of Book so people would become well aware of the meaning of Holy Book and would understand the elements like belief in unity of God, Prophethood and ————.

a. Traditions
b. Life Hereafter
c. Worldly Life
d. Islamic Knowledge

51. The third aspect of Islamic education, Sanctification means

a. To harmonize
b. To protect
c. To purify
d. Both a & b

52. Sanctification includes understanding and recitation of Holy Quran as well as total submission to God through knowledge of

a. Religion
b. Duties
c. Right and Wrong
d. Rules and Regulations

53. Knowledge of ———— is a very important part of Islamic education.

a. Traditions
b. Wisdom
c. World
d. Life Hereafter

54. Knowledge of ———— comes when a person gets awareness of religion through understanding, recitation, and sanctification and becomes able to decide according to religion to get his God's approval.

a. Wisdom
b. Recitation
c. Islamic Culture
d. None of these

55. According to Islamic education, there is no separation between this world and hereafter and it supports the unity of ———— and religion.

a. Man
b. Society
c. World
d. None of these

56. According to Islam, it is necessary to get education through wisdom and ————.

a. Knowledge
b. Awareness
c. Perception
d. Senses

Answers

(1))	B	(2)	D	(3)	A	(4)	C	(5)	B
(6)	D	(7)	D	(8)	C	(9)	B	(10)	D
(11)	D	(12)	A	(13)	B	(14)	D	(15)	A
(16)	B	(17)	C	(18)	D	(19)	C	(20)	B
(21)	A	(22)	B	(23)	D	(24)	D	(25)	B
(26)	A	(27)	D	(28)	C	(29)	B	(30)	D
(31)	B	(32)	A	(33)	D	(34)	C	(35)	D
(36)	C	(37)	B	(38)	A	(39)	C	(40)	D
(41)	A	(42)	C	(43)	B	(44)	C	(45)	B
(46)	C	(47)	C	(48)	A	(49)	D	(50)	B
(51)	C	(52)	C	(53)	B	(54)	A	(55)	C
(56)	D								

5- Elementary Education in the Early History of Islam

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **The value set upon education in Islam is indicated by certain Hadith, which reflect the ———— ideals of Islam in its early days and represent the prevailing views for the first generations.**

a. Religious
b. Educational
c. National
d. Institutional

2. **It is better that a man should secure ———— for his child than that he bestows a say in his charity.**

a. Property
b. Legacy
c. Education
d. Heritage

3. **It is regarded as a praiseworthy deed to educate a slave-girl than set her free and give her to**

a. Family
b. Institute
c. Her Parents
d. Husband

4. **Islam raised the Arabs to a higher level of ———— and at the same time introduced amongst them the elements of education in which they had till then been rather deficient.**

a. Education
b. Knowledge
c. Training
d. Civilization

5. **The Holy Prophet (PBUH) attached considerable importance to attaining knowledge, maybe inferred from the conditions on which he released prisoners of war after his first victory at**

a. Mecca
b. Arafat
c. Hudaibiya
d. Baur

6. **Quraish as a people engaged in Commerce, had naturally more occasions to practice writing than the date-planters and herdsmen of**

a. Medina
b. Mecca
c. Badr
d. Banu Umayya

7. **The art of reading and writing, which existed to a limited extent on Arabia before Islam increased, after the advent of Islam and especially with the expansion of**
a. Islam
b. Muslims
c. Empire
d. Territories
8. **In the early stages after the spread of Islam teachers in the elementary places of Instructions were mainly non-Muslims, especially Jews and**
a. Buddhists
b. Atheists
c. Christians
d. Monotheists
9. **When young Muslim Community, had been constituted, ———— system of education, embracing at least the bare elements of knowledge, was set on foot.**
a. Primitive
b. Elementary
c. Contemporary
d. Islamic
10. **In the early period, the attested notices of the ———— Schools and the Mu'allims (Teachers) are found.**
a. Islamic
b. Jewish
c. Elementary
d. Christian
11. **Elementary Education seems to have been thoroughly established in Islam by the early ———— period.**
a. Quraish
b. Primitive
c. Islamic
d. Umayyad
12. **The poet Kumait and commander Hajaj bin Yusuf were**
a. Leaders
b. Sardars
c. School Teachers
d. Head Masters
13. **Later on Hajaj bin Yusuf chose ———— career.**
a. Teaching
b. Writing
c. Industrial
d. Political
14. **Zubair bin Hayya taught in a school at Taif before being appointed administrator of Isfahan in**

a. Greece
b. Mecca
c. Medina
d. Iran
15. **In AD 723, Dahhaq bin Muzahim kept an Elementary School in ....**
a. Medina
b. Basra
c. Kufa
d. nNone of the Above
16. **Bedawi of the tribe of Rujah settled as a mu'allim in Basra in the 2nd Century A.H. and conducted a school for**
a. Free
b. Payment
c. Poor
d. Islam
17. **A system of Muslim education had taken root in the land of ———— after being conquered by Muslims.**
a. Iraq
b. Medina
c. Basra
d. Badr
18. **The education of young princes at Court had reached a high standard of excellence in the early period of**
a. Quraish
b. Abbasid
c. Islam
d. Umayyah
19. **The development of scientific knowledge under ———— in the 2nd Century A.H. naturally carried with it a corresponding advance in preparatory education.**
a. Umayyah
b. Quraish
c. Abbasids
d. None of these
20. **It is on the record that the deserving pupils of Elementary Schools were rewarded by**
a. Being carried through the streets on camels
b. Having almonds thrown to them
c. Giving scholarship to them
d. Both a & b
21. **The Fatimid administration, now established in Egypt, took steps towards founding academies in ———— where theological tenets of the Shi'iti School as well as writings of the Greeks and the Persians were studied.**

a. Syria
b. Afghanistan
c. Cairo
d. Mecca

22. **When the Fatimid dynasty was overthrown, the Ayyubids superseded their academies by high schools conducted on ———— principles and the wide spaces of the mosques were utilized for teaching purposes.**
a. Shi'iti
b. Islamic
c. Sunni
d. Teaching

23. **———— advised the parents: "Teach your children to swim and throw darts; change them that they must be able to mount a horse securely and make them recite verses."**
a. Caliph Omar
b. Caliph Abu Bakr
c. Caliph Usman
d. Caliph Ali

24. **Caliph ———— advised his son's tutor: "Teach them to swim, and accustom them to sleep little."**
a. Caliph Usman
b. Caliph Abdal Malik
c. Caliph Abu Bakr
d. Caliph Omar

25. **The child is to be sent to school and the teacher must begin to instruct him systematically in the Quran, at the age of**
a. 4
b. 6
c. 9
d. 7

26. **Simultaneously with exercises in reading and writing from the Quran, the pupils were taught basics of**
a. Geography
b. Science
c. Arithmetic
d. Philosophy

27. **In spreading the knowledge of ————, the teacher should have no other design than that of doing a work well-pleasing to God and thereby attaining nearness to Him.**
a. Divine Things
b. Islamic Teachings
c. Verses of Quran
d. Science

28. **Bukhari writes a saying ascribed to ————: "Nothing has a better right to be rewarded than instruction in the Book of God."**
a. Ibn Khaldun
b. Ibn Abi Talib
c. Ibn Abbas
d. Ibn Zaifa

29. **The payment of teachers became the rule actually recognized in practice by**
a. Muslim Law
b. Christian Law
c. Jewish Law
d. Umayyad Law

30. **The teacher must look upon his wages, not as a professional emoluments, but as**
a. A salary that government pays
b. A gift Divinely bestowed upon him
c. A fee that parents pay after their affordability
d. Both a & c

31. **The most important thing for the teacher is ———— purpose. He must devote himself to the work from purely spiritual motives and without any worldly considerations whatever.**
a. Outward
b. Inward
c. Moral
d. Spiritual

32. **The teacher was not supposed to receive ———— without the knowledge of parents or guardians.**
a. Salary
b. Guidance
c. Presents
d. Training

33. **As far as School Administration in Muslim Education was concerned, ———— treats in great deal.**
a. Muslim Literature
b. Scientific Research
c. Islamic Teachings
d. Technical Knowledge

34. **In relations of teacher to student, the basic principle was**
a. The just and equal treatment of all scholars
b. The payment of salary in time
c. Punctuality
d. Both b & c

35. **Laith bin Mujahid affirms that at the Day of Judgement God will subject the schoolmaster to a special interrogation as to whether he maintained**

strict impartiality between pupil and pupil and that if he is found guilty in this respect, he will be set beside

a. Evil Ones
b. Workers of Inequity
c. Devilish Minded
d. Workers

36. **It was not permissible to employ a student in the private service of the teacher's household without the express permission of**

a. Parents
b. Principle
c. Student
d. Society

37. **———— were not to be used for private service of the teacher under any circumstances.**

a. Poor
b. Orphans
c. Pupils
d. Needy Ones

38. **Islam prescribes that all teachers should be ———— and work of elementary teaching must be done in a specially appointed public place within the sight of the people and not at the teacher's residence.**

a. Well Educated
b. Expert
c. Married
d. Technical

39. **The schools remained closed on ———— and also for a period of from one to three days and after Eid festivals.**

a. Saturday and Sunday
b. Monday and Friday
c. Monday and Tuesday
d. Thursday and Friday

40. **The student was on the whole or partial holiday whenever he completed his study of Holy Quran and the occasion was celebrated ———— – called Iqlaba or Takhrifa.**

a. On Eid
b. On Friday
c. Same day
d. In Feast

41. **The corporal punishment was considered a rule rather than**

a. Inclusion
b. Exception
c. Reprimanding
d. Apology

42. **To protect the children from undue severity Muslim jurists sanctioned Corporal punishment should be limited between ———— light strokes.**

a. Three and Ten
b. Three and Five
c. Five and Ten
d. Five and Eight

Answers

(1))	B	(2)	C	(3)	D	(4)	D	(5)	D
(6)	A	(7)	C	(8)	C	(9)	A	(10)	C
(11)	D	(12)	C	(13)	D	(14)	D	(15)	C
(16)	A	(17)	A	(18)	D	(19)	C	(20)	D
(21)	C	(22)	C	(23)	A	(24)	B	(25)	D
(26)	C	(27)	A	(28)	C	(29)	A	(30)	B
(31)	B	(32)	C	(33)	A	(34)	A	(35)	B
(36)	A	(37)	C	(38)	C	(39)	D	(40)	D
(41)	B								

6-Secondary Education

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **The Secondary Education is needed to be given individual and ———— importance**

a. Elementary
b. High
c. Special
d. Secondary

2. **The Secondary Education should be accountable to the complete progress and to ———— a student's personality.**

a. Develop
b. Refine
c. Deteriorate
d. Degenerate

3. **For which class of people secondary schools are recommended to be constructed?**

a. Middle Class
b. Higher Class
c. Upper Class
d. Lower Class

4. **How many branches of high schools for upper classes should be there?**

a. 3
b. 4
c. 2
d. 6

5. **For the country's solidarity, it is very important to generate ———— in students.**

a. Patriotism
b. Responsibility
c. Need for education
d. Awareness

6. **The Secondary Education should enable a person to get knowledge of scientific ———— and inventions.**

a. Creations
b. Developments
c. Discoveries
d. Conventions

7. **One of the objectives of the Secondary Education is to encourage the individuals to struggle for the social ——— of the country.**

a. Training
b. Development
c. Expansion

d. None of these

8. **The students of the Secondary Education should have a sense of co-operation, ————, self-control and hard work.**
a. Integrity
b. Responsibility
c. Accountability
d. Worthiness
9. **The Secondary Education lies under the category of**
a. 6^{th} to 8^{th} class
b. 11th to 12th class
c. 9^{th} to 10th class
d. 9th to 12th class
10. **How much the duration of the Secondary Education is recommended?**
a. 6 years
b. 2 years
c. 4 years
d. 3 years
11. **Until and unless the primary education is not extended to 8th class, the Secondary Education has to be divided into two classes, namely:**
a. Secondary and Higher Secondary Education
b. Elementary and Secondary Education
c. Primary and Secondary Education
d. Elementary and Higher Secondary Education
12. **The syllabus of Secondary Education must consist of ——— and Elective subjects.**
a. Selective
b. Optional
c. Compulsory
d. Elementary
13. **Elective subjects must be divided in further groups so students can select the subjects of their choice that can enable them to adopt ———— accordingly.**
a. Occupation
b. Higher studies
c. University
d. Syllabus
14. **English should not be taught as Literature but as ———— language.**
a. Elective
b. Compulsory
c. Subjective
d. Practical
15. **In exams 75% marks should be allotted to ———— and remaining 25% should be given according to the performance and punctuality at school.**
a. Respective institute
b. Students
c. Board and University
d. Syllabus studies
16. **From ——— grade, religious studies must be Compulsory but later it should be considered as an Elective subject.**
a. 6^{th} to 9^{th}
b. 6th to 8th
c. 6^{th} to 12^{th}
d. 1st to 5th
17. **It is compulsory to work for 225 days per an academic year that is ———— hours.**
a. 1610
b. 1500
c. 1620
d. 1600
18. ***Emergency leave of teacher must be *lessened from 20 to ———.**
a. 5
b. 10
c. 15
d. 12
19. **Teachers, who give good performance, must be awarded with medals by ————.**
a. President and Governor
b. Institute
c. Principal
d. Prime Minster
20. **———— must be taught Agricultural Economics and arts.**
a. Boys
b. All students
c. Girls
d. Adults
21. **For the guidance of teachers they should take ———— by and by that would introduce new teaching methodologies to them.**
a. Teaching Courses
b. Educational Courses
c. Refresher Courses
d. Advanced Vocational Courses
22. **Teachers teaching 6th to 10th grade students, are liable to work for ——— days a year.**
a. 325
b. 225
c. 215
d. 210
23. **On how many weeks, an academic year must be consisting?**
a. 35
b. 42

c. 40
d. 43

24. **9th to 12th grades must be under the control of ________.**
a. Secondary Educational Board
b. Higher Educational Board
c. Primary Board
d. Elementary Educational Board

25. **In every Division, there must be ***public schools along with ________ schools**
a. Academic
b. Elementary
c. Pre- Academic
d. Primary

26. **The ________ of all private schools must be considered obligatory.**
a. Registration
b. Advancement
c. Support
d. Promotion

27. **The income of school must be acquired from three resources—Fee, Management's share, Governments' funds with proportion of ________.**
a. 60:20%
b. 60:30%
c. 80:20%
d. 60:10%

28. **How many grants the Government should give to the institutes consisting on building and staff?**
a. 30%
b. 40%
c. 20%
d. 150%

29. **Government should make ________ responsible to allot land for schools.**
a. Provincial Authority
b. Divisional Authority
c. Secondary Educational Board
d. Developmental Authority

30. **Schools established on ________ basis, must be registered.**
a. Commercial
b. Economical
c. Mercantile
d. Educational

31. **The Education should make students take interest in literature, culture and ________.**

a. Sports
b. Studies
c. Arts
d. Traditions

32. **Being a citizen, a student must be prepared for the needs of ________ life.**
a. Jobs
b. Education
c. Life
d. None of these

33. **Children must be given education, according to the ________.**
a. Islamic Standards
b. Secondary Educational Board
c. Traditions
d. Customs

Answers

(1))	A	(2)	B	(3)	A	(4)	C	(5)	A
(6)	C	(7)	B	(8)	A	(9)	D	(10)	C
(11)	A	(12)	C	(13)	A	(14)	D	(15)	C
(16)	B	(17)	D	(18)	A	(19)	A	(20)	C
(21)	C	(22)	B	(23)	C	(24)	A	(25)	C
(26)	A	(27)	A	(28)	C	(29)	D	(30)	A
(31)	A	(32)	C	(33)	A				

7- The Educational Movements

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **Syed Ahmad Khan felt it absolute necessary to undertake a reform, in order to make ———————— take its 'rightful' place in the country.**

a. Muslim Community
b. Religious Community
c. Secular Community
d. Ethnic Community

2. **Syed Ahmad Khan realized that the Muslims should be taught the virtues of ———————— and self-reliance.**

a. Self-realization
b. Self-image
c. Self-help
d. Self-sufficiency

3. **What was the greatest need of time for Muslims, in the times of Syed Ahmad Khan?**

B. Sense of self-pride and devotion
C. Sense of religion and traditions
D. Sense of self-help and removal of fatalism
E. Sense of self-reliance and discipline

4. **The Muslims of that time were suffering from lethargy and ————————.**

a. Conformism
b. Conservatism
c. Activism
d. Extremism

5. **What were the main bases of Syed Ahmad's appeal to Muslims of his time?**

a. Religious
b. Ethnic
c. Conventional
d. Developmental

6. **The Movement of Aligarh was the element of**

a. Reconciliation& rapprochement
b. Education & Religion
c. Politics & Religion
d. Compromise & Religion

7. **After the failure in war of 1857, the Muslims realized that English were adamant to ———————— their educational system.**

a. Promote
b. Nullify
c. Abolish

d. Establish

8. **What were the main bases of Syed Ahmad's appeal to Muslims of his time?**
a. Religious
b. Ethnic
c. Conventional
d. Developmental
9. **The policy of English men for the Muslims was malicious and ————————.**
a. Forgiving
b. Lenient
c. Vindictive
d. Gracious
10. **The attempt to regenerate the Muslim community was known as ———————— Movement.**
a. Religious
b. Aligarh
c. Secular
d. Holy
11. **When the culture and traditions of Muslims were neglected, Muslims boycotted the modern educational system; not for English language but for the Western educational system that was entirely based on ————————.**
a. Modernism
b. Secularism
c. Christianity
d. Conventionalism
12. **When Sir Syed was transferred to Benares?**
a. 1876
b. 1879
c. 1877
d. 1867
13. **The choice of Aligarh as the birthplace of a new movement was due to some reasons such as:**
a. Aligarh was "in itself a dear name".
b. Muslims gave donations in support of this place.
c. Mohammedans population and Mohammedans feudal aristocracy surrounded it.
d. Both a & c
14. **On which lines he founded education better and encouraging for Muslim youth?**
a. Religious
b. Conventional
c. Western
d. Eastern

15. **According to a European educational historian, N. N. Law, in ———————— such steps were taken through the resources of East India company that had the main purpose to prepare subcontinent for the education of Bible.**
a. 1602
b. 1604
c. 1600
d. 1614
16. **The era of modern education started in ————————, when Sir Charles Grant wrote a magazine on the topic of diffusion of knowledge and presented it to the directors of the company.**
a. 1880
b. 1797
c. 1799
d. 1881
17. **In which year and where a committee was formed for better diffusion and advancement of learning among the Mohammedans of India?**
a. In 1880, at Benares
b. In 1870, at Benares
c. In 1867, at Dehli
d. In 1885, at Allahabad
18. **Sir Syed was elected as the ———————— of this committee.**
a. Secretary
b. President
c. Executive
d. Chief Executive
19. **The Muslims rejected Western educational system for a number of reasons. One of them is**
a. Cultural traditions
b. Religious traditions
c. National traditions
d. Political traditions
20. **The English tried to discourage Muslims politically, socially and ————————.**
a. Religiously
b. Traditionally
c. Morally
d. Mentally
21. **Who introduced a new trend in educational system that Muslims should adopt Western lines?**
a. Ameer Ali
b. Shibli
c. Muhammad Ali Johar
d. Sir Syed
22. **Muslims should overwhelm English language and should be well aware of English culture. For this reason a rule was passed for the institute:**

a. Admission must be given only to Muslim students.
b. Both Hindu and Muslim can take admission there.
c. Only English will teach there.
d. The Principal, two professors and head of the school should be English.

23. The general aim of the college committee was to popularise and promote the study of ——————— and literature among the Muslims.

a. European sciences
b. Political science
c. Religious sciences
d. Religion

24. Sir Syed believed that education and learning should be in accordance with the needs of the —————.

a. Time
b. Hour
c. Muslims
d. Political traditions

25. Sir Syed was a leading educationist as well as a ———?

a. Religious leader
b. Leader
c. Politician
d. Practitioner

26. Who was the right hand of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?

a. Lord Lytton
b. Muhammad Qasim
c. Ahmad Khan
d. Sameeullah Khan

27. Which year proved to be a turning point in the history of education?

a. 1835
b. 1806
c. 1802
d. 1800

28. The Muhammad Anglo-Oriental College was started at Aligarh on ——————————, as a primary school.

a. 24th May, 1875
b. 24th May, 1876
c. 25th May, 1875
d. 23rd May, 1877

29. When did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan resign the government service?

a. in 1877
b. in 1879
c. in 1876
d. in 1875

30. When and by whom foundation of Muhammad Anglo-Oriental College was laid?

a. 1876, Sir Syed
b. 1877, Lord Lytton
c. 1877, Sameeullah Khan
d. 1878, Morrison

31. A famous lawmaker, Lord McCauley, presented his historical memorandum. In its light, on 7th March 1835, a press statement of an educational policy was accepted that is called ——————————.

a. Western Resolution
b. McCauley's Resolution
c. Bentinck's Resolution
d. Educational Resolution

32. —————————— said: "The ceremony...constitutes an epoch in the social progress of the Mohammedans in India under British rule."

a. Sir Syed
b. Beck
c. Lord Lytton
d. None of these

33. When did the government of India draw the attention of local governments to the condition of the Mohammedans in education?

a. in August, 1871
b. in August, 1873
c. in May, 1870
d. in July, 1872

34. Who remained the principal of Aligarh College from 1884 to 1899?

a. Lord Lytton
b. Beck
c. Sir Syed
d. Shibli

35. In November 1890, Aftab Khan founded the institution, known as "The Dury" to ——————— for the education of poor Muslims.

a. Raise funds
b. Open more schools
c. Run movement
d. Gather teachers

36. An important institution run by the ex-students of the college was "The Brotherhood" founded by ——————— in 1891.

a. Beck
b. Lord Lytton
c. Morrison
d. Sir Syed

37. According to a survey in 1871, out of 2141 officers of Bengali Government; 1338 were Europeans, 711 were Hindus and only ——— were Muslims.

a. 190
b. 225
c. 300

d. 92

38. ———— was the first person who worked on solid bases to lend Muslims an identity of a nation after the western Colonization.
a. Sir Syed
b. Shibli
c. Shah Waliullah
d. Shan Abdul Aziz Muhaddas Dehlvi

39. On which thing the members of "The Brotherhood" agreed upon?
a. To give free coaching after school
b. To establish a committee that will bring new prospects of their success
c. To contribute one per cent of their income to the college
d. To encourage Muslims to study English

40. The Siddons Union Club was patterned after ————.
a. The Cambridge University Union Club
b. Government Education
c. Western Lines
d. Religious Literature

41. The Cricket Club provided an opportunity for the students to mix freely in ————.
a. Religious Society
b. Hindu Society
c. Mohammedans' Society
d. English Society

42. Who gave a practical shape to the thoughts of Shah Waliullah and initiated a war movement against the Muslim enemy forces?
a. Syed Ahmad Shaheed & Shah Ismail Shaheed
b. Shah Abdul Aziz & Shah Ismail Shaheed
c. Syed Ahmad Shaheed & Shah Ismail Shaheed
d. Shah Abdul Aziz & Shan Abdul Aziz Muhaddas Dehlvi

43. The aim of Mohammedans' College in bringing together students from all parts of the country was bound to remove ———— and to develop a strong communal spirit among them.
a. Political differences
b. Westernisation
c. Mutual discord
d. Mutual harmony

44. From which year the Mohammadan College started sending regular batches of students to England?
a. 1882
b. 1881
c. 1888
d. 1880

45. Maulana Qasim Nanutvi opened a small school, Deo Band, in a village mosque in ————.

a. 1882
b. 1881
c. 1867
d. 1870

46. Deo Band educational institute had produced almost ———— authors, teachers, preachers and Muslim jurists.
a. 8,000
b. 10,000
c. 9,000
d. 18,000

47. What was the defect in Sir Syed's ideology and programme?
a. He wanted Muslims to join Congress.
b. He wanted Muslims to go to England.
c. He opposed opening up of large number of small schools and to spread elementary English among Muslims.
d. He preferred ideas of Deo Band Movement.

48. The Muslims of the ———— century inherited a traditional Islam which was tainted by many evils.
a. 18th
b. 17th
c. 19th
d. 20th

49. The establishment of a religious school at Deo Band was a new phase of the culmination of ———— philosophy put into practice.
a. Maulana Nanutvi's
b. Maulana Ishaque's
c. Shah Waliullah's
d. Sir Syed's

50. Sir Syed strongly attacked the ———— of Islam who preached and propagated unwise conventions, corrupt customs and evil ways of life.
a. Preachers
b. Practitioners
c. Propagandists
d. Blind followers

51. Sir Syed felt the necessity of ———— in every age and requested the scholars to undertake it.
a. Jehad
b. Mutahid
c. Itehad
d. Ijtehad

52. The ex-supervisor of the institute, ————, said that it is not a mere institute but a constant movement and a school of thought.
a. Deo Band
b. MAO School
c. Nadvat-ul-Ulma

d. Jamia Millia Islamia

53. When Muhammad Ishaque, the new Imam or leader of the movement, reorganized his compatriots on the basic of the Hanafi religion and to seek co-operation of the Ottoman Empire?
a. in 1840
b. in 1841
c. in 1842
d. in 1852

54. Muhammad Ishaque transferred his headquarters from ———— to further strengthen his relations with the Ottoman Empire.
a. Allahabad to Mecca
b. Medina to Mecca
c. Delhi to Mecca
d. Aligarh to Mecca

55. The Delhi branch of the organization carried on its work till ————.
a. 1875
b. 1857
c. 1858
d. 1850

56. The Deo Band branch, during Maulana Ishaque's time, had accepted the Ottoman Caliph as its ———— leader.
a. Religio-political
b. Socio-political
c. Religio-social
d. None of these

57. When was the Deo Band Academy founded?
a. in 1867
b. in 1866
c. in 1868
d. in 1877

58. Sir Syed was not enslaved to the authority of Hadith while interpreting Islam he rejected all those notions which were in conflict with ————.
a. Life and practice
b. Life and nature
c. Nature and logic
d. Science and practice

59. The Deo Band Academy was a revival of religious school founded by Shah Waliullah on ————.
a. May 7th, 1731
b. May 5th, 1731
c. May 5th, 1730
d. May 6th, 1731

60. How many principles did Maulana Nanutvi, the guiding soul of the religio-political venture, lay down?

a. 3
b. 5
c. 8
d. 7

61. The attempt to regenerate the Muslim community has come to be known as the ———— Movement.
a. Deo Band
b. Religious
c. Shibli's
d. Aligarh

62. The donations of persons who want to remain unknown is a source of ————.
a. Zakah
b. Fitr
c. Barakah
d. Bakarah

63. Fatwas of Kufr were passed against Sir Syed and he was declared as ————.
a. Heresy
b. Profane
c. Hereto
d. Heretic

64. One of the drawbacks of Deo Band Movement was
a. The syllabus of the institute was very short and could not meet the requirements of that time.
b. Students got more bend of mind towards Congress.
c. The syllabus of institute was quite long as it was aimed to be crammed with all of the educational traditions and qualities, students had to spend a long span of their life to complete it.
d. Both a & b

65. Deo Band Movement could not succeed in
a. Preaching Islam all over the subcontinent
b. Protecting Muslims against the attack of English culture
c. Enabling Muslims to adopt Arabic language
d. Both a & c

66. After the death of Shah Waliullah who ran the administration of his Movement?
a. Shah Abdul Aziz
b. Maulana Ishaque
c. Maulana Nanutvi
d. Amir Imdadullah

67. The basic principle of the Deo Band Movement was that anyone joining the academy and movement should accept the programme and ———— of the organization.
a. Law
b. Curriculum

c. Manifesto
d. None of these

68. The religious manifesto was to speak the truth with full liberty of conscience, to strengthen ties with the ————, and to create a discipline and unity among them.
a. Muslim folks
b. Congress
c. Politics
d. Muslim League

69. Who was the first bona fide student of Deo Band?
a. Maulana Nanutvi
b. Maulana Rashid Ahmad
c. Maulana Mahmoodul Hasan
d. Muhammad Qasim

70. Deobandis' social outlook was based on the fact that on one hand, they defended ———— and on the other hand, they opposed compulsory education for girls.
a. Polytheism
b. Po[illegible]
c. Polygamy
d. Po[illegible]

71. ———— was the first Muslim leader of Indo-Pak subcontinent who after the Freedom War of 1857, decided to run a movement for the betterment of political, economical and social conditions of Muslims.
a. Shibli
b. Sir Syed
c. Waqar ul Mulk
d. Mohsin ul Mulk

72. Who organizes Deo Band institute?
a. Government
b. Educational Department
c. Advisory Committee
d. Maulvis

73. When the Deobandis joined the All India National Congress?
a. in 1886
b. in 1887
c. in 1885
d. in 1880

74. Which party the Deobandis later opposed?
a. Religio-political
b. All India National Congress
c. Muslim League
d. Socio-political

75. Name of the scholar who wrote the explanation of Holy Quran consisting on seven books, was

a. Shibli
b. Maulana Hali
c. Shah Fazaul-ur Rehman Usmani
d. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

76. What strategy Deobandis followed when the Congress adopted such policies and put forth demands, which were openly against the Muslims?
a. Still remained with Congress
b. Left Congress
c. Joined Muslim League
d. Applied new policies

77. When did the All India National Congress appear in its true Hinduised colour?
a. in 1930
b. in 1935
c. in 1932
d. in 1931

78. In Sir Syed's opinion, three basic factors were responsible for prevailing evils in the Muslim world: the Hindu influence, the corrupt and evil beliefs and practices and the absence of ————————.
a. Modern education
b. English language
c. Western ways of life
d. Religious trends

79. Which profession Sir Syed advised the Muslims to take up?
a. Art and craft
b. Engineering
c. Architecture
d. Agriculture and trade

80. When did the Government of India pass a resolution, on realizing the backwardness of the Muslims in the modern education?
a. on April 13th 1873
b. on June 13th 1873
c. on July 13th 1873
d. on April 13th 1870

81. ———— used to say that the object behind the creation of Deo Band institute was not to produce a group of Maulvis but to prepare a team of freedom fighters who will fight against the British.
a. Maulana Shibli
b. Hazrat Sheikh Al Hind
c. Maulana Shabeer Ahmad Usmani
d. Haji Imdadullah Makki

82. ———— was the root cause of most of the evils of the Muslim society.

a. Lethargy
b. Idleness
c. Illiteracy
d. Fatalism

83. **On which point Sir Syed was different from Deo Bandis?**
a. Muslims should not rely on the Government for the establishment of educational institutions.
b. Rich Muslims should not give any help.
c. Rich people should contribute towards such a noble cause.
d. Both a & c

84. **Sir Syed devoted himself from ———— to bring about a political rapprochement between the rulers and the ruled.**
a. 1858 to 1870
b. 1858 to 1869
c. 1859 to 1870
d. 1850 to 1869

85. **Sir Syed's ideology was to remain loyal to the English but did not believe in ————.**
a. Dictatorship
b. Democracy
c. Equalitarianism
d. Social Equality

86. **What was Sir Syed's concept of a nation?**
a. The entire humanity is one nation.
b. People living on one land comprise one nation.
c. None of the above
d. Both a & b

87. **What was the aim of Shibli?**
a. To follow Deo Band.
b. To follow Congress.
c. To promote Aligarh
d. To bridge the gulf between Aligarh and Deo Band.

88. **When did Shibli join the Nadvatul Ulema?**
a. in 1894
b. in 1895
c. in 1884
d. in 1890

89. **The first meeting of Nadva held on April ———— at Kanpur.**
a. 23rd, 24th and 25th
b. 23rd, 24th and 26th
c. 22nd, 23rd and 24th
d. 21st, 22nd and 23rd

90. **The first meeting of Nadva held on April ———— at Kanpur.**
a. 23rd, 24th and 25th
b. 23rd, 24th and 26th
c. 22nd, 23rd and 24th

d. 21st, 22nd and 23rd

91. **Sir Syed remained the Honorary member of**
a. Congress
b. Muslim League
c. Deo Band Movement
d. Royal Asiatic Society

92. **Why Shibli joined Nadva?**
a. To join Deo Band and Aligarh.
b. To join Congress and Muslim League.
c. To educate Muslims.
d. To serve the cause of Islam.

93. **The fundamental difference between Deo Band and Aligarh was that of only ———— nature.**
a. Religious
b. Political
c. Socio-political
d. Social

94. **Shibli left ———— on the pretext that there was no revival of Islam.**
a. Deo Band
b. Aligarh
c. Congress
d. Nadva

95. **Shibli was a supporter of the ———— and was critical of Sir Syed's attitude towards it.**
a. Muslim League
b. Azamghar
c. Congress
d. Deo Band

96. **The establishment of a religious school at Deo Band was culmination of ———— philosophy put into practice.**
a. Shah Waliullah's
b. Syed Amir Ali's
c. Maulana Shibli's
d. Sir Syed's

97. **Syed Amir Ali was born in ———— at Hugli in West Bengal.**
a. 1857
b. 1858
c. 1855
d. 1847

98. **His monumental works such as 'The Spirit of Islam', or 'The life and teachings of Muhammad', were published in ————.**
a. 1900
b. 1902
c. 190[illegible]

d. 1910

99. **Who was Syed Akbar Shahabuddin?**
a. A great poet
b. A revolutionist
c. A journalist
d. Both a & c

100. **The aim of Aligarh Movement was to explicate religious topics ——————.**
a. Elaborately
b. Truly
c. Scientifically
d. Harmoniously

101. **The Aligarh Movement was in fact a part of ——————.**
a. Muslim League
b. Congress
c. British Government
d. Pakistan Movement

102. **Another aim of the movement was to secure Muslim culture in —————— languages.**
a. Foreign
b. Urdu and English
c. All
d. Arabic and Persian

103. **According to ——————, "There should be a physical and spiritual relationship between religious and worldly education..."**
a. Syed Amir Ali
b. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
c. Sayed Akbar Shahabuddin
d. Shibli

104. **The first principal of M.A.O. high school was ——————.**
a. Lord Lytton
b. Maulvi Samiullah
c. Sir Syed
d. Siddons

105. **By which university M.A.O. high school had been affiliated after some time?**
a. Bombay University
b. Allahabad University
c. Azamghar University
d. Calcutta University

106. **In which year the first meeting of All India Mohammedan Educational Conference was held?**
a. 1888
b. 1886
c. 1889

d. 1887

107. **When did All India Muslim League came into being?**
a. 1905
b. 1902
c. 1906
d. 1904

108. **M.A.O. College Aligarh was a boarding house in which —— students used to live.**
a. 30
b. 25
c. 40
d. 95

109. **Who and when laid the foundation of Congress?**
a. A.O.Hume in 1885
b. Siddons in 1886
c. Maulana Jauhar in 1884
d. Lord Lytton in 1882

110. **Keeping in view Hindu Muslim uprisings, Sir Syed realized that Muslims and Hindus could never live together so he advised Muslims to stay away from ——————.**
a. Muslim League
b. Deo Band Movement
c. Hindus
d. Congress

111. **It was ——————, who raised the slogan of Muslim nation and two nation ideology that later became the cause of Pakistan's Creation.**
a. Quaid-e-Azam
b. Allama Iqbal
c. Liaquat Ali Khan
d. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

112. **One of the prominent outcomes of Aligarh Movement was:**
a. The educational backwardness of Muslims
b. Acquirements of Government jobs
c. Disputes between Muslims and English
d. Both a & c

113. **Sir Syed created a complete school of thought from —————— point of view.**
a. Religious
b. Literary
c. Political
d. Educational

114. **Who requested Maulana Hali to write "Mussadas-e-Hali?**
a. Shibli
b. Maulvi Samiullah Khan
c. Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan

d. Amjad Ali Shah

115. **Name of the British historian who wrote a book, "Life of Muhammad", full of prejudices was**

a. Lord Byron
b. <u>William Moore</u>
c. N.N.Law
d. Charles Grant

116. **Nadavat-ul-Ulma used the platform of**

a. Ali Garh Movement
b. Congress
c. Muslim League
d. <u>All India Muhammaden Educational Conference</u>

117. **Sir Syed wrote the explanation of Bible, for which he had to learn**

a. Preaching
b. Method
c. Christianity
d. <u>Yiddish Language</u>

118. **Magazine, "Tehzeeb-ul-Ikhlaq" became the part of Ali Garh Institute Gazette in**

a. 1997
b. 1998
c. 1899
d. <u>1897</u>

119. **Edinburgh University granted Sir Syed the honorary degree of ——— in 1889.**

a. Ph.D.
b. <u>Doctorate</u>
c. Masters
d. Post Graduate

120. **A famous saying of that era goes: one who joined Deo Band, he lost world; one who joined Ali Garh, he lost religion and one who joined Jamia Millia, he lost**

a. Religion
b. World
c. <u>Both religion and world</u>
d. Knowledge

121. **Who directed the attention of Hindus towards British education, a long time ago?**

a. Sir Syed
b. Lord Lytton
c. <u>Raja Ram Mohan</u>
d. Darbal Singh

122. **Name of the person who laid the foundation of M.A.O. school was**

a. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
b. Lord Lytton

c. Shah Waliullah
d. <u>Maulvi Samiullah Khan</u>

123. **Sir Syed assigned a Hindu Minister, ———, the patron of Scientific Society for its betterment.**

a. Raja Ram Mohan
b. <u>Duke Argule</u>
c. Partal Singh
d. J Kishan Daas

124. **Education of the Holy Quran became the part of the course of M.A.O. college in**

a. 1880
b. 1881
c. 1882
d. <u>1887</u>

125. **Who presided the meeting in which the decision of the creation of Mohammedan Educational Conference was taken?**

a. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
b. Maulvi Abdul Haqq
c. Shah Waliullah
d. <u>Maulvi Samiullah Khan</u>

126. **Secretary of Mohammedan Educational Conference was**

a. Liaquat Ali khan
b. <u>Sir Syed Ahmad Khan</u>
c. Maulana Zakaullah
d. Maulana Nazir Ahmad

127. **Muslim University Ali Garh came into being in**

a. <u>Jan 1921</u>
b. Jan 1922
c. Jun 1920
d. Feb 1919

128. **Maulana Muhammad Ali Kanpuri gave the idea of Nadavat-ul-Ulma in**

a. April 1896
b. <u>April 1893</u>
c. May 1893
d. June 1899

129. **Where and when the first meeting of Nadavat-ul-Ulma was held?**

a. 1896, Bombay
b. 1899, Hyderabad
c. 1894, Madras
d. <u>1895, Lucknow</u>

130. **Nadavat-ul-Ulma became famous due to the association of ——— with it and the students started taking interest in poetry and literature rather than in religion.**

a. Munshi Ehtasham Ali
b. Syed Suleman Nadvi
c. <u>Maulana Shibli Naumani</u>

d. Maulana Muhammad Ali

131. Maulana Abul Hassan Nadvi impressed Arabian countries besides Indo-Pak continent and Bangladesh with his ________

a. Revolutionary strategies
b. Arabic & Urdu writings
c. Educational policies
d. Educational theories

132. ________ provided the bases for Muslim revival movements in Hindustan.

a. Maulana Shibli Naumani
b. Maulana Ali Maungiri
c. Shah Waliullah
d. Maulana Samiullah Nadvi

133. Jamia Millia Islamia was a very beneficial and interesting one ... the other educational institutes of Indo-Pak Muslims whose foundation was laid by

a. Liaquat Ali Khan
b. Quaid-e-Azam
c. Maulana Muhamamd Ali Johar
d. Maulana Shibli Naumani

134. Jamia Millia Islamia was very much under the domination of

a. Muslim League
b. Deo Band Movement
c. Aligarh Movement
d. Indian National Congress

135. The main objective of the Jamia Millia Islamia was

a. To surpass Aligarh and Deo Band
b. To produce harmony between religious and worldly knowledge
c. To promote only religious education
d. Both a & c

136. Educational traditions of research prospered by Jamia Millia Islamia and the researchers were granted the degrees of

a. M.A.
b. Ph.D. Doctorate
c. B.Sc.
d. Cambridge University

137. The main motivation behind all movements for the recognition of Indo-Pak Muslims was

a. Religion
b. Culture
c. Traditions
d. Nationality

Answers

(1)	A	(2)	C	(3)	C	(4)	B	(5)	A
(6)	A	(7)	C	(8)	A	(9)	C	(10)	B
(11)	C	(12)	D	(13)	A	(14)	C	(15)	D
(16)	B	(17)	B	(18)	A	(19)	D	(20)	C
(21)	D	(22)	D	(23)	A	(24)	A	(25)	C
(26)	D	(27)	A	(28)	A	(29)	C	(30)	B
(31)	C	(32)	C	(33)	A	(34)	B	(35)	A
(36)	C	(37)	D	(38)	C	(39)	C	(40)	A
(41)	D	(42)	A	(43)	C	(44)	D	(45)	C
(46)	D	(47)	C	(48)	C	(49)	C	(50)	D
(51)	D	(52)	A	(53)	C	(54)	C	(55)	B
(56)	A	(57)	A	(58)	C	(59)	B	(60)	C
(61)	D	(62)	C	(63)	D	(64)	C	(65)	B
(66)	A	(67)	C	(68)	A	(69)	C	(70)	D
(71)	B	(72)	C	(73)	C	(74)	C	(75)	D
(76)	A	(77)	B	(78)	A	(79)	D	(80)	B
(81)	B	(82)	C	(83)	D	(84)	B	(85)	A
(86)	D	(87)	D	(88)	A	(89)	C	(90)	C
(91)	D	(92)	D	(93)	A	(94)	B	(95)	C
(96)	A	(97)	D	(98)	B	(99)	D	(100)	C
(101)	D	(102)	D	(103)	B	(104)	D	(105)	D
(106)	B	(107)	C	(108)	B	(109)	A	(110)	D
(111)	D	(112)	D	(113)	B	(114)	C	(115)	B
(116)	D	(117)	D	(118)	D	(119)	B	(120)	C
(121)	C	(122)	D	(123)	B	(124)	D	(125)	D
(126)	B	(127)	A	(128)	B	(129)	D	(130)	C
(131)	B	(132)	C	(133)	C	(134)	D	(135)	B
(136)	B	(137)	D						

8- The Educational Policies

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **Since how long, efforts have been taken to get Islamization in the educational system?**
a. 1949
b. 1947
c. 1940
d. 1956
2. **Who did preside the Educational Conference 1947, held in Karachi?**
a. Quaid-e-Azam
b. Maulana Fazl-ur-Rehman
c. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
d. Liaquat Ali Khan
3. **What kind of education was, near Quaid, the basis of a nation's progress?**
a. Religious
b. Worldly
c. Character Building
d. Both a & c
4. **Where the first meeting of the Educational Committee was held?**
a. Karachi
b. Multan
c. Lahore
d. Ali Garh
5. **Who says that the most important thing about education is its spiritual element?**
a. Liaquat Ali Khan
b. Gandhi
c. Quaid-e-Azam
d. Maulana Fazl-ur-Rehman
6. **According to whom, the second object of education is the training of citizenship?**
a. Gandhi
b. Liaquat Ali Khan
c. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
d. Mualana Fazl-ur-Rehman
7. **How illiteracy can be diminished?**
a. Through Awareness
b. Through Knowledge
c. Through Media
d. Through Education for Adults
8. **When the National Education Commission was established?**

a. 1956
b. 1957
c. 1954
d. 1958

9. What was considered as the important part of Higher Education?
a. Research
b. Study
c. Revolution
d. New Strategies

10. What was the duration of BA/BSC, according to the Education Commission?
a. 4yrs
b. 5yrs
c. 3yrs
d. 2yrs

11. To what thing, the changes in the syllabus correspond?
a. Research
b. Modern Education
c. New Additions
d. All of these

12. What was suggested to students for the summer vacations, so they could recognize the greatness of work?
a. Holidays' Homework
b. Written Work
c. Research
d. Work Camp

13. Why a great stress was laid on Female Education?
a. To encourage females to study
b. To make people aware of Female Education
c. To lessen the shortage of female teachers at schools
d. Both a & b

14. Which people are needed to get education in the agricultural and rural areas of Pakistan?
a. Illiterate
b. Backward
c. Non-religious
d. Both a & b

15. What was designed for the Physical Education?
a. Course Camp
b. Games' Ground
c. New Syllabus
d. National Cadet Course

16. How we can understand the universe and get benefit out of it?
a. Through Awareness
b. Through Knowledge
c. Through Science Knowledge

d. Through Research

17. In which sense Islam invites to explore the world?
a. In Positive Sense
b. For being God's Creation
c. In Religious Terms
d. Both a & c

18. What kind of education Islam preaches?
a. Worldly
b. Religious
c. Scientific & Religious
d. Both a & b

19. What was neglected in the designed goals of the Educational Commission?
a. Religious Knowledge
b. Scientific Knowledge
c. Technical Knowledge
d. Knowledge of Arts

20. From which level, the report of commission starts?
a. Primary
b. Basic
c. Higher
d. Secondary

21. According to Educational Policy 1970, till which level the Primary Education was assigned?
a. 5
b. 6
c. 8
d. 7

22. What was suggested for the employees of factories regarding education?
a. Education Course
b. Primary Education
c. Basic Knowledge
d. Technical Knowledge

23. What should be the proportion of scientific and simple education at secondary level?
a. 40:60
b. 40:70
c. 30:60
d. 60:70

24. Which kind of education, according to the Educational Policy 1970, should be introduced to secondary and higher level?
a. Scientific
b. Technical

c. Religious
d. Both a & c

25. What is the important factor to establish a fair and democratic society?
a. Religious Education
b. Scientific Education
c. Technical Education
d. Education of Arts

26. Which subject should be added to all levels?
a. Mathematics
b. Physical Education
c. Science
d. English

27. When the education was announced as free?
a. In 1970
b. In 1974
c. In 1973
d. In 1972

28. When all of the colleges were taken under government?
a. In 1972
b. In 1973
c. In 1970
d. In 1962

29. How many teachers were there in 1972?
a. 1 Lac & 60 Thousands
b. 1 Lac & 80 Thousands
c. 80 Thousands
d. 60 Thousands

30. What would be done to make public get expensive and good books easily?
a. To establish National Book Foundation
b. To open public libraries
c. To make books cheaper
d. To provide free books at school

31. On which thing the success or failure, in annual examinations of a student, depends on?
a. Hard Work
b. Research
c. Potentials
d. Memory

32. What should be broadcasted on TV and Radio?
a. Scientific Inventions
b. New Trends in Education
c. Technical Knowledge
d. Recitation of Holy Quran

33. According to UNESCO, how much of GNP fund should be spent on education?

a. 2%
b. 4%
c. 5%
d. 6%

34. What was the main object of the Educational Policy 1979?
a. To make people feel the bond between Islam and Pakistan
b. To make people aware of the need of education
c. To spread religious knowledge to every nook and corner
d. Both a & c

35. Who wished for the first Educational Conference to be held?
a. Liaquat Ali Khan
b. Ghulam Muhammad
c. Ayyub Khan
d. Quaid-e-Azam

36. Which name has been designated to the Educational Policy 1969?
a. The Educational Policy of Yahya Khan
b. The Educational Policy of Nur Khan
c. The Educational Policy of Ayyub Khan
d. The Educational Policy of M Sharif

37. According to 1972–1980 Educational Policy, what was done to make education common?
a. The establishment of People's Open University
b. The establishment of National Education Foundations
c. The establishments of schools both in cities and villages
d. Both b & c

38. Which university was given the level of a complete university?
a. People's Open University
b. Punjab University
c. Bahaud-din-Zakrya University
d. Jamia Islamia Bahawalpur

39. What was the name of the Educational Minister, who supervised the preparation of the Educational Policy 1998–2010?
a. Zulfiqar Ali Khausa
b. Iftikhar Ahmad Dhaloan
c. Syed Ghaus Ali Shah
d. Ishaq Daar

40. What would be the educational expenditure according to the Educational Policy 1998?
a. 2.2%
b. 4%
c. 4.5%
d. 6%

41. In which policy, more facilities were announced for the teachers?
a. 1959
b. 1974
c. 1972

d. 1970

42. **Who presented the Educational Commendations in 1969?**
a. Yahya Khan
b. Asghar Khan
c. Air Marshall Nur Khan
d. None of these

43. **Who made the Educational Policy 1998, broadcasted on TV?**
a. The Educational Minister
b. Chief Minister
c. Prime Minster
d. Secretary of Education

44. **Under whose government, M Sharif Educational Commission was established?**
a. Yahya Khan
b. Ghulam Muhammad
c. Ayyub Khan
d. Bhutto

45. **What would be the proportion of education of Science and Arts, according to the Educational Policy 1998?**
a. 40:60
b. 50:50
c. 30:70
d. 20:80

46. **Till now, how many National Educational Policies have been designed?**
a. 3
b. 2
c. 4
d. 5

47. **On which Report of Educational Commission, western emphasis was very obvious?**
a. M Sharif Educational Commission
b. The Educational Policy 1998
c. The Educational Policy 1959
d. The Educational Policy 1972

48. **Which Educational Policy had the longest tenure?**
a. 1954
b. 1972
c. 1998
d. 1979

49. **In which Educational Policy, the dual educational system was severely denied?**
a. The Educational Policy 1959
b. The Educational Policy 1979
c. The Educational Policy 1969
d. The Educational Policy 1998

50. **Which Educational Policy gave more importance to the recitation and translation of Quran?**
a. 1972
b. 1992
c. 1998
d. 1951

51. **In which government, the National Educational Policy was presented?**
a. Zia-ul-Haqq
b. Ayyub Khan
c. Yahya Khan
d. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

52. **During whose government, the policy to nationalize educational institutes was adopted?**
a. Yahya Khan
b. Ayyub Khan
c. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
d. Nawaz Sharif

53. **What is highly emphasized in the Educational Policy of 1998?**
a. To Increase the Literacy Rate
b. Educational is Must for All
c. The Derail of Illiteracy
d. To Open More Schools

54. **Which Educational Policy has the main qualities of Islamic foundations and Urdu as a source of education?**
a. The Educational Policy 1972
b. The Educational Policy 1979
c. The Educational Policy 1992
d. The Educational Policy 1998

55. **Who compiled the Educational Policy 1972?**
a. Air Marshall Nur Khan
b. Zia-ul-Haqq
c. Fakhr Imam
d. M Sharif

56. **In which policy, it was firmly undertaken to increase the literacy rate to 100%?**
a. The Educational Policy 1959
b. The Educational Policy 1972
c. The Educational Policy 1992
d. The Educational Policy 1998

57. **Who is the in charge of the Educational Department?**
a. The Education Minster
b. Secretary of Education Dept.
c. Chief Minster
d. Additional Secretary

58. **What is the main target of the Educational Policy 1998?**
a. To make the nation get rid of the darkness of illiteracy

b. To increase the educational capabilities of the teachers
c. To change the course books
d. None of the above mentioned

59. How many new Primary Schools are suggested to be opened?
a. 20 Thousand
b. 30 Thousand
c. 10 Thousand
d. 40 Thousand

60. How many new Middle Schools will be opened?
a. 7 Thousand
b. 15 Thousand
c. 18 Thousand
d. 20 Thousand

61. How many new Secondary Schools will be opened?
a. 9 Thousand
b. 10 Thousand
c. 7 Thousand
d. 4 Thousand

62. According to the Educational Policy 1998, what should be the qualification of teachers of primary schools?
a. Matric
b. BA
c. FA
d. MA

63. Who is the managing director of the Educational Department?
a. Chief Minster
b. Educational Minster
c. Secretary of Educational Dept.
d. Deputy Secretary of Education

64. Who is the official manager of the Education Department?
a. Educational Minster
b. Secretary of Educational Dept.
c. Chief Minster
d. None of these

65. Who is responsible for the posting, transfer and promotion of the educational officers of 17 to 20 grades?
a. Educational Minster
b. Chief Minster
c. Deputy Secretary of Education
d. Secretary of Educational Dept.

66. When and where, the first Islamic Education Conference was held?
a. 1997 Macca
b. 1976 Medina
c. 1977 Lahore
d. 1977 Riyadh

67. What kind of institute was considered authentic as an educational centre in a Muslim society?
a. Mosque Schools
b. Primary
c. Secondary
d. Both b & c

68. In the Education Policy 1978–80, how many schools were planned to be opened in rural areas to promote basic education?
a. 12 Thousand
b. 14 Thousand
c. 15 Thousand
d. 13 Thousand

69. Who work under the Deputy Secretary?
a. Section Officer
b. Director
c. DPI
d. None of these

70. In the Education Policy 1978–80, which saying of the Holy Prophet was made the basis for the adult education?
a. To get knowledge is the duty of every Muslim man and woman.
b. Get knowledge from cradle to the grave.
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above mentioned

71. How many secretaries work under the Secretary of Education?
a. 3
b. 4
c. 5
d. 7

72. To whom, the Additional Secretaries give help?
a. Provincial Educational Minster
b. Secretary of Education
c. Federal Educational Minster
d. Deputy Secretary

73. In the Education Policy of 1978–80, how many female teachers were planned to be appointed for female education?
a. 40 Thousand
b. 50 Thousand
c. 30 Thousand
d. 10 Thousand

74. In the Education Policy 1972–80, how many additional seats foe science were assigned on intermediate level?
a. 156000
b. 166000
c. 177000
d. 186000

75. **In the Education Policy 1972–80, which subject was regarded must for Metric to Degree classes?**
a. Arabic
b. English
c. Islamiat
d. Education

76. **When the administrative structure of schools was separated from that of colleges?**
a. 1973
b. 1982
c. 1979
d. 1990

77. **Who supervises the high schools at district level?**
a. Education Director
b. District Edu Officer Secondary
c. Deputy District Edu Officer
d. Ass. Education Officer

78. **Who attest the ACR of the District Education Officers?**
a. Director Education Secondary
b. Deputy Director Education
c. Deputy District Edu Officer
d. Ass Education Officer

79. **In the Education Policy 1972–80, how many seats were added to the Higher Education Institutes?**
a. 1 Lac
b. 2 Lac
c. 50 Lac
d. 1 & half Lac

80. **During which Education Policy, the National Institute of Pakistan Studies was established?**
a. The Education Policy 1972–80
b. The Education Policy 1970
c. The Edu. Conference 1947
d. The Edu. Commission 1959

81. **During which Education Policy, permit was given to make student committees?**
a. The Education Policy 1947
b. The Education Policy 1959
c. The Education Policy 1970
d. The Education Policy 1972–80

82. **How much duration was assigned to 1st part of LLB?**
a. 2yrs
b. 3yrs
c. 1yr
d. 6yrs

83. **Under whose administration, General Yahya Khan established the Education Committee?**
a. Fazl-ur-Rehman
b. S M Sharif
c. Air Marshall Nur Khan
d. All of these

84. **Which Education Policy was not followed at all?**
a. The Education Policy 1970
b. The Education Policy 1972–80
c. Both a & b
d. The Edu Commission 1959

85. **What kind of schools will be opened for the children who have either left their education incomplete or have not taken admission at all?**
a. Rural Workshop Schools
b. Primary Schools
c. Adult Education Schools
d. Mosque Schools

86. **In the Education Policy 1978–80, which saying of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was used as the basis?**
a. Get knowledge though you have to go to China.
b. To get knowledge is the duty of every Muslim man and woman.
c. Get knowledge from the cradle to the grave.
d. All of the above mentioned

87. **In the Education Commission 1959, which thing was considered the necessary part of education?**
a. Research
b. Technical Education
c. Vocational Education
d. None of these

88. **In the Education Policy 1978–80, the teaching of which subject was considered necessary in every department of education?**
a. Pak Studies
b. Islamiat
c. English
d. Mathematics

89. **In which way, the Secondary Education will change into?**
a. Higher Education
b. Degree Level
c. According to time and conditions
d. Both a & b

90. **Why all universities are suffering from financial crisis?**
a. Federal Government does not have resources to fulfil their needs.
b. Provincial Government does not have sources to fulfil their needs.
c. The Higher Education Commission is running out of funds.
d. None of the above mentioned

91. **What should be done as regards teachers of the universities?**

a. To make them get high qualification
b. To grant them higher pay so they can get training
c. To make them get free training
d. To grant them leave so they can get training from the country or abroad

92. **In which Education Policy, it was suggested to use the rooms of Union Council and community Centres for educational purposes?**
a. The Education Policy 1972–80
b. The Education Policy 1970
c. Nur Khan Edu. Commission
d. The Edu. Conference 1947

93. **What should be done for the higher education of females?**
a. More facilities
b. Enactment of Post Graduate Classes
c. Funds
d. Establishment of more universities

94. **What should be done to make the education of Science and Technology common among the public?**
a. Free lectures must be delivered on the respective subjects
b. The establishment of a National Centre
c. Free training should be given in the respective fields
d. Both a & c

95. **How the objective, of making the individuals get the religious awareness, can be gained?**
a. By inculcating in them the ideology of Pakistan
b. By promoting the education of Islamiat and Arabic
c. By giving them free education of Islamiat
d. Both a & b

96. **How many Arabic centres were established to promote it as a language?**
a. 30
b. 20
c. 10
d. 15

97. **What steps were taken to make Urdu an official language?**
a. Books of Science, professional and technical subjects should be produced in Urdu
b. The selected books of important subjects should be translated into Urdu
c. The scientific and professional abilities should be introduced in Urdu
d. All of the above mentioned

98. **What kind of education initiates the passion of patriotism, discipline, national unity and international awareness?**
a. Scientific
b. Religious
c. Physical
d. International Affairs

99. **Why second shift in schools was suggested in the Education Policy 1972–80?**
a. To get rid of new expenditure
b. To not let education common
c. To make most of the population literate
d. All of the above mentioned

100. **Which university is more beneficial and more suitable for adult education?**
a. Punjab University
b. Allama Iqbal Open University
c. Bahaud-din-Zakriya University
d. Jamai Islamia Bahawalpur

101. **According to the Education Policy 1979, what should be done as regards the education and welfare of special people?**
a. To establish the National Communication Committee
b. To establish an Expert Committee
c. To make arrangements for the habitat of special people
d. All of the above mentioned

102. **What steps would be taken to harmonize the course books with Islamic values and Pakistan's ideology?**
a. To recompile the syllabus
b. A consistent book will be designed for the first 2 classes.
c. A Book analysis committee will be established that will review the present course books.
d. All of the above mentioned

103. **How much money was demanded for the implementation of the Education Policy 1970?**
a. 3 Hundred Million & 40 Lac
b. 4 Hundred Million
c. 6 Hundred Million & 50 Lac
d. 7 Hundred Million

104. **What steps should be taken to make the examination system better?**
a. Internal exams will be taken to test the abilities of the students.
b. The mutual performance, the mutual behaviour and approach will be analysed as regards their progress.
c. Both a & b
d. Outer exams will be taken.

105. **According to the Education Policy 1979, what steps should be taken as regards the welfare of the students?**
a. The hostel seats for the students of colleges and universities will be increased.
b. The bus fair will be minimized, the books would be cheaper and book banks would be established.
c. The scholarships and loan without interest would be assigned for intelligent and brilliant students.
d. All of the above mentioned

106. **In which Education Policy, it was suggested to give free education till Matric?**
a. The Education Policy 1970
b. The Edu Conference 1947
c. The Edu Commission 1959
d. The Education Policy 1972–80

107. **What would be the tenure of the National Education Council?**
a. 6yrs
b. 7yrs
c. 3yrs
d. 5yrs

108. **What would be the duties of the National Education Council?**
a. It would analyse the performance in different fields of education.
b. It would suggest changes in educational programmes according to ever-changing conditions and needs of the country.
c. It would analyse the curriculum and its outcomes.
d. All of the above mentioned

109. **When the 8th Educational Policy was implemented?**
a. 27 March 1998
b. 28 March 1999
c. 27 March 2000
d. 27 April 1998

110. **Why the 8th Educational Policy is preferred over the other ones?**
a. It was publicized the most.
b. Many of its goals were brought to light before its preparation and implementation.
c. Its preparation was started many months back.
d. All of the above mentioned

111. **What was the name of the Prime Minister, who advised to reorganize the 49 pages manuscript, issued in the very beginning of the 8th Educational Policy?**
a. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
b. Benazir Bhutto
c. Nawaz Sharif
d. None of these

112. **How many pages had the recompiled manuscript?**
a. 170
b. 100
c. 69
d. 169

113. **What were the first words of the 8th Educational Policy?**
a. Education is the basic human right.
b. Education should be religious.
c. Education must be free.
d. All of the above mentioned.

114. **What degree was introduced to the National Institute of Science and Technology?**
a. B.ED
b. MA
c. MSC
d. PhD

115. **According to the 8th Educational Policy, what new thing should be introduced to the religious institutes?**
a. The subjects of Science, English, Mathematics, General Science, etc. will be introduced to the religious institutes.
b. The government will take the religious institutes under its authority.
c. Both a & b
d. None of these

116. **Till which year, Pakistan had promised the International Brotherhood, to double the literacy rate?**
a. 2006
b. 2020
c. 2010
d. 2000

117. **What would promote the programmes of PTC and CT for teacher's training?**
a. Provincial Government
b. Central Government
c. Federal Government
d. Allama Iqbal Open University

118. **What was introduced in the 8th Educational Policy, as regards the examination system?**
a. Internal Exams
b. External Exams
c. Semester System
d. Six Months Exams

119. **What kinds of teachers were preferred in the 8th Educational Policy?**
a. Male
b. Female
c. Highly Qualified
d. Well Trained

120. **Who will be assigned to work for welfare of the students and organize their activities in universities?**
a. Principal
b. Teacher
c. Member of Union Council
d. Dean

121. **Which grade will be assigned to the university teachers?**
a. 17
b. 14
c. 18

d. 21

122. What kind of library was suggested to promote the habit of reading?
a. Home Library
b. College Library
c. Mobile Library
d. Public Library

123. To which institute, all the libraries of the country will be connected via internet?
a. Allama Iqbal Open University
b. Punjab University
c. Pakistan's National Library
d. Mobile Library

124. Who would pay the half of the expenditure to build stadiums for 3,000 people and gymnasiums for 500 people?
a. Federal Government
b. Central Government
c. Provincial Government
d. Board of Inter Education

125. Which scheme was introduced for the students who could not afford their studies?
a. Free Education Scheme
b. Loan without Interest
c. Scholarships
d. Education Card Scheme

126. According to the 8th Education Policy, how many books will be included in the course of first 3 classes?
a. 3
b. 4
c. 5
d. 2

127. In the 8th Education Policy, what was highly denied as regards education?
a. Absentees
b. Holidays
c. Disorder
d. Politics

Answers

(1))	B	(2)	B	(3)	D	(4)	D	(5)	D
(6)	D	(7)	D	(8)	D	(9)	A	(10)	C
(11)	D	(12)	D	(13)	C	(14)	D	(15)	D
(16)	C	(17)	A	(18)	D	(19)	A	(20)	C
(21)	C	(22)	A	(23)	A	(24)	B	(25)	A
(26)	B	(27)	D	(28)	A	(29)	A	(30)	A
(31)	D	(32)	D	(33)	B	(34)	A	(35)	D
(36)	B	(37)	A	(38)	D	(39)	C	(40)	B
(41)	C	(42)	C	(43)	C	(44)	B	(45)	B
(46)	B	(47)	A	(48)	C	(49)	B	(50)	C
(51)	A	(52)	C	(53)	C	(54)	A	(55)	C
(56)	C	(57)	A	(58)	A	(59)	D	(60)	B
(61))	C	(62)	C	(63)	C	(64)	B	(65)	D
(66)	A	(67)	A	(68)	D	(69)	A	(70)	B
(71))	C	(72)	D	(73)	C	(74)	A	(75)	D
(76)	B	(77)	B	(78)	A	(79)	A	(80)	A
(81))	D	(82)	A	(83)	C	(84)	A	(85)	A
(86)	B	(87)	A	(88)	B	(89)	C	(90)	B
(91))	D	(92)	A	(93)	B	(94)	B	(95)	B
(96)	A	(97)	D	(98)	C	(99)	A	(100)	B
(101))	D	(102)	D	(103)	A	(104)	C	(105)	D
(106)	D	(107)	D	(108)	D	(109)	A	(110)	D
(111)	C	(112)	D	(113)	A	(114)	A	(115)	A
(116)	C	(117)	D	(118)	D	(119)	B	(120)	D
(121)	C	(122)	C	(123)	C	(124)	A	(125)	D
(126)	D	(127)	D						

9-History of Education in Sub-continent

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **When did decline start in the history of India?**
a. 1671
b. 1756
c. After the death of Harsh
d. Before the arrival of Muslims

2. **Which was the educational language of Hindus?**
a. Hindi
b. Sanskrit
c. Urdu
d. Persian

3. **When did the trade affairs start between South Asia and Arabs?**
a. Before the prevalence of Islam
b. Before the arrival of Muslims
c. After the death of Harsh
d. None of these

4. **Where did Arabs have established their trade centres?**
a. Western coast of South Asia
b. Western coast of North Asia
c. Eastern coast of South Asia
d. Northern coast of South Asia

5. **Who made it possible to get the goods of Hindu estates reach European markets?**
a. The Arabs
b. Muslims
c. Hindus
d. British

6. **The noble and brave traders of Arab used to come to the areas of ——————.**
a. Asia
b. Britain
c. Northern Coasts of Asia
d. Lanka and Malabar

7. **When did the people of Ilafi tribe murder the governor of Makran and made their habitat in the area of Raja Dahir?**
a. 702
b. 705
c. 801
d. 701

8. **The raja of Sarandeep Sirilanka sent some orphan girls to Hajaj but —————— attacked and captured them.**
a. Hajaj's Army
b. Dahir's Army
c. British Army
d. Abbasid's Army
9. **Who confessed that during his visit of Hind, Buddhism was in decline?**
a. Haven Singh
b. Hajaj bin Yousaff
c. Harsh
d. Raja Dahir
10. **Who was not the follower of Buddhism as well as the worshipper of sun god of Hindus?**
a. Raja Dahir
b. Hajaj
c. Haven Singh
d. Harsh
11. **In how many castes, Hindu society was divided?**
a. 4
b. 6
c. 7
d. 3
12. **People of which caste were the caretaker of religious affairs as well as the members of the most powerful and resourceful society?**
a. Shudar
b. Brahman
c. Khashtari
d. Vesh
13. **People of which caste were assigned to serve the other ones?**
a. Shudar
b. Vesh
c. Brahman
d. Khashtari
14. **Which way of travelling was considered as a sin in Hindu society?**
a. By Sea
b. By Foot
c. By Air
d. By Road
15. **Which woman was seen with respect in Hindu society?**
a. Widow
b. Married
c. Satti
d. Devi
16. **Which caste was allowed to get education?**
a. Brahman
b. Vesh

c. Shudar
d. Khashtari
17. **When did Muhammad bin Qasim reach Debal after passing through Makran and Mabeel?**
a. 701
b. 710
c. 711
d. 712
18. **Which was the city of present Pakistan that was first inhabited by Muslims?**
a. Debal
b. Makran
c. Karachi
d. Lahore
19. **Who took special interest in the translation of Hindi books?**
a. Muhammad bin Qasim
b. Aryans
c. Abbasid Caliphs
d. Hajaj bin Yousaff
20. **In which numbers the method of zero and numbers was introduced by Muslims?**
a. Maths
b. Persian
c. Arabic
d. Hindi
21. **Muhammad bin Qasim defeated Raja Dahir in........AD?**
a. 711 AD
b. 722 BC
c. 890 AD
d. 756 AD
22. **Who was the founder of Ghulaman family?**
a. Muhammad bin Qasim
b. Qutbu-din-Aibak
c. Mehmud Ghaznavi
d. Ghauri
23. **Who laid foundation of Islamic architecture in the famous mosque of sub-continent, Katbat-ul-Islam?**
a. Qutbu-din-Aibak
b. Ghauri
c. Muhammad bin Qasim
d. Hajaj bin Yousaff
24. **Who was the successor of Qutbu-din-Aibak?**
a. Muhammad bin Qasim
b. Hajaj bin Yousaff
c. Shamsud-din-Ailtutmish
d. Alaud-din-Khilji

25. Who used to get his earning by writing the Holy Quran?
a. Shamsud-din-Ailtutmish
b. Qutbu-din-Aibak
c. Nassir-ud-Din
d. None of these

26. Who was the guardian of Persian literature?
a. Abbasids
b. Hajaj bin Yousaff
c. Muhammad bin Qasim
d. Balban

27. Who gave the permission to Amir Khusro to enter the court in white clothes; that was only for royal families?
a. Jalal-ud-Din Feroze Khilji
b. Balban
c. Ala-ud-Din Khilji
d. Hajaj bin Yousaff

28. Who was not literate in the beginning but later he started getting education?
a. Ala-ud-Din Khilji
b. Jalal-ud-Din Feroze Khilji
c. Qazi Mukhees
d. Malik Sa'ad-ud-Din

29. Who was famous as Sa'adi of sub-continent?
a. Amir Khusro
b. Shams-ul-Malik
c. Amir Hassan Sanjari
d. Feroze

30. Who was the founder of Tughlaq family?
a. Rayaz-ud-Din Tughlaq
b. Ghayas-ud-Din Tughlaq
c. Fayaz-ud-Din Tughlaq
d. Sami-ud-Din Tughlaq

31. Who were astonished to find their language being spoken fluently in Hindustan?
a. Arabs
b. Parsi
c. British
d. Foreign Muslims

32. Who conquered Sindh in 712 and Multan in 713?
a. Hajaj bin Yousaff
b. Muhammad bin Qasim
c. Ghauri
d. Alau-din-Khilji

33. In Hindustan, Muslims were given education in three ways: at schools, at mosques and at ————.
a. Universities
b. Colleges
c. Homes
d. Hostels

34. Which education was given at local schools?
a. Secondary
b. Higher
c. Islamic
d. Primary

35. In which language, Muslims were given education and that was also court and official language?
a. Urdu
b. Arabic
c. Persian
d. Hindi

36. What was being granted to intelligent students instead of certificates and diplomas, in Islamic educational system?
a. Money
b. Funds
c. Scholarships
d. Prizes

37. Which educational system was free of government interference?
a. Hindi
b. British
c. Urdu
d. Islamic

38. Why were the Muslim girls discouraged to get education?
a. Restriction of Veiling
b. Lack of Resources
c. Financial Problem
d. Backwardness

39. Which system was designed for the students who have come from different areas of Hindustan to get education?
a. Free Lodging
b. Free Boarding
c. Free Facilities
d. Both a & b

40. Which state had no difficulty in the lodging system of students?
a. Sindh
b. Punjab
c. Dehli
d. Abbasids

41. For how many years did Mehmud Ghaznavi govern?
a. 13
b. 32
c. 17

d. 23

42. **When did Mehmud Ghaznavi die?**
a. 1030
b. 1010
c. 1011
d. 1003

43. **Who was the first Muslim ruler who laid foundations of Islamic educational institutes at a large scale?**
a. Mehmud Ghaznavi
b. Sikandar Shah
c. All-udin-Khilji
d. Muhammad Ghauri

44. **Due to which reason scholars, learned people and artists migrated from devastated areas to the sub-continent?**
a. Buddhists
b. Tartars
c. Mongols
d. Parsi

45. **The Mughals made the educational system ————.**
a. More Facilitated
b. More Advanced
c. Worse
d. Better

46. **Why the rulers used to donate land for educational objects?**
a. For State Affairs
b. To Gain Fame
c. To Spread Knowledge
d. None of these

47. **When did Babar initiate the Mughal Kingdom?**
a. 1562
b. 1554
c. 1555
d. 1526

48. **Which book is the proof of Babar's best administration and his love for getting education?**
a. Islamic Kutab Khana
b. Social and Educational History
c. Tuzk-e-Babari
d. Sana-e-Babari

49. **What was the style of writing that Babar invented and wrote Quran in that style?**
a. Tuzk-e-Babari
b. Ada-e-Babari
c. Savana-e-Babari
d. Khat-e-Babari

50. **In which book, Muhammad bin Qasim wrote that Babar was expert at music, poetry, and calligraphy?**
a. Tareekh-e-Farishta
b. Savana-e-Babari
c. Tareekh-e-Babari
d. Tuzk-e-Babari

51. **What was the name of the emperor who died while getting down the stairs for Maghrib prayer?**
a. Babar
b. Akbar
c. Jahangir
d. Humayun

52. **Who was the first Mughal emperor who established joint schools for Hindus and Muslims for the prevalence of education?**
a. Humayun
b. Bahadur Shah Zafar
c. Akbar
d. Babar

53. **How much was the collection of books in the library of Akbar?**
a. 30,000
b. 25,000
c. 35,000
d. 45,000

54. **Which was the art that was mostly appreciated by Akbar?**
a. Sketching
b. Carving
c. Writing
d. Calligraphy

55. **Jehangir was an expert botanist and ————.**
a. Biologist
b. Architect
c. Anatomist
d. Zoologist

56. **How much Jehangir had to pay for a manuscript?**
a. 3000 Dinar
b. 5000 Dinar
c. 2000 Dinar
d. 6000 Dinar

57. **Who was the son of Shah Jahan?**
a. Jehangir
b. Dara Shikoh
c. Dar-ul-Baqa
d. None of these

58. **Which college did Shah Jahan reconstruct?**
a. Dara Shikoh
b. Dar-ul-Salam

c. Dar-ul-Shaukeen
d. Dar-ul-Baqa

59. **On which thing the Mughals' education was based on?**
a. Schools
b. Colleges
c. Syllabus
d. Memory of Students

60. **Who said that, "The Mughal Empire has rightly been called a culture state." Its Patronage of learning and education drew scholars from the neighbouring Muslim countries?**
a. Amir Khusro
b. Babir
c. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi
d. None of these

61. **Which institutes had a standard?**
a. Mughals
b. Government
c. Financers
d. Sufis'

62. **What was the language of higher standard of Hindus?**
a. Hindi
b. English
c. Urdu
d. Sanskrit

63. **At what age the proper education of a prince used to start?**
a. 5 yrs
b. 4 yrs, 5 months and 4 days
c. 4 yrs, 5 months and 6 days
d. 3 yrs

64. **Which kind of education was not given at a particular institute but a child was sent to any teacher?**
a. Primary Education
b. Higher Education
c. Technical Education
d. Secondary Education

65. **During whose reign the subjects of ethics, arithmetic, accounting, agriculture, medicine, history, etc. were taught?**
a. Shah Jahan
b. Humayun
c. Jehangir
d. Akbar

66. **In which field the Mughals had left their impact?**
a. Mathematics
b. Algebra
c. Science
d. Arts

67. **Which art did Muslims bring to Hindustan?**
a. History Writing
b. Arts
c. Architecture
d. Calligraphy

68. **Who in particular made such liberal grants for educational purposes that even smaller townships began to produce scholars of great eminence?**
a. Akbar
b. Humayun
c. Babar
d. Akbar

69. **During which reign fanes were used as educational institutes?**
a. British
b. Mughals
c. Akbar
d. Babar

70. **The Muslim educational system in Hindustan was not based on the institutes but on the ___________.**
a. Syllabus
b. Government
c. Students
d. None of these

71. **Whose daughter was Gulbadan Begum?**
a. Akbar
b. Babar
c. Humayun
d. Muhammad bin Qasim

72. **Which composition of Gulbadan Begum, as a literary and historical book, was the hallmark of that age?**
a. Humayun Nama
b. Babar Nama
c. Slateen Nama
d. Akbar Nama

73. **To whom Akbar was wedded to for her instinctive powers and interest in poetry?**
a. Maham Anga
b. Noor Jehan
c. Gulbadan Begum
d. Saleema Sultan Begum

74. **Who gave education to the princess Zaib-un-Nissa?**
a. Maham Anga
b. Berum Khan
c. Hafiz Maryam
d. Mumtaz

75. **In which century the Mughals introduced paper in Hindustan?**

a. 15
b. 14
c. 12
d. 10

76. Which city of India was the largest centre of paper making during Mughal reign?
a. Lahore
b. Sialkot
c. Hyderabad
d. Delhi

77. Nowadays, institutes gain fame while during the Mughal reign ——— used to get famous?
a. Books
b. Mosques
c. Teaching Methodologies
d. Teachers

78. Which was the largest institute of Hindus?
a. Delhi
b. Bombay
c. Hyderabad
d. Banaras

Answers

(1))	C	(2)	B	(3)	A	(4)	A	(5)	A
(6)	D	(7)	A	(8)	B	(9)	A	(10)	D
(11)	A	(12)	B	(13)	A	(14)	A	(15)	C
(16)	A	(17)	C	(18)	A	(19)	C	(20)	C
(21)	A	(22)	B	(23)	A	(24)	C	(25)	C
(26)	D	(27)	A	(28)	A	(29)	C	(30)	B
(31)	D	(32)	B	(33)	C	(34)	D	(35)	C
(36)	D	(37)	D	(38)	A	(39)	D	(40)	C
(41)	B	(42)	A	(43)	D	(44)	C	(45)	D
(46)	C	(47)	A	(48)	C	(49)	D	(50)	A
(51)	D	(52)	C	(53)	B	(54)	D	(55)	D
(56)	A	(57)	B	(58)	D	(59)	D	(60)	C
(61))	D	(62)	D	(63)	B	(64)	C	(65)	D
(66)	D	(67)	A	(68)	D	(69)	B	(70)	D
(71))	B	(72)	A	(73)	D	(74)	C	(75)	D
(76)	B	(77)	D	(78)	D				

10-The British Educational System

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. When did British on political grounds capture South Asia?
a. After Freedom War of 1857
b. Before Freedom War of 1857
c. In 1857
d. 1870

2. Which Mughal king was banished from the country?
a. Akbar
b. Humayun
c. Bahadur Shah Zafar
d. None of these

3. When did East India Company, being traders' company, come to Hindustan?
a. 1500
b. 1400
c. 1200
d. 1600

4. Why did East India Company come to Hindustan?
a. For Trade
b. For Business
c. For Politics
d. For Conspiracy

5. When did the British start their political dominance over the Sub-Continent?
a. In 1765
b. In 1767
c. In 1758
d. In 1757

6. When the first trade centre of East India Company was established at Hugli?
a. 1651
b. 1650
c. 1652
d. 1660

7. Which religion was preached along with the trade?
a. Islam
b. Hinduism
c. Budhism
d. Christianity

8. East India Company did not have any educational programme

a. After 1765
b. In 1600
c. After 1600
d. Before 1765

9. **When East India Company did amend its act?**
a. 1756
b. 1757
c. 1700
d. 1765

10. **When did the governor of East India Company, Gen. Lord Warren Hastings establish an institute in Calcutta?**
a. 1718
b. 1770
c. 1791
d. 1781

11. **What was the duration of the syllabus of that institute?**
a. 2 Years
b. 6 Years
c. 12 Years
d. 7 Years

12. **When was the Sanskrit College for Hindus established?**
a. 1791
b. 1781
c. 1790
d. 1792

13. **When did the Americans become rebellious and got freedom from the British?**
a. 1780
b. 1781
c. 1782
d. 1778

14. **When did the charter of East India Company was presented to British Parliament for amendment?**
a. 1781
b. 1778
c. 1790
d. 1793

15. **With the efforts of Charles Grant, British Parliament declared an educational policy for Hindustanis in ——— and that was designated to the Charter Act.**
a. 1831
b. 1815
c. 1813
d. 1820

16. **How much was the annual amount for education purpose, according to Charter Act 1813?**

a. 2 Lac
b. 4 Lac
c. 5 Lac
d. 1 Lac

17. **When was the Bombay Education Society established on official basis?**
a. 1813
b. 1817
c. 1815
d. 1816

18. **When was a college in Agra established to promote Hindi language and literature?**
a. 1823
b. 1813
c. 1803
d. 1819

19. **When was the General Committee of Public Instruction established?**
a. 1813
b. 1816
c. 1823
d. 1803

20. **When did Governor General, William Benting, confiscate the endowments of all religious institutes?**
a. 1824
b. 1812
c. 1813
d. 1828

21. **Most of the officers of the company were ——— who were unable to understand the educational affairs.**
a. Hindus
b. Muslims
c. British
d. Military Officers

22. **How much money was allocated for education by the British parliament?**
a. 10 Lac
b. 20,000
c. 50,000
d. 1 Lac

23. **How many students were getting education in educational institutes during 1852-1853?**
a. 10,000
b. 50,000
c. 30,000
d. 60,000

24. **How many students were getting Christian education during 1852-1853?**

a. 60,000
b. 70,000
c. 80,000
d. None of these

25. When did Lord McCauley come to Hindustan?
a. 1834
b. 1830
c. 1854
d. 1856

26. In 1834, conflicts started in Hindustan Education Policy; on top of that was:
a. Missionary Education
b. Muslim Education
c. Medium of Education
d. Hindu Language

27. Who was in favour that English language should be the medium of instruction?
a. Gandhi
b. Lord McCauley
c. William Benting
d. Charles Grant

28. What reason was given in favour of English language and against Eastern language?
a. Local Eastern languages are poor.
b. Literature in English is worth more than India and Arabia.
c. English is the language of developed countries.
d. All of the above

29. When did Governor General Lord Benting, passed the resolution in favour of English language, which is called Benting resolution?
a. 1825
b. 1835
c. 1845
d. 1847

30. How many English schools were built in 1840?
a. 40
b. 50
c. 100
d. 150

31. Why people got education?
a. To become a Government employee
b. To participate in politics
c. To get education only
d. To get the Government job

32. How many missionary schools were built in Bengal till 1853?
a. 12
b. 22

c. 32
d. 35

33. Who was the president of Board of Control in 1854?
a. Lord McCauley
b. Charles Wood
c. William Benting
d. Charles Grant

34. Who was responsible of Provincial Educational Department?
a. Governor General
b. Ministry of Education
c. Director of Public Instruction
d. None of the Above

35. It was recommended by Wood Despatch that universities were to be built after the pattern of London University in
a. Bengal
b. Mumbai
c. Madaras
d. All of these

36. Which was the medium of instruction in Higher Education?
a. Urdu
b. English
c. Sanskrit
d. All of these

37. Which private institutions were to be granted aid?
a. Missionary Education
b. Muslim Education
c. Secular Education
d. None of the Above

38. Which medium of language was allowed to be used at private institutions that were granted aid?
a. English
b. Urdu
c. Sanskrit
d. All of these

39. Who were to be appointed the headmaster of these institutes?
a. Hindu
b. Muslim
c. English
d. a and c

40. The students who were getting education in private institutes were to be granted aid and
a. Would be given scholarship.
b. Would pay the fee.
c. Neither they'd get scholarship nor they would pay fee.
d. Be awarded scholarship on merit basis.

41. **Effects of the recommendations of Wood Despatch on the education system and Hindustani society were in such a way that**
a. Education system was developed
b. Research in education was started
c. The aim of education had become limited and the purpose was only to get the government job.
d. None of the above

42. **Who got the maximum monetary benefits with the implementations of Wood Despatch's recommendations?**
a. Christian Missionaries
b. Poor Students
c. Hindus
d. All of the above

43. **European educationists consider the recommendations of Wood Despatch**
a. The best policy for Indians
b. Magan Carta
c. As a warrant of slavery
d. None of the above

44. **British government wanted Hindustani people economically to remain poor so she avoided**
a. Religious Education
b. Secular Education
c. Professional Education
d. Basic Education

45. **Why Muslims became poor economically?**
a. By Boycotting Education
b. By Quitting Jobs
c. By Learning Hindi.
d. By Concentrating on Urdu

46. **Who were preferred for government jobs?**
a. Hindus
b. Muslims
c. British
d. Both a and b

47. **When the Engineering College was established?**
a. 1857
b. 1856
c. 1858
d. 1850

48. **When the Government College was built?**
a. 1856
b. 1857
c. 1884
d. 1889

49. **When was Punjab University established?**

a. 1857
b. 1859
c. 1868
d. 1878

50. **Whose letter is a milestone in the educational history of Hindustan?**
a. Charles Grant
b. Lord McCauley
c. Lord Grant
d. Charles Wood

51. **Who was considered as a warrant of slavery for Indians?**
a. Charles Wood
b. Lord McCauley
c. Charles Grant
d. Wood Despatch

52. **Which kind of education was ignored and the basic aim of education was considered as English language and literature?**
a. Basic
b. Primary
c. Secondary
d. Professional

53. **In which year Wood Despatch fulfilled all the demands of Christians?**
a. 1854
b. 1856
c. 1857
d. 1855

54. **What did the letters sent to all Muslims and Hindu government employees by the Governor General say?**
a. To quit jobs
b. To migrate
c. To adopt Christianity
d. None of these

55. **What was the basic aim of the educational policy?**
a. To weaken the economic, spiritual and religious grounds of all Hindustanis
b. To make Hindus better than Muslims as regards education
c. To preach and prevail Christianity
d. Both a & c

56. **What was the span of Fifth Period of British Education system?**
a. 1882 to 1854
b. 1854 to 1882
c. 1904 to 1919
d. 1882 to 1904

57. **Who was the president of Indian Education Commission?**
a. Wood Despatch
b. Sir William Hunter
c. Charles Wood
d. Lord McCauley

58. **When the Hunter Commission recommendations were passed?**
a. 1884
b. 1885
c. 1880
d. 1882

59. **According to the Recommendations of Hunter Commission, which education was the responsibility of the government?**
a. Higher
b. Religious
c. Primary
d. Secondary

60. **When did Calcutta University pass the recommendations?**
a. 1886
b. 1889
c. 1887
d. 1885

61. **When was Hindu college in Banaras established?**
a. 1887
b. 1889
c. 1886
d. 1885

62. **When did Indian Universities Commission give its report?**
a. 1902
b. 1901
c. 1900
d. 1910

63. **According to Recommendations of Resolution 1904, what was the required age to learn the subjects in English language?**
a. At least 14 Years
b. At least 12 Years
c. 11 Years
d. At least 13 Years

64. **According to which resolution, the examination was not only restricted to admission assessment but to test the abilities and potentials of the students?**
a. 1912
b. 1911
c. 1913
d. 1910

65. **How much fixed amount was declared for the educational development in 1911?**
a. 90 Lac
b. 60 Lac
c. 50 Lac
d. 30 Lac

66. **When was Rangoon University established?**

a. 1916
b. 1915
c. 1918
d. 1917

67. **What was the span of Seventh Period of British Education System?**
a. 1910 to 1920
b. 1910 to 1929
c. 1910 to 1919
d. 1919 to 1929

68. **Who was assigned the office of Vice Chancellor of Muslim University Ali Garh?**
a. Lord McCauley
b. Wood Despatch
c. Dr. Zia-ud-Din
d. Sir Hunter

69. **What was the other name of Calcutta University Commission?**
a. Sadler Commission
b. Statutory Commission
c. Hunter Commission
d. Secular Commission

70. **According to Recommendations of Calcutta University, which subject was suggested to add to the syllabus of Inter, BA and MA?**
a. English
b. Education
c. Political Science
d. Statistics

71. **According to Calcutta University Commission, which language would be used as a medium of teaching at university?**
a. Regional
b. Mother Tongue
c. Urdu
d. English

72. **When was Central Educational Advisory Board of Education established?**
a. 1920
b. 1922
c. 1921
d. 1919

73. **Who was the president of seven members committee with the name of Indian Statutory Commission?**
a. Lord McCauley
b. Sir John Simon
c. Sir Philip Hartog
d. Zia-ud-Din

74. **Who was the member of University Commission, the Chancellor of Dhaka University and member of Indian Public Service Commission, at the same time?**
a. Sir John Simon
b. Sir Philip Hartog
c. Zia-ud-Din
d. Dir Hunter

75. **When did Hartog Committee give its report?**
a. 1920
b. 1926
c. 1928
d. 1929

76. **Which Commission was being boycotted?**
a. Hunter Commission
b. Indian Education Commission
c. Sadler Commission
d. Indian Statutory Commission

77. **When did Gandhi give his suggestions regarding education?**
a. In 1937
b. In 1939
c. In 1940
d. In 1927

78. **What is the other name of Sergeant Report?**
a. Central Advisory Board of Education
b. Educational Development Post War Report.
c. Dr. Zakir Hussain Report
d. Both a & b

79. **What was the main characteristic of British Education in South Asia?**
a. Use of Mother Tongue as a Medium of Education
b. The Prevalence of Western Art, Literature and Culture
c. Effect of Christian Missionaries
d. Both b & c

80. **Who provided grounds to the objectives of British Education in India?**
a. Sir Hunter
b. Mr Herbert
c. Lord McCauley
d. Mr S H Wood

81. **What did the British Educational Policy in India mirror?**
a. Economical Policy
b. Religious Policy
c. Political Policy
d. Educational Policy

82. **What was the major benefit to the British to hire the workers from India?**
a. Low Wages
b. Fluent English
c. Economical Backwardness

d. None of these

83. **Who was considered the biggest enemy of Hindustanis?**
a. Mughals
b. Parsi
c. British
d. Muslims

Answers

(1))	B	(2)	C	(3)	D	(4)	A	(5)	D
(6)	A	(7)	D	(8)	D	(9)	D	(10)	D
(11)	D	(12)	A	(13)	B	(14)	D	(15)	C
(16)	D	(17)	C	(18)	A	(19)	C	(20)	D
(21)	D	(22)	D	(23)	C	(24)	D	(25)	A
(26)	C	(27)	C	(28)	B	(29)	B	(30)	A
(31)	D	(32)	B	(33)	B	(34)	C	(35)	D
(36)	B	(37)	C	(38)	A	(39)	C	(40)	B
(41)	C	(42)	A	(43)	B	(44)	C	(45)	A
(46)	A	(47)	B	(48)	C	(49)	D	(50)	D
(51)	D	(52)	D	(53)	A	(54)	C	(55)	A
(56)	D	(57)	B	(58)	D	(59)	C	(60)	C
(61)	B	(62)	A	(63)	D	(64)	C	(65)	B
(66)	D	(67)	D	(68)	C	(69)	A	(70)	B
(71)	D	(72)	C	(73)	B	(74)	B	(75)	D
(76)	D	(77)	A	(78)	D	(79)	D	(80)	C
(81)	C	(82)	A	(83)	D				

11- Educational Guidance and Counselling

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **The ———— meaning of 'Guidance' is to show the way.**
a. Conventional
b. Literal
c. Usual
d. Traditional
2. **Idiomatically, 'Guidance' means to initiate the decision power in a person according to his ————.**
a. Validity
b. Ability
c. Capacity
d. Capability
3. **Guidance is needed when the surrounding environment gets so ambiguous that one is no more able to respond properly due to ————.**
a. Conformity
b. Vagueness
c. Unconventionality
d. Non-Conformity
4. **Guidance helps a man find out his hidden abilities and to prove to be helpful for society by polishing his ————.**
a. Knowledge
b. Senses
c. Talents
d. Experiences

5. **Keeping in view the importance of guidance, different countries have opened special institutes for it that give timely ———— to needy people to make them useful.**
a. Instructions
b. Teachings
c. Directions
d. Guidance
6. **According to Cowley, guidance is an educational process that affects a student's life ————.**
a. Directly
b. Completely
c. Specially
d. Initially
7. **The aim of guidance is to enable a person organize his educational experiences and to become a useful citizen—a statement by**

a. Miller
b. Robert
c. Cowley
d. Hutchins

8. **Guidance enables students to solve the educational problems so they could face future problems by using their wisdom and God gifted talents—says**

a. Cowley
b. Russell
c. Hopkins
d. Miller

9. **Guidance harmonizes one's ———— with social rules and values.**

a. Knowledge
b. Personality
c. Experiences
d. Life's History

10. **In field of education, guidance enables a person to decide about his ———— in a right manner.**

a. Education
b. Curriculum
c. Schedule
d. Professional Life

11. **Schooling is equal to education but in present circumstances it has only become ————.**

a. Institute
b. Partial Activity
c. Training Centre
d. Knowledge Centre

12. **———— can guide a student to choose the subjects after his interests that make him aware of his abilities and makes him a useful and the best worker of society.**

a. Parents
b. Educationist
c. Teacher
d. Guide

13. **Students lack self-knowledge so a teacher should refine their ————.**

a. Knowledge
b. Skills
c. Intellect
d. Thinking

14. **Students who fall under the I. Q. Level of 0—70, can't get benefit out of guidance and training so they should adopt professions that demand physical work more than mental one—a statement by**

a. Professor Truman
b. Robert

c. Cowley
d. Miller

15. **According to research of ———, 94 out of 100 students are those people who quit education during school life.**

a. Miller
b. Frederick
c. Scott
d. Gliveck

16. **The need of hour is that teachers and government should co-operate in process of guidance related to ————**

a. Educational Programme
b. Different Knowledge
c. Guidance Programme
d. Skills

17. **For the permanence and safety of a society, the most needed element is**

a. Educational Guidance
b. Social Guidance
c. Conventional Guidance
d. Logical Guidance

18. **Being Pakistani, guidance must be according to ———— rules and regulations.**

a. Islamic
b. Conventional
c. Traditional
d. Educational

19. **God sent the first man on earth for guidance and**

a. Education
b. Islamic Teachings
c. Leadership
d. Preaching

20. **The demand of modern era is to scientifically design Islamic concept of**

a. Survey
b. Education
c. Experimentation
d. Guidance

21. **———— enables a person to choose a profession that is according to his interests, choice, nature and special talents.**

a. Social Guidance
b. Professional Guidance
c. Educational Guidance
d. Group Guidance

22. **Due to lack of ———— sometimes young people adopt such professions accidentally where they cannot get better use of their abilities and face worse conditions of society.**

a. Proper Education
b. Social Guidance

c. Professional Guidance
d. Skills

23. Before adoption of profession, people should undergo some tests that would enable them to use their talents and wisdom in the related ——— ———.
a. Field
b. Research
c. Survey
d. Profession

24. Professional Guidance enables a person to know his ——— and then to struggle for its achievements.
a. Skills
b. Knowledge
c. Interest
d. Worth

25. ——— Guidance guides students in a way that they become aware of demands and skills of different professions and know whether they are worth for them or not.
a. Social
b. Individual
c. Professional
d. Group

26. Student must be guided in way that makes him habitual of analysing the ——— of a profession before selecting it.
a. Technical information
b. Skills
c. Information
d. Resources

27. The teacher's guidance is greatly needed during ——— as it is the most difficult and emotional period in one's life.
a. Schooling
b. Youth
c. Puberty
d. Training

28. Due to some reason, Professional Guidance is needed at
a. Primary Schools
b. High Schools
c. Middle Schools
d. Secondary Schools

29. Teachers should make parents not to force their children to
a. Adopt the professions that are against their interests.
b. Get education against their interests.
c. None of the above mentioned
d. Both a & b

30. ——— of Professional Guidance needs a lot of information in different fields so he can guide a child in a better way, keeping in view his preferences, interests and choice.
a. Expert
b. Researcher
c. Guide
d. Teacher

31. With the help of individual particulars taken from school record, a ——— ——— can do his work in a better way.
a. Student
b. Teacher
c. Expert
d. Professional Guide

32. There are so many institutes of Professional Education like Poly Technique Colleges but they lack---------
a. Group Guidance
b. Professional Guidance
c. Skills
d. Strategies

33. Guidance can be divided into two big parts: Individual Guidance and -------
a. Social Guidance
b. Technical Guidance
c. Group Guidance
d. Professional Guidance

34. In ———, information is collected from one person at a time so he is guided accordingly that enables him to overcome his problems and to prepare himself for future life.
a. Individual Guidance
b. Group Guidance
c. Social Guidance
d. Professional Guidance

35. The Guidance that helps in revealing the personality of a child before his teacher as he fully trusts him and shares his problems and gets timely guidance, is called----------
a. Professional Guidance
b. Individual Guidance
c. Group Guidance
d. Social Guidance

36. The Guidance that helps a child accepting his negative qualities and to get rid of them is called--------
a. Technical Guidance
b. Social Guidance
c. Logical Guidance
d. Individual Guidance

a. Primary Level
b. Secondary Level
c. High Level
d. None of these

38. The Guidance that has got preference over Individual Guidance for time saving is called
a. Social Guidance
b. Logical Guidance
c. Technical Guidance
d. None of these

39. Some experts support ——— while some have a view that Guidance is the study of individual as well as groups that affects teaching process.
a. Individual Guidance
b. Group Guidance
c. Social Guidance
d. Technical Guidance

40. In the Guidance where more opportunities are provided to test intelligence of students is called
a. Individual Guidance
b. Logical Guidance
c. Group Guidance
d. Professional Guidance

41. The growth is speedy at ——— level so Group Guidance can be helpful in self-knowledge, self-pride, self- dependence and self-confidence.
a. Social
b. Primary
c. School
d. Secondary

42. In Group Guidance, children are encouraged to take part in ——— activities like students union and drama club.
a. Curricular
b. School
c. Extra
d. Extra-Curricular

43. According to some educational experts, Group Guidance takes the form of ———.
a. Individual Teaching
b. Training
c. Group Teaching
d. None of these

44. In our educational Institutes, Group Guidance is
a. Compulsory
b. Required
c. Rare
d. Common

45. It is necessary for a good teacher to play the role of the best ——— and advisor in educational programme and to test the child in such a way as to make him the most successful person of society.
a. Teacher
b. Researcher
c. Guide
d. Instructor

46. Different methods are used to make Guidance programme successful such as: Counselling and
a. Teaching
b. Survey
c. Management
d. Testing

47. The method used to make Group Guidance successful and organized is called
a. Counselling
b. Survey
c. Testing
d. Supervision

48. Counselling means to help people finding solutions to their problems through interview—a statement by
a. Miller
b. Bordon
c. Robert
d. Russell

49. Counselling is a kind of help that a person gives to another so he can adjust to his environment—says
a. Macdaniel
b. Russell
c. Bordon
d. Aristotle

50. Counselling, means self-awareness of people and knowledge of reaction to effects of ———.
a. Teaching
b. Guidance
c. Instructions
d. Environment

51. Besides interviews; tests, personal records and self-analysis are also applicable for ———.
a. Research
b. Teaching
c. Counselling
d. Guidance

52. **An all-comprising programme that helps students for their different problems is called**

a. Counselling
b. Guidance
c. Research
d. Survey

53. **Islam always prefers mutual ——————**

a. Co-operation
b. Collaboration
c. Enhancement
d. Counselling

54. **Counselling can solve problems in a very well manner because when different minds think together, it creates**

a. Revolution
b. Innovation
c. Guidance
d. Difference

55. **A teacher can show the right path to students with the help of**

a. Encouragement
b. Guidance
c. Proper Instructions
d. Mutual Counselling

56. **The Importance of Counselling in Guidance can be analysed by the fact that if —————— is good, the life of nations would be settled otherwise it would be devastated.**

a. Counsellor
b. Teacher
c. Guide
d. Researcher

57. **The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was the best ——————; a teacher can take Guidance from his life style that would make social development possible.**

a. Guide
b. Counsellor
c. Teacher
d. Preacher

Answers

(1))	B	(2)	C	(3)	D	(4)	C	(5)	D
(6)	A	(7)	C	(8)	D	(9)	B	(10)	D
(11)	B	(12)	C	(13)	B	(14)	A	(15)	D
(16)	A	(17)	B	(18)	A	(19)	C	(20)	D
(21)	B	(22)	C	(23)	D	(24)	D	(25)	C
(26)	A	(27)	C	(28)	D	(29)	A	(30)	A
(31)	D	(32)	B	(33)	C	(34)	A	(35)	B
(36)	D	(37)	A	(38)	D	(39)	B	(40)	C
(41)	C	(42)	D	(43)	C	(44)	D	(45)	C
(46)	D	(47)	A	(48)	B	(49)	A	(50)	D
(51)	C	(52)	B	(53)	D	(54)	B	(55)	D
(56)	A	(57)	B						

12- The Educational Administration

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **The —————— meaning of 'order' is to string pearls, to organize, to manage, etc.; while arrangement means method, custom or manner.**

a. General
b. Broad
c. Literal
d. Formal

2. **To understand the nature and kind of something and to deal with it after analysing its parts and different aspects in such a well manner that meet all demands is called**

a. Administration
b. Management
c. Organization
d. Order

3. **Administration is an English word that means**

a. To govern
b. To organize
c. To direct
d. All of the above

4. **In ——————, Administration means 'to carry load' and 'to accept responsibility'.**

a. Latin
b. English
c. French
d. Spanish

5. **Administration is the —————— of all processes through which appropriate human and material resources are made available for accomplishment of the objectives of an organization.**

a. Part
b. Aspect
c. Component
d. Totality

6. **According to ——————, Administration is the universal process of getting activities accomplished efficiently with and through other people.**

a. Huxley
b. Stephen P. Robbins
c. Robert
d. Huggins

7. **Administration is a process in which ———— uses their abilities and exploit their energies for creativity and solve their problems on both individual and collective level—says**
a. Gene
b. Beck
c. Hudson
d. Cowley

8. **Administration means to provide the guidance to teachers for educational process—according to----------**
a. Miller
b. McCauley
c. Hux
d. Dickens

9. **According to Dr. Mushtaq-ur-Rehman Siddique, ———— means that programme, method, rule or procedure that can accomplish different curricular and extra-curricular activities of educational institutes.**
a. Economical Administration
b. Technical Administration
c. Balanced Administration
d. Institutional Administration

10. **Administration means to organize curricular and extra-curricular activities with proper ———— so it could not only provide students with latest knowledge but also to construct their personalities and characters.**
a. Knowledge
b. Planning
c. Training
d. Method

11. **According to an educational expert, Administration is related to selection of staff for school and its aim is to ———— collective staff of school, employees, students and hostel and society members.**
a. Select
b. Co-Ordinate
c. Organize
d. Gather

12. **Institutional Administration not only improves the school's performance but national objects can be achieved with a suitable process of institutional ————.**
a. Organization
b. Administration
c. Co-Ordination
d. Curriculum

13. **The old concept of Administration consists of---------**
a. Inspection of classrooms and urgent meetings for imperative improvements

b. Student-teacher interaction
c. Principal-teacher co-ordination
d. Both b & c

14. **The modern concept of Administration consists on ideas like**
a. To follow the rules and regulations of principal without argument
b. Limited planning
c. Observation and analysis of educational environment
d. None of these

15. **Administration makes everyone aware of his responsibilities and duties that lead to discipline and ————**
a. Ordered life style
b. Balance in students' personalities and performance of institute
c. Organization
d. Both a & c

16. **The "good ————" enables the students to finish their syllabus in time and to learn a lot by participating in debates, field trips, parents' day, annual meeting, etc.**
a. Environment
b. Institutional Administration
c. Administration
d. Organization

17. **Better planning of Administration selects students with ———— qualities and guides them in a better way.**
a. Authoritative
b. Autocratic
c. Leadership
d. Submissive

18. **In a high quality of Administration, teachers and students are near to each other so teachers get better chance to analyse the students' personalities that leads to ———— in students.**
a. Self-Confidence
b. Wisdom
c. Leadership
d. Co-Ordination

19. **A good Administration leads to better performance in every department as**
a. Everyone gets equal importance
b. Everyone gets equal chance to become a leader
c. Demands of justice are fulfilled in a better way
d. Both a & c

20. **Institutional Administration creates ———— and unity among different elements of institutes like teachers, students, workers, parents' behaviour and political, social, economic and moral aspects.**
a. Co-Operation
b. Balance
c. Form

d. None of these

21. The aim of ———— Administration is to organize and order the total procedure of school so a child can grow with his natural interests and abilities.

a. Technical
b. Organizational
c. Institutional
d. Balanced

22. The central figure of Institutional Administration is a teacher, whose collective, physical, mental, moral and social upbringing is specially considered as it highly affects ———— proper upbringing, character building and the passion for dutifulness.

a. Child's
b. Teacher's
c. Group's
d. Race's

23. Fundamentally the process of Educational Administration is to bring pupils and teachers under such conditions that will more successfully promote the end of education—a statement by

a. Miller
b. Cowley
c. Kernel
d. Kandel

24. The collective process of Administration consists of many elements that can be categorized as Output, Input and

a. Production
b. Participation
c. Processing
d. Perfection

25. The basic need of an organization on which the success of it is based is called

a. Administration
b. Improvisation
c. Order
d. Planning

26. In planning the most important aspect being considered is

a. The analysis of results
b. Appointment of objects
c. None of the above mentioned
d. Both a & b

27. In ————, proper selection of people is required for different vacancies so objectives can be achieved in time.

a. Enrolment
b. Numbering
c. Staffing

d. Categorization

28. After selection, the staff undergoes ———— that adds to their abilities.

a. Planning
b. Training
c. Guidance
d. Administration

29. To promote the process of Directions, the most important procedure is

a. Communication
b. Information
c. Selection
d. Advice

30. To achieve ————, unified action is required that leads to co-ordination in policy, method and programme.

a. Independent Objective
b. Collective Objective
c. Institutional Administration
d. Required Education

31. The process of Reporting is opposite to Directing as it goes from ———— that makes evaluation possible.

a. Upwards to Downwards
b. Straight to Inclination
c. Positive to Negative
d. Downwards to Upwards

32. No person or an institute can perform a task without ——— as it goes from individual to national level.

a. System
b. Organization
c. Budget
d. Administration

33. The process to evaluate the effectiveness of performance and to analyse how far suggestions and directions are followed is called ————.

a. Reporting
b. Controlling
c. Directing
d. Processing

34. Two things are very important for the better performance of ————: Principle and Procedure

a. Controlling
b. Administration
c. Co-Ordination
d. Processing

35. The basic difference between Principle and Procedure is that Principle is always ———— while Procedure is temporary.

a. Fluctuating
b. Constant
c. Swinging
d. Variable

36. **Principles are traced down either from critical analysis or form proper –**
a. Investigation
b. Processing
c. Procedure
d. Practice

37. **A selection of proper procedure is based on ——— that saves cost and labour.**
a. Processing
b. Order
c. Organization
d. Principle

38. **A change in Procedure according to demand of situation is not only useful but also brings novelty to ———**
a. Organization
b. Procedure
c. Institutional Administration
d. System

39. **Collective ——— organize all the activities at school so students can participate in them according to their taste that leads to improvement in practical and mental abilities.**
a. Principles
b. Methods
c. Procedures
d. Administration

40. **Economical ——— make better use of provided facilities and opportunities ad give benefits to student with present resources.**
a. Administration
b. System
c. Principles
d. Procedures

41. **According to ——— Principles, as many Procedures have to be started as can be well organized and teachers must be assigned duties according to their abilities and interests.**
a. Administration
b. Institutional Administration
c. Economic
d. Organized

42. **In ——— the most important Principle is that of simplicity and well mannerism that supports simple Procedures without any complication.**

a. An Institute
b. Administration
c. Society
d. An Organization

43. **The school administrator cannot perform all tasks at his own so he must divide duties among his colleagues according to their abilities so everyone should take equal part in ———.**
a. Management
b. System
c. Procedures
d. Institutional Administration

44. **In reality, the Educational Administration is a very important and the best way that can enable ——— to use his leadership qualities and to do professional training of teachers and personality training of students.**
a. Organizer
b. Counsellor
c. Manager
d. Administrator

45. **New trends are used in teaching methodologies so suitable changes in ——— are needed to meet the requirements of new conditions, research and ideas.**
a. Administration
b. Controlling
c. Directing
d. Processing

46. **Educational Administration can be divided into two basic kinds—Concerning System and Concerning ———.**
a. Society
b. Organization
c. Individual
d. Procedure

47. **Concerning system, Educational Administration can be further divided into two kinds- Centralized Administration and———**
a. Encompassing Administration
b. De-Centralized Administration
c. Local Administration
d. Regional Administration

48. **In Centralized Administration, the whole ——— revolves around the centre as it has got every authority while provinces or territories have none.**
a. Organization
b. System
c. Management
d. Procedure

49. **Concerning Individual, Administration has also been further divided into different kinds. The most important one is**
a. Democratic Administration
b. Independent Administration
c. Constitutional Administration
d. Principled Administration
50. **In ———— Administration, the attitude of the administrator assigns policy and expects from his subordinates to follow it without any dispute.**
a. Democratic
b. Independent
c. Autocratic
d. Self-Regulating
51. **The drawback of Autocratic Administration is----------**
a. Teachers lose their initiatives
b. Students lose interest in studies
c. Parents do not pay fee in time
d. The subordinates go on leave without permission
52. **The benefit of Autocratic Administration is that the ——— can work to get his goal without any hindrance.**
a. Manager
b. Teacher
c. Student
d. Administrator
53. **In modern era, Autocratic Administration is criticized as it negates human rights that results in lack of freedom of opinion, self-dependence and decline in-------------**
a. Knowledge
b. Standard of Education
c. Development
d. Institutional Administration
54. **In ———— Administration, the administrator has neither any interest in his subordinates nor he has any plan to assign hard rules for organization of school.**
a. Dependent
b. Democratic
c. Laissez Faire
d. Autocratic
55. **In between Autocratic Administration and Laissez Faire Administration, there is another one named**
a. Independent Administration
b. Dependent Administration
c. Democratic Administration
d. Oppressive Administration
56. **Experiences prove that work done in a ——— way, increase its quantity and quality that leads to great results.**

a. Democratic
b. Disciplined
c. Principled
d. Static
57. **The two aspects similar in Democratic Administration and Islamic Administration are Materialism and -----------**
a. Spiritualism
b. Naturalism
c. Secularism
d. None of these
58. **The main drawback of both Democratic Administration and Islamic Administration is that they only try to bring change on ———— basis.**
a. External
b. Internal
c. Democratic
d. Fixed
59. **———— insists on solving problems according to mutual counselling, understanding and co-operation of organizers, dictators and sub-ordinates.**
a. Administration
b. System
c. Islam
d. Administrator
60. **The basis of mutual relationship between Muslims is ——— that is why Islamic Administration is different from other kinds.**
a. Unity
b. Devotion
c. Piety
d. Sincerity
61. **The review of ———— Administration shows that all experts agree on the fact that the positive performance of an institute depends upon leadership of administrator and his procedure regarding Administration.**
a. Autocratic
b. Democratic
c. Disciplined
d. Institutional

a. The Certificate Section
b. The Secrecy Section
c. Directorate of Operation
d. The Conduct Section

59. **Which section is responsible for the printing of question papers and other secret papers?**
a. The Secrecy Section
b. The Conduct Section
c. The Certificate Section
d. The Faculty

60. **How much weightage is assigned to assignments?**
a. 45%
b. 50%
c. 60%
d. 40%

61. **What are the passing marks in the final exams at AIOU?**
a. 33%
b. 40%
c. 43%
d. 30%

62. **What is responsible for the process of study on correspondence?**
a. The Educational Expert
b. Media
c. Editor
d. All of the above mentioned

63. **What kind of questions cannot achieve the desired goals?**
a. Those do not aim at special goals
b. Those prepared by the outsiders
c. Those do not have the same weightage
d. Both a & c

64. **What should be prepared before assigning numbers that would make the process better and easier?**
a. Question Papers
b. Specimen
c. Weightage
d. Proper Scheme

65. **What is useful to cover time as well as achieving the goal?**
a. Diagram
b. Graph
c. Pictures
d. All of these

66. **Why there is no validity of our Exams System?**
a. Low Standard of Exams System
b. Low Standard of Education
c. Mismanagement
d. Unreliable Exams System

Answers

(1)	C	(2)	A	(3)	D	(4)	C	(5)	D
(6)	D	(7)	A	(8)	C	(9)	D	(10)	B
(11)	B	(12)	D	(13)	A	(14)	C	(15)	B
(16)	B	(17)	C	(18)	A	(19)	D	(20)	B
(21)	C	(22)	A	(23)	D	(24)	C	(25)	D
(26)	D	(27)	C	(28)	B	(29)	A	(30)	B
(31)	D	(32)	C	(33)	B	(34)	B	(35)	B
(36)	A	(37)	D	(38)	C	(39)	A	(40)	C
(41)	C	(42)	B	(43)	D	(44)	D	(45)	A
(46)	C	(47)	B	(48)	C	(49)	A	(50)	C
(51)	A	(52)	D	(53)	B	(54)	C	(55)	C
(56)	A	(57)	C	(58)	A	(59)	C	(60)	C
(61)	D								

13- The Curriculum Development in Pakistan

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **What is needed for the guidance of education?**
a. Proper Equipment
b. Suitable Environment
c. Efficient Researchers
d. Planning

2. **What affects the planning and usefulness of education?**
a. The Definition of Education
b. The Definition of the Syllabus
c. Criterion
d. The Standard of Education

3. **Who is the author of the book, The Curriculum, which is considered as the idea of the curriculum?**
a. Tanner and Tanner
b. D. K. Wheeler
c. Bobbitt
d. Beckham

4. **What is meant by compilation of the curriculum?**
a. The teachers have to determine what they want from their students.
b. How to meet the requirements of the education through syllabus?
c. The planning of the opportunities for education is done to bring some changes.
d. Both a & c

5. **What is compatible to reasonable and wise planning?**
a. Reasonable Actions
b. Effective Syllabus
c. Effective Teaching
d. Sensible Ways

6. **What is meant by the curriculum?**
a. All of the activities that could be helpful in getting education and are guided by the school
b. All of the activities that are helpful in getting private education
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above

7. **What is needed to transform the curriculum according to the Islamic values?**
a. The knowledge of the religion
b. The knowledge of science and military education and training
c. Female education and social studies must be included
d. All of the above mentioned

8. What should be kept in view while applying the teaching methodologies?
a. Goals of Education
b. The Curriculum
c. The Content
d. All of these

9. What is Diagnosis needed for?
a. To create a relationship between initial behaviours and required results
b. To create a relationship between needs and qualities of the sources
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above mentioned

10. What is important for giving the present objects a special form?
a. Content
b. Selection of Activities
c. The outcome of different behaviours
d. Both b & c

11. What should be the aim of the planner of the Curriculum?
a. His decision should correspond to the present conditions.
b. Do all of the objects have equal importance?
c. Which object should be preferred?
d. All of the above mentioned

12. What is the most important component of a Curriculum Plan?
a. Diagnosis
b. Construction of Goals/Objects
c. Content
d. Learner

13. How many changes are required in a carefully constructed content?
a. From Simple to Difficult
b. From Urgent to Long-term
c. Abstraction to Reintegration
d. All of these

14. What should be provided to a teacher for effective teaching?
a. A description of the objects of every subject
b. The common and special goals of every course
c. The information and background of the changes in every subject
d. All of the above mentioned

15. What kind of educational institutes are there in Pakistan?
a. General public and private institutes
b. Religious institutes
c. English/European schools
d. All of the above mentioned

16. According to Socket, what is Evaluation?
a. Evaluation is an appraisal that helps us to decide.
b. Such decisions are made according to the standard.
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above mentioned

17. What is the base of objects and teaching methodologies?
a. Research
b. Experiment
c. Educational Philosophy
d. Evaluation

18. How a text book is taken in Pakistan?
a. Complete Guidance
b. Effective Teaching Aid
c. Basic Education
d. Curriculum Determinant

19. What matter is used for teaching in Pakistan?
a. Study Guides
b. Text Books
c. Both a & b
d. Notes

20. What affects the preparation and implementation of a Curriculum?
a. Organization
b. Management
c. Authority
d. Administrative Structure

21. What kind of training should be given to a child?
a. That would enable him to fully participate in society.
b. That would enable him to take part in social development.
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above mentioned

22. What kinds of experiments are necessary for a good curriculum?
a. That would encompass extensive interests
b. That would include individual differences
c. That must have a continuity
d. All of the above mentioned

23. What problem; the completion of a course in a limited time, creates for a teacher?
a. It limits the teacher to the reconsideration of the plan.
b. The teacher is unable to cover the whole course in a limited time.
c. The students are unable to comprehend everything in a limited time.
d. The teacher has to run; that results in confusion and dissatisfaction.

24. What Educational Minister keeps in mind while re-examining the educational matters?
a. The Old Curriculum
b. The National Educational Policy
c. The need for amendments
d. The orders of the provincial government

25. What does Central Government do before introducing the amendments?
a. The Central Government informs the Provincial Government regarding its goals

b. The Central Government suggests its own ideas to the Provincial Government.
c. The Central Government asks the Provincial Government to suggest its opinions.
d. Both a & c

26. Who play a great role in the development of an effective Curriculum?
a. Students
b. Teachers
c. Parents
d. The Administration

27. To whom the Curriculum Wing appeals to prepare the text for different subjects of class XII?
a. The Provincial Centres
b. The Central Government
c. The Administration
d. The Education Minister

28. Who plans the Curriculum?
a. The Provincial Curriculum Committee
b. The Educational Minister
c. Teachers
d. The Educational Researchers

29. To whom the approved scheme of the Curriculum is sent to for the compilation of the books?
a. The Provincial Curriculum Committee
b. The Educational Minister
c. The Provincial Text Book Board
d. The Secretary to the Education Minister

30. To which institutes, the members of the Curriculum Committees belong?
a. The Provincial Educational Institutes
b. Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education
c. Text Book Board
d. All of the above mentioned

31. Who is responsible for the compilation of the book and for the introduction to the educational institutes?
a. The Educational Researchers
b. The Educational Minister
c. Text Book Board
d. The Educational Supervisor

32. How the Text Book Boards do the research and survey of the text?
a. Through Staff
b. Through Students
c. Through Administration
d. Through Questionnaire

33. What is the first step to the Curriculum Development?
a. The Introduction to the Institutes

b. The Amendments to the Current Curriculum
c. The Appeal to the Committee
d. The Establishment of Goals

34. What does the Committee related to a particular subject do after examining the whole data?
a. It sends the whole data to the Committees of elementary and middle level.
b. It re-examines the original suggestions and applications
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above mentioned

35. How many levels of education are there in Pakistan?
a. 4
b. 2
c. 3
d. 5

36. What is the duration in years of the Elementary Education?
a. 9
b. 6
c. 5
d. 8

37. How many courses are given in Curriculum programmes on the Elementary level?
a. 6–7
b. 7–8
c. 8–9
d. 5–7

38. How much time is given to the each course?
a. 17%
b. 15%
c. 16%
d. 18%

39. 10% time is given to the Social Studies, but how much to the Science?
a. 12%
b. 11.5%
c. 11%
d. 12.5%

40. On which level, the weightage of Languages, Mathematics and Islamiat is equal?
a. Secondary
b. Higher
c. Primary
d. Elementary

41. How much is the duration of each period on Primary Level?
a. 45mins
b. 35mins
c. 40mins
d. 30mins

42. How much time is given to the languages?

a. 50%
b. 55%
c. 52%
d. 54%

43. Which two subjects have the same weightage according to the time?

a. Mathematics & Islamiat
b. Science & Social Studies
c. Science & Islamiat
d. Mathematics and Science

44. How many components are there according to class IX–X?

a. 5
b. 3
c. 2
d. 4

45. How many subjects are there in the first component?

a. 4
b. 3
c. 5
d. 6

46. Why the teachers are reluctant to accept changes?

a. They have worked a lot while using their knowledge and skills.
b. They think that they have to put more efforts to practice the new ideas.
c. They think that students are unable to comprehend the new things without extra effort.
d. Both a & b

47. What kind of interference in education creates so many administrative problems?

a. Economical
b. Social
c. Political
d. Administrative

48. What hinders the application of the new Curriculum?

a. Economic Problems
b. Administrative Problems
c. Political
d. Social Problems

49. Why there is Inadequate Evaluation in Pakistan?

a. In Pakistan, the Evaluation is taken very late.
b. In Pakistan, the Evaluation is not effective.
c. Pakistani administration is very poor.
d. We do not have sufficient facilities.

50. Why are we unsuccessful to achieve the educational goals?

a. Mismanagement
b. Disorder
c. Political Interference

d. Lack of National Philosophy

51. From whom Pakistan got its Curriculum in heritage?

a. india
b. British Government
c. Arab
d. Bangladesh

52. Why the society does criticize such Curriculum?

a. It does not meet their needs.
b. It cannot meet with its social needs and changing conditions.
c. It does not encompass all of the subjects related to life.
d. Both a & c

53. What kind of education should be given to village children?

a. Economical
b. Political
c. Agricultural
d. Social

54. Why so many educational programmes get unsuccessful?

a. Lack of Educational Matter
b. Lack of Attention of Teachers
c. Low Strength of students
d. Lack of Awareness

Answers

(1))	D	(2)	B	(3)	C	(4)	D	(5)	A
(6)	A	(7)	D	(8)	D	(9)	A	(10)	D
(11)	D	(12)	C	(13)	D	(14)	D	(15)	D
(16)	C	(17)	C	(18)	D	(19)	B	(20)	D
(21)	C	(22)	D	(23)	A	(24)	B	(25)	D
(26)	B	(27)	A	(28)	A	(29)	C	(30)	D
(31)	C	(32)	A	(33)	D	(34)	C	(35)	C
(36)	D	(37)	B	(38)	B	(39)	D	(40)	C
(41)	C	(42)	D	(43)	A	(44)	D	(45)	A
(46)	D	(47)	C	(48)	A	(49)	A	(50)	D
(51)	B	(52)	B	(53)	C	(54)	A	(55)	

14- The Examination System in Pakistan

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **Why examinations are held?**
a. To bring valuable changes in education
b. To assess the students
c. To increase the number of students
d. To upgrade the standard of education
2. **What is the responsibility of teacher in the classroom?**
a. To evaluate the students
b. To provide them with valuable notes
c. To highlight their individual abilities and to lessen their weaknesses
d. Both a & c
3. **How many people are involved in an effective evaluation?**
a. Teachers
b. Administration
c. Students
d. Both a & c
4. **What are the present opinions regarding exams?**
a. Exams should not be held anymore.
b. Examination centres must be closed rather then bringing changes to them.
c. Remedies must be introduced to the examination process to get required results.
d. Both b & c
5. **Why examinations should be taken according to a better educational programme?**
a. To bring valuable betterment to the education
b. To enhance the value of the present educational programme
c. Both a & b
d. None of the above mentioned
6. **What steps are taken by some of the universities in the process of evaluation and examination?**
a. Continuous Internal Evaluation
b. Semester System
c. Question Bank
d. All of these
7. **What does the word 'Semester' mean?**
a. Partial Exams
b. Half Syllabus
c. By Parts Exams
d. Half Year Exams
8. **In whose "Dictionary of Education", Semester has been defined as "The half of the Educational year, usually 16–18 weeks"?**

a. Becker
b. Harrap
c. Good
d. Charles Grant

9. How many semesters are there in a trimester?
a. 4
b. 6
c. 2
d. 3

10. In which institutes, the Semester System has been adopted?
a. Higher Educational Institutes
b. Universities
c. Both a & b
d. Foreign Institutes

11. What are the goals of a Semester System?
a. Students work according to the new calendar.
b. Educational courses are renewed according to the semester system.
c. Same educational courses are repeated in every semester system.
d. Both a & b

12. What benefits are introduced to the education by the Semester System?
a. The scope of education gets wider.
b. The educational material increases.
c. The educational material lessens.
d. Both a & b

13. In which system, there is less scope for specialization?
a. Objective Type
b. MCQ's
c. Semester System
d. Annual Examination System

14. In which system, the students have to work very hard?
a. Annual Examination System
b. Semester System
c. Objective Type
d. New Educational System

15. How a Semester System motivates a student?
a. They do not have to put so much labour.
b. They get confident after passing one semester.
c. Teachers do not pressurize them.
d. Both a & c

16. Which methods of teaching are used in a Semester System?
a. Seminars
b. Group Discussions
c. Additional Lectures
d. All of these

17. In which system, more emphasis is laid on memory?

a. Semester System
b. Annual Exams System
c. Both a & b
d. None of these

18. Which educational system demands for success in the exams and for only that both of the teachers and students work hard?
a. Annual Exams System
b. Higher Educational System
c. Foreign Educational System
d. Semester System

19. What kinds of jobs are often available for the students of the Semester System?
a. Bank
b. Government
c. Private
d. Teaching

20. What leads to favouritism in a Semester System?
a. Student Teacher Relationship
b. Objective Type Questions
c. Guess Work
d. Internal Assessment

21. What kinds of questions lead to a Guess Work?
a. Subjective
b. MCQ's
c. Detailed Ones
d. Objective

22. On which level, the Internal Assessment should be properly applied?
a. Primary
b. Higher
c. Basic
d. Secondary

23. Which assessment is based on the timings of the whole session?
a. Outer
b. Continuous
c. Professional
d. Internal

24. For which thing, the Internal Assessment provides reliable data?
a. For the Teachers' Help
b. For the Continuity
c. For Reports & Records
d. Both a & b

25. What is very much necessary to get rid of faults generated by the outer exams?
a. Semester System
b. Annual Exams System
c. Monthly Tests

d. Internal Assessment

26. **Why it is needed to hold conferences of teachers and heads at least twice a year?**
a. For the classification of the Internal Assessment
b. For their mutual understanding
c. For their outer evaluation
d. Both b & c

27. **What should be provided to the teachers to facilitate their workload of Internal Assessment?**
a. Data
b. Annual Reports
c. Material
d. Clerks

28. **Why it is difficult to work on scientific basis in Internal Assessment?**
a. Due to lack of resources
b. Due to lack of awareness
c. Most of the teachers do not know about the exercises included in the Internal Assessment.
d. Low Quality Work

29. **Which helps in the continuous evaluation of the students?**
a. Monthly/Weekly Tests
b. Assignments
c. Copy Checking
d. Group Study

30. **What are the main faults of a question paper?**
a. Lack of knowledge
b. Low standard questions
c. Questions do not cover the whole syllabus
d. All of the above mentioned

31. **Which method is beneficial for the revision and renewal of different subjects?**
a. Internal Assessment
b. Outer Evaluation
c. Semester System
d. Question Bank

32. **What kinds of questions are included in a Question Bank?**
a. Objective
b. Brief
c. Detailed
d. All of these

33. **What does a Question Bank portrays?**
a. Higher Education System
b. Efficient Faculty
c. Good Administration

d. Students' Abilities

34. **What are the main goals of a Question Bank?**
a. Complete coverage of the course by both of the teachers and the students
b. Ability of a student to answer any question
c. Facilitate them in their work load
d. Both a & b

35. **In how many parts a syllabus has to be divided, if a question paper is comprised of five questions?**
a. 5
b. 10
c. 15
d. None of these

36. **For which reason, the concept of the Question Bank is not new?**
a. MCQ's
b. Objective Questions
c. Monthly Tests
d. Educational Testing Service

37. **Questions must be devoid of what thing?**
a. Variety
b. Reliability
c. Ambiguity
d. Objectivity

38. **What qualities a Question Bank gives to the Examination System?**
a. Secrecy
b. Objectivity
c. Efficiency
d. Both a & b

39. **The Question Banks of which subjects are easy to construct?**
a. Languages
b. Engineering
c. Mathematics
d. Both b & c

40. **What is the main hindrance in the construction of a Question Bank?**
a. Publication of guides and notes
b. Knowledge of questions
c. National standards
d. Variety

41. **How the multi-dimensional abilities of students can be evaluated by a Question Bank?**
a. Brief Questions
b. Objective Questions
c. MCQ's
d. All Types of Questions

42. **Which thing provides a basis to the prediction of the future of the students like higher education and trends in jobs?**

a. Semester System
b. Question Bank
c. External Examinations
d. Examination System

43. Which thing helps the teachers to evaluate their teaching methodologies for future and to test their effectiveness?
a. External Exams
b. Internal Exams
c. Exams System
d. MCQ's

44. What is the basic quality of a reliable test?
a. Variety
b. Equal Scores
c. Efficiency
d. Feasibility

45. Which exams are based on swotting and good memory?
a. External
b. Internal
c. Semester System
d. Annual Exams

46. Which exams system motivates the educational process?
a. Exams System
b. Semester System
c. External Exams
d. Internal Exams

47. In which exams system the educational management and the mechanics of evaluation are closer to educational goals?
a. Exams System
b. Monthly Exams
c. Semester System
d. Internal Exams

48. How the federal Universities are different from Provincial ones?
a. Structural
b. Type of Education
c. Both a & b
d. None of These

49. What is the time period of the Chairman Board?
a. 3yrs
b. 4yrs
c. 6yrs
d. 5yrs

50. Who is responsible for the identification of the centres, the dispatching of papers and the payments to the examiners?
a. Deputy Controller
b. Assistant Controller
c. Federal Minister

d. Educational Minister

51. Who is responsible for the printing of question papers, the evaluation of question papers and the appointments of people who design those papers?
a. Assistant Controller
b. Chief of Board
c. Deputy Controller
d. Exams Controller

52. In whose supervision the bundles of question papers are opened?
a. Teachers
b. Examiners
c. Assistant Controller
d. Secrecy Officer

53. What is the difference between the Federal Board and the other ones?
a. The completion of result and the process is computerized.
b. There is external classification and complete secrecy in the Federal Board.
c. The Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education hold the Intermediate Exams in two parts.
d. All of the above mentioned

54. Who is responsible for the issue of role number slips, results and the classification of the result?
a. Assistant Controller Conduct
b. Assistant Controller Secrecy
c. Deputy Controller
d. Assistant Controller

55. Which kinds of exams are taken at Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU)?
a. Semester System
b. Annual Exams
c. Both External & Internal
d. None of these

56. Who prepares the question papers at AIOU?
a. Teacher
b. Deputy Controller
c. Assistant Controller
d. Secrecy Officer

57. Which section of exams department at AIOU rechecks the papers & the results on the request of the students?
a. The Conduct Section
b. The Certificate Section
c. The Secrecy Section
d. The Exams Section

58. Which section has the authority to prepare case against the use of illegal sources in exams?

a. The Certificate Section
b. The Secrecy Section
c. Directorate of Operation
d. The Conduct Section

59. Which section is responsible for the printing of question papers and other secret papers?
a. The Secrecy Section
b. The Conduct Section
c. The Certificate Section
d. The Faculty

60. How much weightage is assigned to assignments?
a. 45%
b. 50%
c. 60%
d. 40%

61. What are the passing marks in the final exams at AIOU?
a. 33%
b. 40%
c. 43%
d. 30%

62. What is responsible for the process of study on correspondence?
a. The Educational Expert
b. Media
c. Editor
d. All of the above mentioned

63. What kind of questions cannot achieve the desired goals?
a. Those do not aim at special goals
b. Those prepared by the outsiders
c. Those do not have the same weightage
d. Both a & c

64. What should be prepared before assigning numbers that would make the process better and easier?
a. Question Papers
b. Specimen
c. Weightage
d. Proper Scheme

65. What is useful to cover time as well as achieving the goal?
a. Diagram
b. Graph
c. Pictures
d. All of these

66. Why there is no validity of our Exams System?
a. Low Standard of Exams System
b. Low Standard of Education
c. Mismanagement
d. Unreliable Exams System

67. Why the marking varies from one paper checker to the other?
a. As questions are of composition
b. Lack of knowledge
c. Difference at qualification
d. Lack of communication

68. Why some questions are not answered properly?
a. Unclear Directions
b. Unreliability
c. Individual Rules
d. Long Questions

69. What lacks due to unsuitable grouping of questions?
a. Knowledge
b. Reliability
c. Practicality
d. Appropriateness

70. What kind of exams should be taken to avoid problems in the Examination System?
a. Internal
b. External
c. Annual
d. Both a & b

71. What kind of paper is preferred?
a. Objective
b. Topical
c. Both a & b
d. Explanative

72. What should be done regarding paper makers, paper checkers and examiners?
a. Proper Training
b. Facilitation
c. Higher Qualification
d. Handsome Pay

Answers

(1)	A	(2)	D	(3)	D	(4)	D	(5)	A
(6)	D	(7)	D	(8)	C	(9)	D	(10)	C
(11)	D	(12)	D	(13)	D	(14)	A	(15)	B
(16)	D	(17)	B	(18)	A	(19)	D	(20)	D
(21)	D	(22)	C	(23)	D	(24)	C	(25)	D
(26)	A	(27)	D	(28)	C	(29)	A	(30)	D
(31)	D	(32)	D	(33)	D	(34)	D	(35)	A
(36)	D	(37)	C	(38)	D	(39)	D	(40)	A
(41)	D	(42)	D	(43)	C	(44)	B	(45)	A
(46)	B	(47)	C	(48)	C	(49)	A	(50)	B
(51)	C	(52)	D	(53)	D	(54)	C	(55)	C
(56)	A	(57)	D	(58)	D	(59)	A	(60)	D
(61)	A	(62)	D	(63)	D	(64)	D	(65)	D
(66)	D	(67)	A	(68)	A	(69)	C	(70)	D
(71)	C	(72)	A						

15- New Trends in Pakistani Education

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **———— do not only rely on the definition of education as its idea has changed rather keeps on changing with the passage of time.**

a. Teachers
b. Experts
c. Educationists
d. Government

2. **Education is a powerful ———— that does the mental, physical, ideological and moral training of persons and enables them to get aware of their aim of life.**

a. Instructor
b. Technique
c. Skill
d. Agent

3. **Education introduces social and economical ———— in society.**

a. Knowledge
b. Training
c. Changes
d. Techniques

4. **Education is the basis on which a complete and wonderful structure of social, cultural and economical ———— can be created.**

a. Research
b. Knowledge
c. Institute
d. Development

5. **Along with progress in science and technology, sources of communication, educational facilities, and social system are also undergoing different changes that result in modification of different ————.**

a. Fields
b. Old Concepts
c. Subjects
d. Branches

6. **Social, economic and educational institutes are under constant ———— that introduces new trends in educational system of Pakistan.**

a. Change
b. Variation
c. Pressure
d. Modification

7. ——————— must be designed in such a way that would enable every individual know his abilities and the way to think freely and to criticize.
a. Subjects
b. Curriculum
c. Books
d. Instruction

8. Curriculum based on new trends performs its task in a ——————— way.
a. Whole
b. Perfect
c. Triangular
d. Complete

9. In our educational system, educational curriculum as ——————— is rapidly becoming a new trend.
a. Change
b. Investment
c. Model
d. Criterion

10. The changes in personal and family life of a person as well as his social, political, economical and cultural life are also bringing changes in
a. Life
b. Nation
c. Curriculum
d. Person

11. The reforms in ——————— should reflect the future needs of men and society and should unite them so they can react according to need of hour.
a. Teaching Methodologies
b. Curriculum
c. Instructions
d. Individual's Life

12. The investment in education and curriculum should not only prepare youth for rapid changes in future but also
a. To make them realize the need of hour
b. To attract children towards school
c. None of the above mentioned
d. Both a & b

13. The need of hour is to give scientific and technical education to men so they can establish their future ——— life.
a. Personal
b. Social
c. Family
d. Economic

14. Due to changes, the topics like addiction, environmentalism, population and international understanding have been included in school curriculum and the courses of ——— have been revised.
a. Science and English
b. Science and Arts
c. Arithmetic and Algebra
d. Arabic and Islamiat

15. The main object of nation is to keep the curriculum in accordance with Quran and Tradition and to help men to progress in field of-----------
a. Science and Arts
b. Arabic and Islamiat
c. Science and Technology
d. Arts and History

16. The aim of new curriculum is to produce sincere, patriotic and useful citizens who can work according to ———, for the progress of their country.
a. Islamic Rules
b. New Trends
c. New Methods
d. Cultural Norms

17. ——————— is an important element in nation building but education must fulfil the demands of modern society and international market.
a. Education
b. Research
c. Human Investment
d. Change

18. The process of HRD (Human Resource Development) is
a. To increase knowledge, skills and capacity of people in a society
b. To introduce new trends to people
c. To revise all subjects in curriculum
d. None of the above mentioned

19. HRD works in such creative conditions that enable people
a. To gain as much knowledge as they can
b. To get best outcome of their lives
c. To adopt new trends of education
d. Both a & c

20. A good ——————— itself is the basis of secured self-pride, a recognition and status in society and a link with good family or an organization.
a. Training
b. Education
c. Curriculum
d. Income

21. The targets of HRD are ——————— who can ensure higher production, profit and development.

a. Science and Technology
b. Talented and Active People
c. Modern Trends
d. Profit and Development

22. On ———————— level, the aim of HRD is the surety of long and prosperous lives, freedom from hunger and diseases and required skills for good income.
a. International
b. Social
c. National
d. Individual

23. At all levels, the most important and ———————— aim of HRD is construction of abilities for a healthy and prosperous life.
a. Individual
b. Collective
c. National
d. Social

24. The sectors included in HRD programme are
a. 5
b. 8
c. 3
d. 6

25. The target groups in HRD are
a. 7
b. 6
c. 2
d. 8

26. The process of ———————— has greatly affected our behaviours, philosophies and beliefs that have thereby increased the flexibility between extremely negative and extremely positive, to a great extent.
a. HRD
b. Instruments' Experts
c. Technology
d. Machine Progress

27. New generation is facing the challenge to utilize the scientific and ———————— progress as much as possible and to eliminate its deficiencies.
a. Technical
b. Technological
c. Instrumental
d. Social

28. A half million of national income is spent for PhD in
a. Botany
b. Biology
c. Zoology
d. Chemistry

29. The national money spent on an MBBS doctor or an engineer is---------

a. 80,000Rs
b. 60,000Rs
c. 40,000Rs
d. 90,000Rs

30. The institutes should supply manpower according to the quantity and quality of jobs that requires a well organized -----------------.
a. Institutional Programme
b. Educational Programme
c. Technical Programme
d. Manpower Plan

31. Keeping in view the historical progress, modern trends in educational training and national identity of society, ———————— have been created.
a. Institutional Programme
b. National Programme
c. National Educational Policy
d. International Policy

32. The ideological and practical ways of policy have been achieved, keeping in view the new trends Administrative needs of---------
a. Islamic Society
b. Country
c. Individuals
d. Nation

33. The scientific method of ———————— supply would gradually create a balance in the proportion of arts and science subjects that would become 50:50.
a. Educational
b. Trained Manpower
c. Technical
d. Technological

34. The objective of National Educational Policy is to make ———————— famous among children of all ages and to prepare them for the next century.
a. Modern Technology
b. Scientific Techniques
c. Information Technology
d. Educational Programme

35. Latest Information Technology (IT), Computer Database and CD Rom technology must be encouraged in
a. Libraries
b. Educational System
c. Institutes
d. Books

36. The whole life education or continuing education is a method of personal, social and professional development's competition that surrounds the whole life of individuals—says------------

a. Dave
b. Socrates
c. Educationist
d. Aristotle

37. The aim of ———— Education can be elimination of deficiencies of Primary Education and to learn new skills or to improve oneself in professional skills.
a. Adult
b. Scientific
c. Continuing
d. Technical

38. In Pakistan, ———— Education provides people the chance to again get education who have no Primary Education.
a. Secondary
b. Continuing
c. Adult
d. Higher

39. Pakistani Government established AIOU in
a. 1972
b. 1979
c. 1874
d. 1974

40. The basic aim of AIOU is to provide the facilities of education to those people who cannot-------------
a. Afford expensive education
b. Take Primary Education
c. Leave their homes and employments
d. Leave their country

41. AIOU not only includes exams of FA or BA but also of
a. M.A., M. Phil
b. M.A., M. Phil and PhD
c. M.A.
d. O. Level

42. International Understanding means the citizenship of the world that says that all human beings are individuals of
a. World
b. Single Nation
c. Universe
d. World Family

43. To initiate friendly feelings, co-operation, tolerance and love among people, there is a great need for
a. Internationalism
b. Unity
c. Sincerity
d. International Understanding

44. The basic principle of developing International Understanding is to cultivate in youth the power of
a. Independent Thinking
b. Scientific Thinking
c. Social Thinking
d. Collective Thinking

45. Teachers should be granted leave with full salary to get ———— in selected fields or to send them on deputation that needs amendments in employment rules.
a. Teaching Training
b. Educational Training
c. Internship
d. Teaching Methodologies

46. The planning and development of education should be based on the needs of ———— rather than the needs of individuals and students.
a. Educational System
b. Society
c. Educational Programmes
d. Scientific Technology

47. Every country depends on others for his needs through trade and commerce so the aspect of ———— must be powerful for all countries.
a. Interdependence
b. Internationalism
c. Nationalism
d. Socialism

Answers

(1)	C	(2)	D	(3)	C	(4)	D	(5)	b
(6)	C	(7)	B	(8)	C	(9)	B	(10)	c
(11)	B	(12)	B	(13)	D	(14)	D	(15)	c
(16)	A	(17)	C	(18)	A	(19)	B	(20)	d
(21)	B	(22)	C	(23)	B	(24)	D	(25)	c
(26)	D	(27)	A	(28)	B	(29)	C	(30)	d
(31)	C	(32)	A	(33)	B	(34)	C	(35)	A
(36)	A	(37)	C	(38)	B	(39)	D	(40)	c
(41)	B	(42)	D	(43)	D	(44)	A	(45)	c
(46)	B	(47)	A						

16- The Educational Problems in Pakistan

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **Why students use to get absent from schools so frequently?**
a. Lack of Facilities
b. Teachers' Absence
c. Teachers' Strictness
d. Parents' Negligence
2. **Which factor most negatively affects the educational system of our country?**
a. Drop-out
b. Perseverance
c. Persistence
d. Attendance
3. **On which level English as a foreign language gets problematic?**
a. Primary
b. Basic
c. Secondary
d. Degree
4. **What is the main aim of foreign language learning?**
a. To Expand Knowledge
b. Admission in University
c. To Get Higher Degree
d. For Communication
5. **What is the major problem in learning English as a foreign language?**
a. Literacy Rate
b. False Standard
c. Lack of Awareness
d. Lack of Resources
6. **Which machine has been introduced to the libraries that had lent a novelty to them?**
a. Xerox
b. Scanner
c. Photo Copy
d. Computer
7. **What is the most important question regarding English?**
a. Do we need to learn English at primary level?
b. Is English the hindrance to higher degree?
c. Is English compulsion for all?
d. Do we need to learn English at degree level?
8. **What a layman says regarding the importance of English?**
a. We cannot be stable without learning English.
b. We cannot go to foreign land without learning English.

c. We can get higher education without learning English.
d. We can implement English as our official language.

9. Why it is necessary to learn English as a foreign language?
a. It is an international language.
b. To get acquainted with modern education
c. It has become our official language.
d. To go abroad

10. What is the literacy rate in Pakistan?
a. 90%
b. 80%
c. 60%
d. 20%

11. How many people enjoy the flavour of English language?
a. 10%
b. 20%
c. 90%
d. 30%

12. What is the best way to get one expertise in a particular language?
a. To teach the language in effective way
b. To make them use it in daily life conversation
c. To make them study the writings of the best authors
d. To make them learn the language from the beginning

13. What hinders the change in our educational system?
a. The Educationists
b. Teachers
c. Researchers
d. Political Barriers

14. How Government deals with this problem?
a. It removes the political barriers.
b. It promotes the educational programmes.
c. It solves these problems in a suitable way.
d. It supports the political barriers.

15. Which is the biggest and the most important political group of students?
a. Muslim Student Federation
b. People' Student Federation
c. Islami Jamiat Talba
d. Pakhtun Talba

16. In which year, Quaid-e-Azam University remained closed for a month?
a. 1987
c. 1986
b. 1978
d. 1980

17. Which political group of students is against Non-Islamic activities like Music and Women Athletic?

a. Islamic Jamiat Talba
b. Muslim Students Federation
c. People's Students Federation
d. Sindh Students Federation

18. On political grounds, to which political party, PSF is attached
a. Muslim League
b. Jama'at-e-Islami
c. National Democratic Party
d. Pakistan People's Party

19. The universalization of which education has got the importance among educational policies?
a. Political Education
b. English Education
c. Higher Education
d. Primary Education

20. According to the national educational policy of 1998-2010, the literacy rate would be increased to ———.
a. 70%
b. 80%
c. 75%
d. 72%

21. In how many countries of the world, education is regarded compulsory?
a. 80%
b. 85%
c. 90%
d. 70%

22. Which educational plan is expensive but more beneficial?
a. To give primary education free
b. To offer free lunch to the poor children
c. To teach English at all levels
d. Both a & c

23. A new school should not be opened until
a. It has got all of the facilities.
b. It has got well-trained teachers.
c. It has got sufficient funds.
d. It is provided with every facility as well as a proper building.

24. From where the school can get help for material needs?
a. Government
b. Parents
c. Teachers
d. Community

25. Who should help the schools of both cities and villages, to meet the material needs?
a. Community
b. Government
c. Funds

d. Private Sector

26. When was the literacy defined for the first time?

a. 1952
b. 1951
c. 1961
d. 1972

27. In which census the stress was laid on both reading and writing skills that decreased the literacy rate?

a. 1972-1985
b. 1951-1981
c. 1961-1981
d. 1972-1981

28. According to which census, a man who could understand and read and write any language?

a. 1961
b. 1972
c. 1981
d. 1951

29. When The Literacy and Mass Edu. Commission (LAMEC) was established?

a. 1981
b. 1961
c. 1972
d. 1951

30. When The Literacy and Mass Edu. Commission (LAMEC) was changed into National Edu. and Training Commission?

a. 1985
b. 1990
c. 1984
d. 1979

31. What are the main variations in literacy rates?

a. From people to people
b. From one place to another
c. From one sex to the other
d. Both b & c

32. What are the two main factors that cause variations in Literacy Rates?

a. The difference between the man and the woman is not ignored
b. The difference between the poor and the rich is not ignored
c. The under-developed areas do not participate in the process of development
d. Both a & c

33. Which units will make their employees literate?

a. Educational
b. Commercial
c. Agricultural
d. Industrial

34. How can both the boy scouts and the girls guide can be beneficial sources to increase the literacy rate?

a. By taking part in formal educational programmes
b. By teaching the children at primary level
c. By taking part in informal educational programmes
d. By making people aware of the benefits of getting education

35. Which system should be introduced to increase the literacy rate and will be based on the standard of work?

a. Educational
b. Industrial
c. Merit Certificate
d. Proportionate

36. Which university will be promoted by PMLC?

a. Punjab
b. Bahau-ud-Din Zikriya
c. Karachi
d. Allama Iqbal Open University

37. If an illiterate prisoner gets education, how he will be rewarded?

a. By getting release at once
b. By getting financial support
c. By getting free education for life
d. By getting less time period of imprisonment accordingly

38. To whom radio and television will promote basic education?

a. All Illiterates
b. People of the City
c. Youth
d. Village Women

39. Why millions of students were deprived of primary education after the formal educational structure?

a. Lack of facilities at institutes
b. Lack of staff at schools
c. Their clashes with the jobs
d. Lack of awareness

40. Which kind of education has proved to be more successful?

a. Formal Education
b. Industrial Education
c. Primary Education
d. Informal Education

41. How people got awareness about Population Education?

a. People got the information about it from the surroundings.
b. People got to know about it by informal methods of education.
c. People got to know about it by serious efforts and a proper planning.
d. People got to know about it from the books they read.

42. Where the need for Population Education and its description was given?

a. In the source book of UNESCO

b. In the Encyclopaedia
c. In a statement issued by government
d. In the syllabus of the students at higher level

43. What should be the biggest element of educational development?
a. The education of population and environment
b. The education of society
c. The education of the people
d. The education of developmental changes

44. What is the name of the education from which people learn the reasons and results about themselves, their community and the phenomenon of population for the environment?
a. Environmental Education
b. Developmental Education
c. Systematic Education
d. Population Education

45. What is the major threat to the basic needs of life; like jobs, education, health security, etc?
a. Poverty
b. Illiteracy
c. Ever Increasing Population
d. Standard of life

46. To which kind of education the addition of Environmental Education is not possible?
a. Population Education
b. Standard Education
c. Formal Education
d. Systematic Education

47. What kind of education is the Environmental Education?
a. Informal
b. More serious
c. More analysed
d. None of the above

48. What change is needed to raise the standard of Environmental Education?
a. To change the concept of education
b. To change the standards of living
c. To stop leading a luxurious life
d. To get more knowledge regarding Population Education

49. What are the basic requirements of Environmental Education?
a. Healthy life
b. Education from Elders
c. Social Grouping
d. All of these

50. What change can be introduced to the education?
a. It must provide enough background knowledge of the environment and the society.

b. It must be related to social development.
c. It must be concerning the material that would help in recognizing the environment.
d. Both a & c

51. What factors introduce changes to the Environmental Education?
a. Technical Development
b. Social Development
c. Increase in Population
d. Both a & b

52. To which thing the changes in the environment are directly related?
a. Development
b. Education
c. People
d. None of These

53. How the education can be changed into the Environmental Education?
a. By discovering and introducing the environmental elements
b. By providing the sufficient knowledge of the environment
c. By bringing changes to the social setup
d. By raising the standard of living

54. What are the liabilities of the Environmental Education?
a. To make the standard of living better
b. To spread knowledge and awareness
c. To make every common man gain the environmental knowledge
d. Both a & b

55. How can the teachers make their students aware of the Drug Education?
a. By providing them with the sufficient education regarding the drugs
b. By using the skills and potentials for the training of the students
c. By making them join the drug control programme
d. Both a & b

56. Which knowledge is used by Drug Education to warn the students against drugs?
a. Environmental
b. Social
c. Medical
d. Religious

57. When the sources of Drug Education were introduced to the syllabus?
a. 1989
b. 1985
c. 1996
d. 1986

58. What is encompassed by the Drug Education?
a. Provides information and knowledge regarding drugs
b. Enhances the skills to control unusual conditions
c. Leads to a healthy education
d. All of the above

59. **Which approach was suggested to use to lessen the work stress for the students?**
a. Systematic Approach
b. Psychological Approach
c. Economical Approach
d. Infusion Approach

60. **What is the main benefit of this approach?**
a. It will not increase the volume of the books.
b. It will make the students understand the knowledge about drugs.
c. It will not burden the teachers and the students.
d. Both a & c

61. **What kinds of verses of Quran are advised to be added to the syllabus of the school?**
a. That would forbid drugs
b. That would explain the main qualities of a Muslim
c. That would teach the students to gain knowledge
d. That would forbid offering the prayer while being intoxicated

62. **Which things are forbidden that makes a man forget his duties and responsibilities and his creed?**
a. That diverts one's mind
b. That makes one feel dizzy
c. That intoxicates one
d. Both a & b

63. **In which subject, the drugs as a curse has been introduced?**
a. Psychology
b. Biology
c. Sociology
d. Physiology

64. **How infusion can be made effective?**
a. By introducing every drawback associated with the use of drugs
b. By making one realize the negative aspects of intoxication
c. By adding it to the syllabus as a separate unit/subject
d. Both a & b

65. **For which purpose the methods like discussion, role model, and assessment can be used in a classroom?**
a. Population Education
b. Drug Education
c. Infusion Approach
d. Environmental Education

66. **Which is the important age group to adopt precautionary measures against drugs?**
a. 11 to 15
b. 12 to 17
c. 10 to 13
d. 7 to 12

67. **What is the status of the Female Education in Pakistan?**

a. Has got Consideration
b. Has been Effectively Applied
c. Compensated by Co-Edu.
d. Has not got Consideration

68. **Why the Female Education should be given importance at all levels?**
a. As females have the equal right to get education as males have
b. As females prove to be more intelligent and competent than males
c. As females have more options to do work
d. As females comprise 50% of our population

69. **What percentage of females is working?**
a. 5–10%
b. 2–10%
c. 5–20%
d. 7–15%

70. **Why the modern women cannot get universality?**
a. They cannot portray our Pakistani women.
b. The literacy rate of our women is very low.
c. Females do not hold majority in the community.
d. Our women cannot meet the requirements of modern ones.

71. **What is the basic root cause of all the problems of women?**
a. Economic Dependence
b. Illiteracy
c. Lack of Awareness
d. Materialism

72. **When General Zia-ul-Haq came into power?**
a. In 1979
b. In 1978
c. In 1976
d. In 1977

73. **In whose regime, social institutes and acts were associated to Islam?**
a. General Zia-ul-Haq
b. General Ayyub Khan
c. General M.Yahya
d. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

74. **In whose regime, Islamiat was announced as a compulsory subject till matriculation?**
a. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
b. General M.Yahya
c. General Zia-ul-Haq
d. General Ayyub Khan

75. **Who had initiated the process of Islamisation in Pakistan?**
a. General Zia-ul-Haq
b. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
c. General Ayyub Khan
d. General M.Yahya

76. **Which programme was broadcast on radio and TV?**

a. Lectures on Islam
b. Preaching of Islam
c. Recitation of Quran
d. Political Theories

77. **To which level, Islamiat was considered as compulsory?**
a. FA
b. MA
c. Matriculation
d. BA

78. **If Islamization of Curriculum is applied, for how many years a student can get formal education of Islam?**
a. 12
b. 13
c. 10
d. 14

79. **The opposition of which thing has made the application of Islamiat, as a compulsory subject, unequal?**
a. The Educational Management
b. The Government
c. Teachers
d. Society

80. **What is the name of the method that removes thoughts and ideas against Islam from all educational fields?**
a. Islamization of Education
b. Islamization of Curriculum
c. Islamic behaviour
d. Islamization of Knowledge

81. **Who banned extra activities related to schools; like dances and music?**
a. General Zia-ul-Haq
b. General M.Yahya
c. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
d. General Ayyub Khan

82. **Which matter related to women, faced opposition the most?**
a. Female Athletics
b. Female Education
c. Business Women
d. Female Government

83. **What hardships were faced by women to take part in different games?**
a. Privacy
b. Freedom
c. Dress
d. Both a & c

84. **When Pakistani hockey team was not allowed by government to take part in international competition?**

a. In 1978
b. In 1976
c. In 1980
d. In 1981

85. **Which country other than Pakistan, did not allow its hockey team to participate in international competition?**
a. India
b. Bosnia
c. Persia
d. Bangladesh

86. **Who says that more efforts are required to annihilate non-Islamic behaviour?**
a. Educationalists
b. Researchers
c. Government
d. Critics

87. **What percentage special people have of our total population?**
a. 5%
b. 6%
c. 4%
d. 7%

88. **What is the main purpose of educating the special children?**
a. To make them independent
b. To make them confident citizens
c. To make them useful for society
d. Both b & c

89. **For whom the Special Education is the most important?**
a. Severely Handicapped
b. Need Physical Assistance
c. Minor Handicapped
d. None of these

90. **If special children are provided with the same facilities as normal ones, how would they behave?**
a. They would not be able to fully enjoy the facilities.
b. They would progress on social and educational level in a better way.
c. They would not achieve the level as that of normal ones.
d. They would be lacking in knowledge as normal children have.

91. **Which reading method has been introduced to facilitate the blind students?**
a. Skimming
b. Braille
c. Scanning
d. Both a & c

92. **What could be the inner desire of special children, getting Special Education at special schools?**
a. To be more efficient at studies

b. To participate in educational and extra-curricular activities together with normal children
c. To be more useful for the society and their parents
d. Both a & c

93. What kind of syllabus is required for the Special Education?
a. Specially Designed
b. Normal Syllabus
c. Both Specially Designed and the Normal One
d. Both a & b

94. What is the most important element in the classroom of special children?
a. Vigilant Teacher
b. Syllabus
c. Different Methodologies
d. Planned Coverage

95. What is the second most important factor required for the Special Education?
a. Methodologies
b. Instruments
c. Syllabus
d. Teacher

96. What is the most important thing to do while providing Special Education?
a. To hire qualified and competent teachers
b. To get special syllabus
c. To provide special aids to special children
d. To identify the handicap and his needs

97. How we can make parents aware so they can identify the handicapped students?
a. With the help of parents and welfare centres
b. By broadcasting programmes on TV and radio
c. By spreading awareness of education among common people
d. Both a & b

98. At school level, who will identify the handicapped ones?
a. Teachers
b. Parents
c. Doctors
d. Both Teachers & Doctors

99. How many special schools are there for special children in Pakistan?
a. 130
b. 100
c. 120
d. 144

100. What could help to double the strength of the students at special schools?

a. Better Equipment
b. Better Facilities
c. Second Shift
d. Financial Aids

101. How many special children enjoy the facilities provided by the National Institutes?
a. 3200
b. 2300
c. 1300
d. 3100

Answers

(1))	C	(2)	A	(3)	D	(4)	A	(5)	B
(6)	A	(7)	D	(8)	A	(9)	B	(10)	D
(11)	A	(12)	C	(13)	D	(14)	D	(15)	C
(16)	A	(17)	A	(18)	D	(19)	D	(20)	A
(21)	B	(22)	B	(23)	D	(24)	D	(25)	D
(26)	B	(27)	D	(28)	B	(29)	A	(30)	B
(31)	D	(32)	D	(33)	D	(34)	C	(35)	C
(36)	D	(37)	D	(38)	D	(39)	C	(40)	D
(41)	C	(42)	A	(43)	A	(44)	D	(45)	C
(46)	C	(47)	C	(48)	A	(49)	D	(50)	C
(51)	D	(52)	C	(53)	A	(54)	D	(55)	D
(56)	D	(57)	D	(58)	D	(59)	D	(60)	D
(61)	D	(62)	A	(63)	D	(64)	C	(65)	B
(66)	A	(67)	D	(68)	D	(69)	A	(70)	A
(71)	A	(72)	D	(73)	D	(74)	A	(75)	A
(76)	C	(77)	D	(78)	D	(79)	A	(80)	D
(81)	A	(82)	A	(83)	D	(84)	D	(85)	D
(86)	D	(87)	C	(88)	A	(89)	A	(90)	B
(91)	B	(92)	B	(93)	C	(94)	A	(95)	B
(96)	D	(97)	D	(98)	D	(99)	D	(100)	C
(101)	B								

17- The Educational Research

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **'Research' is an ———— word that means to find out the fact or to investigate about truth and false.**

a. Latin
b. Yiddish
c. English
d. Japanese

2. **In ————, 'Re' means 'again and 'search' means 'to find out.**

a. English
b. French
c. Yiddish
d. Latin

3. **In 17th century, the foundation of new scientific way was laid by**

a. Russell
b. Rousseau
c. Francis Bacon
d. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

4. **Research is such a profound activity that can provide us with reliable ————**

a. Resources
b. Facts
c. Knowledge
d. Experience

5. **———— investigation to increase knowledge and understanding is called research.**

a. Systematic
b. Scientific
c. Methodical
d. Logical

6. **Research is the best way to flourish and spread education—a statement by**

a. John Dewey
b. Mowle
c. Russell
d. Bruce

7. **Research is a ———— process that creates new kinds of knowledge.**

a. Physical
b. Logical
c. Experimental
d. Mental

8. Research removes defects and misunderstandings and expands the treasures of ————.
a. Truth
b. Knowledge
c. Practicality
d. Experiences

9. Research is an organized, disciplined and profound process that analyses the things ————.
a. Scientifically
b. Logically
c. Practically
d. Methodologically

10. Research is reorganization of knowledge and is a way to find out solution to life problems based on
a. Knowledge
b. Experiments
c. Facts
d. Practicality

11. Research has a central position in educational development as well as in the fields of science, trade and
a. Economics
b. Mathematics
c. Industry
d. Arts

12. Educational research is a process that lends a scientific knowledge to educational experts to solve their problems—says
a. Mowle
b. Robert M. W.
c. Bruce
d. Rousseau

13. In research work different ———— get together at the same platform to find out the best solutions to educational problems that is a great help to educational development of a country.
a. Educationists
b. Practitioners
c. Intellectuals
d. Researchers

14. The two basic points of educational research are Problem and
a. Solution
b. Method
c. Research
d. Source

15. The topic selected for research must be the most important ———— of the time so the solution to it would be helpful for country as well as people.

a. Situation
b. Condition
c. Factor
d. Problem

16. Research could only be applicable when the explanation of the topic is ———— and information should meet all requirements.
a. Sketchy
b. Reliable
c. Comprehensive
d. True

17. In case of references in research, the information must be collected from such books that have standard and are ————.
a. Authentic
b. Reliable
c. Anecdotal
d. Varying

18. Research should provide the best solution to educational problems, should do addition in knowledge and should ———— in real sense.
a. Serve Humanity
b. Flourish
c. Develop
d. Expand

19. A researcher compares both old and new ideas that add to information and improves ————.
a. Ways
b. Methods
c. Practice
d. Education

20. Descriptive Research has two basic kinds: Case Study and
a. Method
b. Survey
c. Practical
d. Investigation

21. Research helps in ————, introduces modern kinds of knowledge and usage of both curricular and extra- curricular activities.
a. Curriculum
b. Expansion
c. Progress
d. Course Designing

22. Educational research does not itself provides the solution to problems but it provides such proofs that suggest solution–statement by----------
a. Russell
b. Bacon
c. N. J. Wisell
d. Bruce

23. Educational research is divided into three categories: Historical Research, Descriptive Research and

a. Experimental Research
b. Developmental Research
c. Explanatory Research
d. Evocative Research

24. Through Historical Research, facts are gathered, analysed, verified and then ———— to find out the truth.

a. Categorised
b. Divided
c. Expanded
d. Simplified

25. The most important aim of ———— is to merge past with present.

a. Descriptive Research
b. Explanatory Research
c. Historical Research
d. Experimental Research

26. Historical Research has been divided into six kinds by

a. D. W. Roberts
b. Tyrus Hillway
c. Mowley
d. Hutchins

27. In research of ideas, research is done on history of philosophical and ———— ideas.

a. Educational
b. Specific
c. Scientific
d. Common

28. The first 50 years' history of Punjab University is written by

a. An English
b. Mowley
c. Hudson
d. Bruce

29. The kind of research that not only analyses the present conditions but also gathers information that where we stand and what should be done for future is called

a. Analytical Research
b. Systematical Research
c. Descriptive Research
d. Explanatory Research

30. The information regarding Islamization in educational process can be gathered from

a. Explanatory Research
b. Descriptive Research
c. Analytical Research
d. Experimental Research

31. ———— is a research that helps collect information from more and more resources regarding a group, a person or a topic.

a. Case Study
b. Survey
c. Method
d. Descriptive Research

32. The quality of Case Study is that it does not rely on self-created condition but studies the natural and real ————.

a. System
b. Knowledge
c. Environment
d. Strategies

33. The ———— should have a sketch of research in his mind and should know its cause that to which question he needs the answer.

a. Educationist
b. Expert
c. Scientist
d. Researcher

34. The research ———— must encompass all relevant material that would be helpful in its construction.

a. Method
b. Study
c. Sketch
d. Work

35. The limits of a ———— can be both vast and brief as it depends on the researcher either to select a country or only a city or school.

a. Case Study
b. Research
c. Method
d. Survey

Answers

(1)	C	(2)	A	(3)	C	(4)	C	(5)	A
(6)	B	(7)	D	(8)	B	(9)	A	(10)	C
(11)	C	(12)	B	(13)	C	(14)	B	(15)	D
(16)	C	(17)	B	(18)	A	(19)	D	(20)	B
(21)	D	(22)	C	(23)	A	(24)	A	(25)	C
(26)	B	(27)	C	(28)	D	(29)	C	(30)	B
(31)	A	(32)	C	(33)	D	(34)	C	(35)	D

Chapter 18- Education for Special Children

Read the statement and choose any of the options that you find appropriate:

1. **———— and constant monitoring of proper living conditions of the handicapped, especially in the combined system is very much necessary.**

a. Guidance
b. Education
c. Supervision
d. Environment

2. **Any loss or abnormality, permanent or transient of psychological and physiological or anatomical structure or function which disturbs normal structure or functioning is known as ————.**

a. Impairment
b. Handicap
c. Disablement
d. Retardation

3. **Population of disabled in Pakistan is nearly:**

a. 30%
b. 2%
c. 10%
d. 20%

4. **Definitions of disability are based on:**

a. Static condition.
b. Functional Loss, clinical condition, functional limitation of everyday activities, etc.
c. a & b
d. None of these

5. **An early contact with the students, possibly at the level of primary schools, is very important to monitor them with certain impairments and to take care of them in order to overcome ———— barriers with regard to possible higher education.**

a. Psychological
b. Physiological
c. Biological
d. Environmental

6. **Recent research suggests that children with disabilities in combined classes with non-disabled children; make gains in ————,**

cognitive and motor development that are comparable to peers in self-contained special education classrooms.

a. Behaviour
b. Dependence
c. Language
d. Personality

7. **The functional assessment of ————— has three dimensions (i) Impairment (ii) Disablement (iii) Handicap.**

a. Personality
b. Disability
c. Growth
d. Physiology

8. **Results of another study indicated that child-directed teaching strategies resulted in greater gains in communication skills for children with severe disabilities than did ———— instruction.**

a. Indirect
b. Logical
c. Strict
d. Direct

9. **Teachers are responsible for preparing an environment that is stimulating for all children: —————.**

a. Disabled ones
b. With or without skills
c. Without disabilities
d. With or without disabilities

10. **In which year, Sir Clutha Mackenzie declared nearly 4 lacks persons as blind in Pakistan?**

a. 1965
b. 1952
c. 1956
d. 1957

11. **By nature what kind of state is handicap?**

a. Acute
b. Severe
c. Chronic
d. Intense

12. **Regular and ongoing evaluation of each child's progress in meeting individual goals is also a critical component of actively based ——— – and other naturalistic approaches.**

a. Involvement
b. Interest
c. Attachment
d. Attachment

13. **With whom the responsibility of management of handicapped children mainly lies?**

a. Teachers
b. Parents
c. a & b
d. Society

14. **The participation in ———— preschool classroom influences non-disabled children's understanding of disabilities and sensitivity to their peers.**

a. Exclusive
b. Restricted
c. Inclusive
d. Limited

15. **How the handicapped child alters the whole pattern of normal life of a family?**

a. Qualitatively
b. Quantitatively
c. a & b
d. None of these

16. **Birth of handicapped gives rise to stress. Some ways of handling this stress are:**

a. Social treatment of the handicapped child and the parents.
b. Accurate information provides security and emotional assistance to parents.
c. a & b
d. None of the above

17. **According to the government policy the special schools and institutions are proposed to be clustered in the ————.**

a. Rural areas
b. Big cities
c. All over the country
d. None of these

18. **Schools should promote active parent and family involvement in decision-making. It is the family, not the ————, that has the most long-standing and vested interest in a child with a disability.**

a. Teachers
b. Educational system
c. Institute
d. Environment

19. **A ———— disability as a "disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using spoken or written language, which may manifest itself in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell or to do mathematical calculations."**

a. Learning
b. Speaking
c. Hearing
d. Mental

20. ———— is a category that includes children who exhibit two or more impairments, e.g., deafness and blindness; developmental disorders; physical disabilities; severe behaviour disorders; speech disorders, etc.

a. Disabled
b. Handicapped
c. Multi-handicapped
d. None of these

21. A severe handicapping condition significantly affects a child's social, emotional, and play skill development. Many times this results in ———— with adults, with other children, and with the environment.

a. More interaction
b. Less interaction
c. Friendship
d. Enmity

22. Being unable to see reduces the signal information that normal children gain from body language and ————.

a. Facial expressions
b. Touch
c. Feelings
d. Talking

23. It is important to remember that children with learning disabilities may exhibit a combination of characteristics. These problems may mildly, moderately, or severely impair the ———— process.

a. Learning
b. Growing
c. Promoting
d. Monitoring

24. The effectiveness with which the individual copes with the natural and social demands of his or her environment is called:

a. Proper growth
b. Adaptive behaviour
c. Manipulation
d. Proper handling

25. ———— education provides unconventional instructional services to individuals who would not receive maximum benefit from conventional educational practices.

a. Conventional
b. Unconventional

c. Psychological
d. Special

26. When children have learning disabilities, ———— may need to work harder at developing their children's self-esteem and relationship-building skills.

a. Teachers
b. Instructors
c. Therapists
d. Parents

27. Timing of ———— becomes particularly important in the preschool years, when a child runs the risk of missing an opportunity to learn during a state of maximum readiness.

a. Guidance
b. Instruction
c. Intervention
d. Education

28. Slower-learning students need assistance to improve their ———— skills and to interpret and respond to written and oral tests.

a. Reading
b. Writing
c. Listening
d. Speaking

29. In ————, the International Year of Child was observed in Pakistan.

a. 1990
b. 1989
c. 1979
d. 1976

30. Preparing special education students for daily life after ———— is a very important aspect. Teachers provide students with career counselling or help them learn routine skills, such as balancing a chequebook.

a. School
b. Pre-school
c. Graduation
d. Counselling

31. Developmental reading disorder is known as ————.

a. Dyslexia
b. Aphasia
c. Amputation
d. Brain dysfunction

32. To which extent; reading disabilities affect elementary school children?

a. 3 to 8 %
b. 5 to 8 %
c. 3 to 5 %
d. 2 to 8 %

33. **According to a leading theory, learning disabilities stem from subtle disturbances in brain structures and functions. While some scientists believe that, in many cases, the disturbance begins ———————.**

a. After birth
b. Before schooling
c. Before birth
d. After communication

34. **"An impairment is any loss or abnormality psychological, physiological or anatomical loss of structure or function", is a definition accepted by:**

a. World Health Organization
b. UNESCO
c. Social Welfare Organization
d. None of these

35. **An observation was made in 1980's by W.H.O. consisting on:**

a. Impairment and disability may be visible or invisible, permanent or temporary, progressive or regressive.
b. Impairment may not proceed to handicap via disability.
c. Social and environmental factors may increase or reduce the handicapping stage.
d. All of the above

36. **The meaning of the concept of handicap differs from children to adults. It is the result of ——————— interaction which is continuous, and it is important to note that cultural diversity may assign different values to the people having same kind of disability or impairment.**

a. Social
b. Social-Psychological
c. Psychological
d. Biological

37. **Impaired person is said to be ——————— when others react to his impairment negatively and continuously.**

a. Impaired
b. Disable
c. Sub-normal
d. Handicapped

38. **Every disabled person has his own perception of his body, skills and limitations that draws a line between him and the ———————. The greater the deviation, the greater personal insecurity.**

a. Family
b. Non-disabled

c. Parents
d. Peers

39. **Developmentally young is substitute term for**

a. Physically handicapped
b. Visually impaired
c. Mentally retarded
d. Educationally handicapped

40. **Affect on the handicapped of some factor of known origin is not always;**

a. Predictable
b. Non-Predictable
c. a & b
d. Ambiguous to handicapped

41. **What is the most harmful attitude towards a handicap in his character building?**

a. Rudeness
b. Strictness
c. Over-protection
d. None of these

42. **What are the two most important kinds of attitudes that can lead a handicap towards adjustment to life?**

a. Warmth & positive attitude
b. Disabilities
c. Neglect ion and denial
d. Over-protection & sentimental

43. **What is the most important factor in attaining independence at adult life?**

a. Pampering
b. Education
c. Neglecting
d. Over-protection

44. **What kind of behaviour a physician should adopt towards handicapped?**

a. Sympathetic
b. Emphatic
c. Empathetic
d. All of these

45. **How many opinions of expert should be sought before confirming any cause and determining any kind of treatment?**

a. 2
b. 1
c. 3
d. 5

46. Partially sighted are those whose vision falls below

a. 30˝50
b. 30˝70
c. 20˝70
d. 20˝80

47. Mental retardation called ————————, refers to heredity and environmental factors.

a. Endogenous
b. Exogenous
c. Endomorph
d. Palsy

48. Occurrence of mental retardation varies with age level but highest rate of incidence is during ——————— years.

a. 2—10
b. 5—20
c. 5—18
d. 3—18

49. Treatment by ———— does not contribute in congenital diseases.

a. Medicines
b. Surgery
c. Physiotherapy
d. Counselling

50. Most of the children are ———— at the time of birth.

a. Farsighted
b. Longsighted
c. Short-sighted
d. Nearsighted

51. ———————— is the most common eye disease in which rays of light make a blurred focus in front of retina.

a. Myopia
b. Cataract
c. Hemianopia
d. Glaucoma

52. Albinism and Aniridia are ———————— diseases and their treatment is poor.

a. After birth
b. Before birth
c. Inherited
d. Adulthood

53. Which vitamin can be helpful in night blindness?

a. C
b. A

c. B
d. D

54. ——————— is a disease in which eyes do not focus on the object simultaneously and cannot fuse the separate images of eyes in one.

a. Albino
b. Hemianopia
c. Myopia
d. Squints

55. The common causes of total and partial blindness are:

a. Congenital abnormality
b. Glaucoma
c. a & b
d. None of these

56. Ear is mainly divided into three parts namely:

a. Outer, inner, and innermost
b. Visible, less visible, invisible
c. External, middle, and internal
d. None of these

57. A normal person can identify the waves of frequencies ranging—

a. 10—20,000
b. 15—30,000
c. 20—30,000
d. 20—20,000

58. Fluid in middle ear can cause impairment by ————————.

a. Stiffness
b. Softness
c. Fluidity
d. Inflexibility

59. If there is no air pressure difference across tympanic ———, there will be no vibration in the tympanic which results in deafness.

a. Skin
b. Membrane
c. Crust
d. Bone

60. Physical responses to sudden sounds in new-borns are:

a. Head jerks and eye blink
b. Voices
c. Limb movement
d. None of these

61. Many professionals like physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists, educationalists, and religious experts operate together to

help ———— in the process of treatment, management and growth.

a. Dumb
b. Mentally retarded
c. Blind people
d. Deaf

62. I.Q. range or level in severe mental retardation is

a. 20—35 to approx 70
b. 35—40 to 50—55
c. 15—40 to 50—55
d. 20—25 to 35—40

63. Children with Down's syndrome are mostly born to women of age ————.

a. Under 30 & especially over 50
b. Under 20 & especially over 40
c. Under 35 & especially over 45
d. Under 20 & especially over 50

64. ———— is due to abnormal electrical discharge in the brain.

a. Cretinism
b. Phenylketonuria
c. Epilepsy
d. Down's syndrome

65. Asthma attacks may disturb schooling of the child on change of ————.

a. Environment
b. Institute
c. Body development
d. Season

66. A child with cerebral palsy can have good adjustment if his/her ———— is good.

a. Rehabilitation & education
b. Growth of body
c. Schooling
d. Guidance

67. According to ————, "Behaviour is the movement of an organism or of its parts in a frame of reference provided by the organism or by various external objects or fields".

a. Kauffman
b. Nancy
c. Skinner
d. Michell

68. Abnormal behaviour can be due to some disorder of chemical or structural balance of body i.e. ————.

a. Bio-chemical b. Bio-physical
c. Both a & b
d. Psychological

69. Absence of ———— or any other instability towards home structure, produces disorder in children's behaviour negatively.

a. Father b. Guidance c. Stimulation d. Education

70. If orthopaedic problem is visible in a child, the negative effect is more prominent that may produce irritability, temper outbursts and aggressiveness along with ————change and ability.

a. Physical b. Biological c. Emotional d. Mental

71. The behaviour of the ———— handicapped is usually aggressive or of withdrawal.

a. Physically b. Intellectually c. Sensory d. Speech

72. ———— is a man who is not biased but objective in his approach and is well informed about assessment techniques that help him to chalk out appropriate kind of treatment.

a. Clinician b. Physician c. Psychiatrist d. Psychologist

73. Which assessment in the treatment of handicapped is self explanatory in its nature and does not claim standardization?

a. Preoperational
b. Woodward's
c. Gourin Decarie Scale
d. Uzgiriz and Hurt's

74. The ———— is one of the principal root causes of disability especially in rural areas of developing countries.

a. Poverty
b. Lack of awareness
c. Poor family planning
d. Over population

75. Psychiatrists, radiologists, neurologists, ophthalmologist, pathologist, fall under the umbrella of ———— specialists.

a. Non-medical b. Rehabilitation c. Medical d. Brain

76. In ———— community based rehabilitation programme, community makes the plan i.e. according to the local needs of the disabled.

a. Bottom-down b. Top-up c. Top-down d. Bottom-up

77. What are some of the setbacks faced by the handicapped in our society?

a. Less career opportunity
b. Lack of funds
c. None of these
d. Both a & b

78. A research shows that in terms of quality and quantity, the ———— of the handicapped is, in general, better than those of their normal colleagues.

a. Approach b. Energy c. Out put d. Methodology

79. What are some barriers towards employment of the disabled?

a. Employer's attitude b. Skills c. Physical conditions d. Both a & c

80. What are the benefits of self-employment?

a. Protection and safety
b. More social contacts
c. Saving money & travel time
d. All of these

81. What provides the improved services that develop the abilities of the handicapped in accordance with national objectives and their aptitude and needs, especially of work?

a. Schools b. Rehabilitation c. Family d. Society

82. In ————, the Pakistani government planned effort to pay attention to vocational rehabilitation; till then, only private sector was responsible of this.

a. 1980 b. 1994 c. 1984 d. 1986

83. What kind of impairment provided a base for the process of vocational rehabilitation that started with the end of World War II?

a. Visual impairment
b. Physical impairment
c. Mental impairment
d. Sensory impairment

84. In Pakistan, which group of disabled women need more attention?

a. Unmarried b. Uneducated c. Poor d. Insecure

85. Why is it necessary for a handicap to get employment?

a. Need of income both for the handicapped and his family.
b. Honour associated with employment.
c. Vocational rehabilitation.
d. All of the above

86. How much labour force is wasted if disabled are not given employment?

a. 20% b. 10% c. 40% d. 30%

87. What is the ideal solution for disabled employment?

a. Normal factory
b. Sheltered workshop
c. Home employment
d. None of these

88. Job opportunity is decreased for the disabled because of:

a. Competition
b. Quota system
c. Nature of work
d. Technology

89. What are the architectural requirements of the handicapped?

a. An easy access to building
b. High safety standard
c. Easy mobility
d. All of these

90. For low vision people, tell the best arrangement which can facilitate their access when they are already using visual aids.

a. Bright but contrasting colours on windowpanes and doors.

c. Hand rails with different motives.
d. Both a & and b

91. Recreation can fill the basic need of the handicapped child that is ————.

a. Joy b. Confidence c. Independence d. None of these

92. Community provides people with:

a. Factories b. Homes c. Mosques d. All of these

93. Mention factors, which affect the siblings of the handicapped?

a. Social mobility is restricted.
b. Independent process deteriorates in normal siblings.
c. More attention is paid to the handicapped than normal siblings.
d. Both a & c

94. How far N.G.O's are helping the handicapped in Pakistan?

a. Promoting interaction between disabled and the community.
b. Providing them with better facilitated sanatoriums.
c. Both a & b.
d. None of these

95. In how many years, after the creation of Pakistan, hospitals, orphanages, poor houses for the handicapped were established under the supervision of different trusts?

a. First 30 years b. First 20 years c. First 10 years d. First 5 years

96. What is the name of the device that is mostly used for blinds in the process of writing and reading?

a. Kurzweil data entry machine
b. Ultrasound device
c. Braille
d. Opticon

97. What colour of cane signify that the person holding it is blind with severe hearing defect?

a. Red band on white b. White c. Black d. White band on black

98. What are the requirements that a good hearing aid should fulfil?

a. Low amplification
b. Large in size
c. High power consumption
d. None of these

99. What kinds of aids are provided to deaf person?

a. Visual aids b. Infra-red aids c. Tactile aids d. All of these

100. Man's first hearing aid is

a. Amplifier b. Cupped hand c. Microphone d. Megaphone

101. The greatest disadvantage of conventional aid is that it cannot provide amplification more than:

a. 5 KHZ b. 10 KHZ c. 25 KHZ d. 20 KHZ

102. Cognitive problems, speech problems, academic problems are the difficulties faced by ———— persons.

a. Blind b. Mentally retarded c. Deaf d. Dumb

103. On which lines, the teaching plan for mentally retarded persons should be developed?

a. Content, aid, method
b. Content, need, method
c. Audio-visual aids
d. Support, skill, method

104. What is the name of the manual device that can help in developing power of grasping words and reading both sense and non-sense syllables?

a. Amplifier b. Megaphone c. Phonic wheel d. Closed circuit TV

105. What mostly helps a mentally retarded person in recognition, recall and association?

a. Touch b. Sounds c. Training d. Memory

106. Rehabilitation of polio victims is mainly dependent upon

a. Psychotherapy
b. Physiotherapy
c. Sociotherapy
d. Medication

107. The best recommended class strength for mentally retarded is

a. 4 children b. 8 children c. 6 children d. 10 children

108. Early detection of mentally retarded children will be able to place the child in

a. Isolation
b. Special class
c. Normal class
d. Sheltered workshop

109. Teachers of mentally retarded children should have

a. Patience b. Insight c. Skill d. All of these

110. ———— is a person who manufactures artificial limbs and allied materials to help the physically disabled.

a. Plastic surgeon
b. Rehabilitation worker
c. Physiotherapist
d. Orthotics

111. The components of mainstreaming are:

a. Behaviour modification and learning
b. Integration and planning
c. Resources and skills
d. Achievement and programming

112. What should be kept in view while planning to use scarce national resources?

a. Man power
b. Financial resources
c. Both a & b
d. None of these

113. Who said that employment means adjustment, independence, adequate interpersonal and reasonable maturity?

a. Quaid-e-Azam b. W.H.O. c. UNESCO d. Shakespeare

114. According to Pakistan Economic Survey (1984-1985), in any strategy of economic development the highest priority must be attached to improve the quality of ————.

a. Rehabilitation
b. N.G.O's performance
c. Educational system
d. Socio-economic system

115. Self-employment modifies the attitude of the community in the positive manner and raises the ———— income when a handicapped person is a contributing member.

a. Per capita b. National c. Collective d. Both b & c

116. What facilitates the middle class patients and lowers their hospital's expenses?

a. National income b. Home care c. Sufficient funds d. Employment

117. Which patients need more care than ones with other kind of impairment?

a. Mentally retarded
b. Blind
c. Having diseases of central nervous system
d. Deaf & blind

118. According to ————, "learning in most children is so automatic and spontaneous that little consideration is given to all factors involved especially, to the importance of sensory system and their relationship to brain."

a. Kreshaw b. Kaufman c. Barrage d. Hallahan

119. The Rehabilitation Services in Pakistan are:

a. Sufficient
b. Insufficient
c. Need improvement
d. Independent

120. Which of the following can be regarded as a vehicle of Social Welfare?

a. Sociology b. Society c. Social work d. None of these

121. Special Education is a field of teaching:

a. Hearing impaired
b. Visually impaired
c. Exceptionals
d. Mentally retarded

122. Most of the originators of the Special Education were ———— – physicians.

a. Europeans b. Americans c. Muslims d. Greek

123. Itrad was ———— physician who was an authority on diseases of the ear and education of the deaf.

a. Old b. Renowned c. Fresh d. Stereotyped

124. In the early history the mentally retarded were considered to be ———— kept by the wealthy for entertainment.

a. Fools b. Simple persons c. Wise d. Dervish

125. The growth rate of Pakistan is ———— which is higher than that of the other developing countries.

a. 2.06% b. 3.06% c. 4.06% d. 2.08%

126. The growth rate of GDP rose to 5.6% in 1990-91 and further to ———— in 1991-92.

a. 6.4% b. 6.6% c. 5.4% d. 6%

127. **The literacy rate in Pakistan according to the 1981 census is ————.**

a. 25% b. 26% c. 26.2% d. 24%

128. **The "Educable mentally retarded" have IQs in the ————**

a. 50-60 b. 50-70 c. 60-70 d. 50-80

129. **A doctor who specializes in diseases and defects of the eyes is called ————.**

a. Eye surgeon b. Opthalmologist c. Optician d. Eye specialist

130. **The diagnosis of a physical handicap can be made by ————.**

a. Paediatrician b. Surgeon c. Parents d. Physician

131. **The child who is visually impaired is also said to be suffering from a ———— deficit.**

a. Motor b. Intellectc. Sensory d. Both a & b

132. **The internationalisation of the role behaviour appears to involve two major aspects of learning: imitation and ————.**

a. Identification b. Detachment c. Actuality d. Authentic

133. **The people who break he social rules are labelled as:**

a. Thief b. Deviant c. Sub standard d. Handicapped

134. **Special classes mostly give birth to:**

a. Segregation b. Mainstreaming
c. Unemployment d. Normality

135. **The physical disabled are given a socially constructed deviant status which can be placed within the:**

a. Fittest model b. Normal mode
lc. Misfit model d. Abnormal model

136. **Core and periphery approach was developed by ———— in her work with slow learners.**

a. Millard b. Sebba c. Tooze d. Warnock

137. **Special Educational Needs have two definitions: the legal and ————.**

a. Educational b. Conventional c. Illicit d. Instructional

138. **The provision of equipments for developing recording and mobility skills be included in the curriculum for the ———— children.**

a. Mental retarded b. Visually handicapped
c. Deaf d. Learning disabled

139. **Specialized treatment, stimulation and education are carried out on twenty-four hours-a-day basis in:**

a. Special school b. Day school
c. Residential school d. Normal school

140. **The alternative education placement range must be:**

a. Rigid b. Flexible c. Inflexible d. Occasional

141. **Consultants are usually special education teachers who receive additional training, particularly in:**

a. Teaching b. Placement-Techniques
c. Audio-visual media d. Therapeutic Techniques

142. **The best way of thinking of a child in need of Special Education is in the same way as a child may be in need of ————.**

a. Rehabilitation b. Food c. Psychotherapy d. Medical aid

143. **Segregation of handicapped children isolate them from:**

a. Peer group b. Education c. Social integration d. Family

144. **In Pakistan, some children have been enrolled in normal schools. These children have:**

a. Severe disabilities b. Mild disabilities
c. Visual disabilities d. Mental retardation

145. **Mainstreaming's 'fail-save' model is proposed by:**

a. Lilly b. MacMillan c. Van Etten d. Thomas

146. **———— provides an opportunity to the distinct population to further develop their capacities which is difficult for themselves at their own initiatives due to their inadequacies and incapacities.**

a. Rehabilitation b. Government
c. Community d. Special Education

147. **The labour force in Pakistan is increasing at the rate of ————% per annum.**

a. 2.1 b. 3.1 c. 4.1 d. 3.2

148. **According to 1981 census, nearly —— million persons, migrated within the country from rural to urban areas.**

a. 7 b. 4 c. 6 d. 8

149. **In Pakistan, 8.378 million are disabled out of which major population falls in the age group of ————.**

a. 0-15 b. 5-15 c. 0-17 d. 2-15

Answers

(1)	C	(2)	A	(3)	C	(4)	C	(5)	A
(6)	C	(7)	B	(8)	D	(9)	D	(10)	C
(11)	C	(12)	A	(13)	B	(14)	C	(15)	C
(16)	C	(17)	B	(18)	A	(19)	A	(20)	C
(21)	B	(22)	A	(23)	A	(24)	B	(25)	D
(26)	D	(27)	C	(28)	A	(29)	C	(30)	C
(31)	A	(32)	D	(33)	C	(34)	A	(35)	D
(36)	B	(37)	D	(38)	B	(39)	C	(40)	B
(41)	C	(42)	A	(43)	B	(44)	D	(45)	C
(46)	C	(47)	A	(48)	C	(49)	A	(50)	B
(51)	A	(52)	C	(53)	B	(54)	D	(55)	C
(56)	C	(57)	D	(58)	A	(59)	B	(60)	A
(61)	B	(62)	D	(63)	B	(64)	C	(65)	D
(66)	A	(67)	C	(68)	C	(69)	A	(70)	C
(71)	D	(72)	A	(73)	B	(74)	A	(75)	C
(76)	D	(77)	D	(78)	C	(79)	D	(80)	D
(81)	A	(82)	C	(83)	B	(84)	A	(85)	D
(86)	B	(87)	B	(88)	C	(89)	D	(90)	B
(91)	A	(92)	D	(93)	D	(94)	A	(95)	A
(96)	C	(97)	A	(98)	D	(99)	A	(100)	B
(101)	A	(102)	B	(103)	B	(104)	C	(105)	D
(106)	B	(107)	C	(108)	C	(109)	A	(110)	D
(111)	B	(112)	C	(113)	D	(114)	C	(115)	A
(116)	B	(117)	C	(118)	C	(119)	B	(120)	C
(121)	C	(122)	A	(123)	C	(124)	A	(125)	B
(126)	A	(127)	C	(128)	A	(129)	B	(130)	A
(131)	C	(132)	A	(133)	B	(134)	A	(135)	C
(136)	D	(137)	A	(138)	B	(139)	C	(140)	B
(141)	D	(142)	B	(143)	C	(144)	B	(145)	C
(146)	D	(147)	B	(148)	C	(149)	C		

Current Change in This Book

WHO IS WHO IN PAKISTAN

PRESIDENT Arif Alvi (Since September 09, 2018)

PRIME MINISTER Imran Ahmed Khan Niazi (Since Aug 18 , 2018)

CHIEFS OF ARMED FORCES

Army Staff	General Qamar Javed Bajwa since 29 November 2016
Air Staff	Air Chief Marshal Mujahid Anwar Khan since 19 March 2018
Naval Staff	Admiral Zafar Mahmood Abbasi 7 October 2017

GOVERNORS OF FOUR PROVINCES

Punjab	Mohammad Sarwar since 2018
Sindh	Imran Ismail 27 August 2018
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa	Shah Farman since 2018
Balochistan	Justice (R) Amanullah Yaseenzai 4 October 2018

SPEAKERS, CHAIRMAN SENATE

The Senate	**Mir Sadiq Sanjrani** since 12 March 2018
The National Assembly	**Asad Qaiser** since 15 August 2018
The Punjab Assembly	**Chaudhry Pervaiz Elahi** Since 16 August 2018
Sindh Assembly	**Agha Siraj Durrani** Since 15 August 2018
KPK Assembly	**Mushtaq Ghani** Since 15 August 2018
Balochistan Assembly	**Abdul Quddus Bizenjo** Since 16 August 2018

DEPUTY SPEAKERS

The National Assembly	Qasim Suri, Since 15 August 2018
The Punjab Assembly	Dost Muhammad Mazari Since 16 August 2018
Sindh Assembly	Rehana Leghari Since 15 August 2018
KPK Assembly	Mehmood Jan Since 15 August 2018
Balochistan Assembly	Sardar Babar Musakhel Since 16 August 2018

CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER PAKISTAN

Justice Sardar Muhammad Raza Khan since 6 December 2014

CHIEF FEDERAL TAX MOHTASIB:Mushtaq Ahmad Sukhera

CHAIRMAN (NAB) Justice Javed Iqbal

WAFAQI MOHTASIB (Federal Ombudsman): SYED TAHIR SHAHBAZ

PUNJAB MOHTASIB: Najam Saeed (21st July 2016)
SINDH MOHTASIB : Asad Ashraf Malik
GOVERNOR STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN: Tariq Bajwa Since 7 July 2017

INSPECTOR JENERAL POLICE (I.Gs,)

Punjab	Amjad Javed Saleemi
Sindh	Dr. Syed Kaleem Imam 7.09.2018 to date Am
Khyaber Pukhtunkhwa	Salahuddin Khan
Baluchistan	Moazzam JAh Ansari
Islamabad	Amir Zulfiqar Khan
Azad kashmi	Shoaib Dastgir
Gilgit Baltistan	Sanaullah Abbasi

CHIEF JUSTICES

Federal Shariat Court Justice Najam ul Hasan, 15 May 2017
Supreme Court Chief Justice Asif Saeed Khan Khosa since 18 January 2019
LahoreHighCourt Sardar Muhammad Shamim Khan
Sindh High Court Justice Ahmed Ali M. Sheikh 15 March 2017
Peshawar High Court Justice Justice Waqar Ahmad Seth.
Balochistan High Court Justice Tahira Safdar

Who's Who in Azad Kashmir

Prime Minister	Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan 31 July, 2016
President	Masood Khan 25 Aug 2016
Chief Election Commissioner	Justice Mughal sworn
Chief Secretary	Dr. Ijaz Munir
Speaker AJK	Shah Ghulam Qadir 30th July 2016

PART II

General Knowledge (MCQs)

PARLIAMENTS OF THE COUNTRIES

1. "Shora" is the parliament of.
(a) Nepal
(b) Afghanistan
(c) Taiwan
(d) Iran
2. "Crotes" is the parliament of.
(a) Holland (b) France
(c) Spain (d) Bangladesh
3. "Panchayat" is the parliament of.
(a) Bangladesh (b) Nepal
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Vietnam
4. "House of Assembly" is the parliament of.
(a) Iran (b) Iraq
(c) South Africa (d) Nepal
5. The parliament of Pakistan is called.
(a) Senate (b)Majlis
(c) Majlis-i-Shoora (d) Congress
6. "Olly Majlis" is the parliament of.
(a) Ukraine (b)Uzbekistan
(c) Yemen (d) Zambia
7. The parliament of Maldives is known as.
(a) Diet (b) Majlis
(c) Knesset (d) Bundestag
8. The Unicameral "Jatiya Sangsad" is the parliament of.
(a) Bhutan (b) India
(c) Nepal (d) Bangladesh
9. The parliament of Bhutan is called.
(a) Majlis (b) Tshogdu
(c) Sansad (d) Assembly
10. "Skupstina" is the parliament of.
(a) Bolivia
(b) Benin
(c) Bosnia Herzegovina
(d) Bulgaria
11. The parliament of Japan is called.
(a) Duma (b) Althing
(c) Diet (d) Senate
12. "Storting" is the parliament of.
(a) Finland (b)Denmark
(c) Norway (d)Switzerland
13. "Knesset" is the parliament of.
(a) Iran (b) Syria
(c) Israel (d) Yemen
14. "Congress" is the parliament of.
(a) UK (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) Kuwait
15. "Khurat" is the parliament of.
(a) Turkey (b) Israel
(c) Mongolia (d) Japan
16. "State General" is the parliament of.
(a) Finland (b) Albania
(c) Holland (d) Taiwan
17. "National People's Congress" is the parliament of.
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) UK (d) USA
18. "Riksdag" is the parliament of.
(a) Switzerland (b) Turkey
(c) Sweden (d) Japan
19. "Parliament" is the parliament of.
(a) Mexico (b)Venezuela
(c) Canada (d) Norway
20. "Folketing" is the parliament of.
(a) Cyprus (b)Netherlands
(c) Denmark (d) Cyprus
21. "Majlis" is the parliament of.
(a) UAE (b) Iran
(c) Syria (d) Egypt
22. "Sejm" is the parliament of.
(a) Holland (b) Sweden
(c) Poland (d) Belgium
23. "Loya Jirga" is the parliament of.
(a) Iran (b)Afghanistan
(c) Pakistan (d) Kuwait
24. What is the name of Albania's parliament?
(a) Albania Assembly
(b) People's Assembly
(c) Both of them
(d) Senate
25. Armenia's parliament is.
(a) People's council
(b) State council

(c) Journal council
(d) National Assembly

26. State Council parliament is.
(a) Finland (b) Armeia
(c) Norway (d) Switzerland

27. "Milli Majlis" parliament belongs to.
(a) Azerbaijan (b) Russia
(c) India (d) Kuwait

28. The parliament "Constitutive Council" belongs to.
(a) Palestine (b) Jordan
(c) Bahrain (d) Iraq

29. Belarus' parliament is known as.
(a) Sejm
(b) Constitutive council
(c) Chamber of deputies
(d) Peoples' Deputies

30. Parliament of Brazil is called.
(a) National Congress
(b) Senate
(c) Assembly
(d) Lower House

31. The name of Canada's parliament is.
(a) Federal parliament
(b) Senate
(c) Union Council
(d) People's Congress

32. The name of China's parliament is.
(a) Council of China
(b) Union Council
(c) People's council
(d) National People Council

33. The name of Nigeria parliament is.
(a) Council of China
(b) Union Council
(c) People's council
(d) National People Council

34. Which of the parliament is the parliament of Egypt?
(a) Jerga
(b) Majlis ash Shura
(c) Upper House
(d) Lower House

35. What is the Estonia's parliament called?
(a) People of Deputies
(b) Riigiokogu
(c) Folketinget
(d) Chamber of Deputies

36. Name the country which owns the "Eduskunta" parliament.
(a) Belgium (b) India
(c) Finland (d) France

37. Bundestag belongs to.
(a) France (b) Germany
(c) Italy (d) Iraq

38. Name the country whose parliament is named as "Kenges".
(a) Russia (b) Iran
(c) Kyrgyzstan (d) Iraq

39. Name the country whose parliament is named as "Politburo".
(a) South Korea (b) Hong Kong
(c) North Korea (d) China

40. What is the South Korea's parliament called?
(a) People's Assembly
(b) People's Parliament
(c) National Assembly
(d) Senate

41. To which of the following countries parliament Saeima belongs?
(a) Romania (b) Latvia
(c) Hong Kong (d) South Korea

42. To which of the following countries parliament Great People's Congress belongs?
(a) Jordon (b) Libya
(c) South Korea (d) Russia

43. Which parliament Lithuania owns?
(a) China
(b) South Korea
(c)) Libya
(d) Armenia

44. What Luxembourg's parliament is called?
(a) People's Council
(b) Chamber of Deputies
(c) Union council
(d) None of these

45. What Maldives Parliament is called?
(a) Majlis
(b) Senate
(c) National Assembly
(d) Union council

46. What is the Lower House of Netherlands?
(a) First chamber
(b) Second chamber
(c) People's chamber
(d) None of these

47. Which of the following countries owns parliament named as "Forces Ruling Council?
(a) South Africa (b) Indonesia
(c) Taiwan (d) Nigeria

48. Which of the following names is given to Norway's Parliament ?
(a) Goldelsting (b) Storting
(c) Both of them (d) None

49. milli Majis Name Of theparliament is?
(a) Hong Kong (b) Philippines
(c) China (d) Taiwan

50. Which of the following is the name of Syria's parliament?
(a) National People's Congress
(b) People's Assembly
(c) Federal Assembly
(d) None of these

51. What is Tajikistan's parliament called?
(a) Council
(b) People's Council
(c) Union Council
(d) Majlisi

52. What is Turkmenistan's parliament?
(a) Council (b) Mejlis
(c) Union council (d) Senate

53. UK's parliament Lower Chamber is.
(a) House of Lords
(b) House of Commons
(c) Congress
(d) Senate

54. USA's parliament Lower House is called.
(a) House of Representatives
(b) Parliament house
(c) People's congress
(d) None of these

55. USA's parliament Upper House is called.
(a) Senate
(b) National Congress
(c) Congress
(d) House of Lords

ANSWER

1.	D	2.	C	3.	B	4.	C	5.	C	6.	B
7.	B	8.	D	9.	B	10.	C	11.	C	12.	C
13.	C	14.	B	15.	C	16.	C	17.	B	18.	C
19.	B	20.	C	21.	B	22.	C	23.	B	24.	A
25.	B	26.	B	27.	A	28.	C	29.	A	30	A
31.	A	32	D	33.	B	34.	B	35.	B	36.	C
37.	B	38.	C	39.	C	40.	C	41.	B	42.	B
43.	D	44.	B	45.	A	46.	B	47.	D	48.	B
49.	B	50.	A	51.	D	52.	B	53.	B	54.	A
55.	A										

CHANGED NAMES OF PLACES

1. Taiwan is the new name of:
(a) China (b) Kampuchea
(c) South China (d) Formosa

2. The old name of Sahiwal is:
(a) Lyallpur (b) Montgomery
(c) Narowal (d) Gujrat

3. Chad's city 'N'Djamena is the new name of:
(a) Abuja (b) Fort Lamy
(c) Abu Jan (d) Lamy

4. Bishkek's old name is:
(a) Pishpek (b) Frunze
(c) Both a and b (d) None

5. Kalaallet Nunaat's old name is:
(a) Asia Minor (b) Greenland
(c) Redlands (d) Whiteland

6. Netherlands is the new name of:
(a) Austria (b) Holland
(c) Belgium (d) East Germany

7. The new name of Kampuchea is:
(a) Cambodia (b) Rhodesia
(c) Indo-china (d) Old China

8. Mention the old name of Lisbon.
(a) Olisipo (b) Al-Usbuna
(c) Both a and b (d) None

9. Pick out the old name of Kazakhstan's city Astana.

(a) Aqmolinsk (b) Tselinograd
(c) Aqmola (d) All of these

10. Pick out the old names of Kazakhstan's city Almaty.
(a) Verny (b) Alma-Alta
(c) Both of these (d) None

11. Dushanbe is the new name of which city?
(a) Leningrad (b) Stalinabad
(c) Stalingrad (d) Red Square

12. Mention the old name of Singapore.
(a) Cune (b) Temasek
(c) Swaziland (d) Budapest

13. Seoul was called:
(a) Hanseong (b) Keijo
(c) Gyeongseong (d) All of these

14. Berytus is the old name of:
(a) Austria (b) Beirut
(c) Belgium (d) East Germany

15. What is the old name of Myanmar?
(a) Portugal (b) Burma
(c) Kampuchea (d) Rangoon

16. Abyssinia is the old name of:
(a) Syria (b) Nigeria
(c) Japan (d) Ethiopia

17. "Acre" (Israel) is the old name of:
(a) Tel Aviv (b) Akko
(c) Jerusalem (d) None

18. Ankara (Turkey) is the new name of which city?
(a) Angora (b) Ancyra
(c) Both a and b (d) None

19. Athens is the new name of:
(a) Athinai (b) Cyprus
(c) Greece (d) Rome

20. The old name of "Banjul" is:
(a) Mozambique (b) Harare
(c) Barhurst (d) Sinkiang

21. What was the old name of Mumbai?
(a) Mumba (b) BoaBaia
(c) Bombay (d) None

22. What is the name of Ceylon?
(a) Nepal (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Burma (d) Sinkiang

23. The old name of Oslo is:
(a) Oslahama (b) Oslamans
(c) Christiana (d) Asia Minor

24. Istanbul's old name is:
(a) Ankara (b) Asia Minor
(c) ...tinople (d) Istanpul

25. Indonesia's old name is:
(a) Dutch East Indies (b) Indo-china
(c) Surinam (d) Ache

26. The new name of Dutch Guinea is:
(a) Vietnam (b) Surinam
(c) Guinea (d) Rome

27. The new name of East Pakistan is:
(a) Bhutan (b) Nepal
(c) Bangladesh (d) Bengal

28. What is the old name of Bangkok?
(a) Bengek (b) Benkok
(c) Krugn Thep (d) Pataya

29. What is the new name of Leningrad?
(a) Moscow (b) St. Petersburg
(c) Stalingrad (d) Red Square

30. New name of the Lyallpur is:
(a) Multan (b) Faisalabad
(c) Abbotabad (d) Jhang

31. New name of Malagasy is:
(a) Malagland (b) Madagascar
(c) Malaya (d) Malaysia

32. Iraq is the new name of:
(a) Hispania (b) Mesopotamia
(c) Dajla (d) Euphrates

33. The old name of Karnataka is:
(a) Talanga (b) Hyderabad
(c) Mysore (d) Jaypur

34. Beijing is the new name of:
(a) Taiwan (b) Red Square
(c) Formosa (d) Peking

35. Persia's new name is:
(a) Iran (b) Iraq
(c) Syria (d) Baghdad

36. Pipri's new name is:
(a) Keti Bandar (b) Bin Qasim
(c) Jiwani (d) Gaddani

37. Rhodesia is now called:
(a) Kampuchea (b) Harare
(c) Indo-China (d) Zimbabwe

38. Salisbury is now called:
(a) Harare (b) Zimbabwe
(c) Colombo (d) Tanganyika

39. Siam is the old name of:
(a) Surinam (b) Bangkok
(c) Burma (d) Thailand

40. Tananariv is the old name of:
(a) Antananarive (b) Nom Pen
(c) Tanganika (d) Rhodesia

41. The old name of Libya is:
(a) Trablus (b) Tripoli
(c) United Arab (d) Undlas

42. Burkina Faso is the old name of:
(a) Lower Volta (b) Greenland
(c) Upper Volta (d) Falkland

43. Wien (Austria) is now called:
(a) Australasia (b) Venus
(c) Vienna (d) Wiensburg

44. Bactra is the old name of:
(a) Tehran (b) Kabul
(c) Baghdad (d) Balkh

45. "Brunei Town" is the old name of:
(a) Tel Aviv
(b) Bander Seri Begawan
(c) Jerusalem
(d) None of these

46. Guangzhou is the new name of:
(a) Canton (b) Peking
(c) Anglo (d) Sinkiang

47. "Helsinki" is the new name of:
(a) Helsingfors (b) Cyprus
(c) Greece (d) Rome

48. The old name of "Cologne" is:
(a) Perfume
(b) Harare
(c)Little Germany
(d) Colonia Agrippina

49. What is the new name of Madras?
(a) Delhi (b) Chennai
(c) Mumbai (d) Benaras

50. Purana Qila and Shahjahanabad are old names of:
(a) Nepal (b) Delhi
(c) Burma (d) Sinkiang

51. Choose the old name of Jakarta.
(a) Kalapa (b) Batavia
(c) Jayakarta (d) All of these

52. What is the old name of Iran's city Hamdan?
(a) Ecbatana (b) Hagmatana
(c) Both a and b (d) None

53. Rome is the new name of:
(a) Colonia Lucia Annia Commodiana
(b) Lucia Annie
(c)Kampuchea
(d) Bishkek

54. Naples is the new of:
(a) Neapolis (b) Napolis
(c) Both a and b (d) None

55. The old name of Milan is:
(a) Mediolanum (b) Lucia Annia
(c) Aspadana (d) None

56. What is the old name of Tokyo?
(a) Edo (b) Surinam
(c) Hiroshima (d) Nagasaki

57. What is the old name of Japanese city Kyoto?
(a) Abuja (b) Abu Jan
(c) Lamy (d) Heiankyo

58. Rome is the new name of:
(a) Colonia Lucia Annia Commodiana
(b) Lucia Annie
(c) Kampuchea
(d) Bishkek

ANSWER

1.	D	2.	B	3.	B	4.	C	5.	B	6.	B
7.	A	8.	A	9.	D	10.	C	11.	B	12.	B
13.	D	14.	B	15.	B	16.	D	17.	B	18.	C
19.	A.	20.	C	21.	C	22.	B	23.	C	24.	C
25.	A	26.	B	27.	C	28.	C	29.	B	30.	B
31.	B	32.	B	33.	C	34.	S	35.	A	36.	B
37	D	38.	A	39.	D	40.	A	41.	B	42.	C
43.	C	44.	D	45.	B	46.	A	47.	A	48.	D
49.	B	50.	B	51.	D	52.	C	53.	A	54.	B
55.	A	56.	A	57.	D	58.	A				

INTERNATIONAL BORDERS AND LINES

1. Identify the boundary line between France and Germany.
(a) Maginot Line
(b) Curzon Line

(c) McMahon Line
(d) Line of Control

2. Which is the boundary line between China and India?
(a) Barlev Line
(b) Line of Control
(c) McMohan Line
(d) Maginot Line

3. Which of the following is boundary line between Russia and Finland?
(a) Line of Control (b) Durand Line
(c) 24th Parallel (d)Annerheim Line

4. Which defensive boundary wall Roman Britain established against invading tribe:
(a) Great wall
(b) Hadrian's wall
(c) Wall of Great Romans
(d) None of these

5. Durand line is the frontier between:
(a) Pakistan and India
(b) Pakistan and Afghanistan
(c) Pakistan and China
(d) China and India

6. When was Durand Line drawn?
(a) 1890 (b) 1892
(c) 1893 (d) 1896

7. Green Line exists between:
(a) Pakistan and India
(b) Pakistan and Afghanistan
(c) Pakistan and China
(d) China and India

8. 49th parallel is a boundary line between:
(a) North and South Korea
(b) USA and Canada
(c) China and Mongolia
(d) India and Sri Lanka

9. 38th parallel is a boundary line between:
(a) Mongolia and China
(b) China and Korea
(c) North and South Korea
(d) Iraq and Iran

10. The boundary line between Finland and Russia is called:
(a) Maginot Line
(b) Hindenburg Line
(c) Mannerheim Line
(d) Curzon Line

11. Mention the current border dividing India and China:
(a) Line of Actual Control
(b) 49th parallel
(c) Line of Control
(d) None of these

12. When was the line of Actual Control established?
(a) After the 1962 Sino-Indian war
(b) After the Communist Revolution of 1949
(c) During the Cold War
(d) None of these

13. 24th parallel is a boundary line between:
(a) India and Pakistan
(b) China and Pakistan
(c) India and China
(d) Iran and Pakistan

14. "Siegfred Line" is a boundary line around:
(a) Germany (b) USA
(c) UK (d) Finland

15. Which boundary lines exist between Poland and Russia?
(a) Curzon Line
(b) Durand Line
(c) Hindenburg Line
(d) Mannerheim Line

16. Which are the boundary lines between India and Pakistan?
(a) Working boundary
(b) Line of Actual Control
(c) Line of Control
(d) All of the above

17. The line of control was originally known as:
(a) Working boundary
(b) Line of Fire
(c) Ceasefire Line
(d) None of these

18. Wich defence Line was crossed by the Egyptian forces in 1973Arab Lsreal war?
(a) Hindenburg Line
(b) Curzon Line
(c) Baliv Line
(d) Magiont Line

19. Identify the boundary line between Russia and Germany.
(a) Hindenburg Line
(b) Curzon Line
(c) McMahon Line
(d) Maginot Line

20. Which defence line was crossed by the Egyptian forces in 1973 Arab Israel war?
(a) Hindenburg Line
(b) Curzon Line
(c) Barlev Line
(d) Maginot Line

ANSWER

1.	A	2.	A	3.	D	4.	B	5.	B	6.	C
7.	C	8.	B	9.	C	10.	B	11.	A	12.	A
13.	B	14.	A	15.	A	16.	D	17.	C	18.	C
19.	A	20.	C			----------					

OFFICIAL PALACES

1. In Australia, What is the name of official residence of Governor General?
(a) Yaralumala (b) Rockford
(c) Peoria (d) Decatur

2. Official residence of Austria's president is called:
(a) White House
(b) Holfburg Palace
(c) Britain House
(d) Kiwi Palace

3. What is the name of Royal Palace in Bahrain?
(a) Rifa's Palace
(b) Emirate Palace
(c) Arabian Palace
(d) Shaikh Palace

4. Palais de Bruxelles is the royal official residence in:
(a) Germany (b) Belgium
(c) Italy (d) France

5. In Bhutan Royal Palace is called:
(a) Koerala Palace
(b) Bhutan Palace
(c) Dechenchholing Palace
(d) Himalaya Palace

6. Pick out the official residence of Sultan of Brunei Darussalam?
(a) Sultan Palace
(b) Istana Nurul Iman
(c) Eman Palace
(d) Nurul Iman Palace

7. What is the name of official residence of Canada's Prime Minister?
(a) 24 Sussex Drive
(b) 10 Downing Street
(c) 12 Sussex Drive
(d) White House

8. In Egypt, there are two official presidential residences. One is Ras Al-Teen Palace. Mention the second one?
(a) Rifaa Palace
(b) Abdin Palace
(c) Saadat Palace
(d) Peace Palace

9. In France, What is the name of official presidential residence?
(a) Malta
(b) Palais de Elysee Greece
(c) Syria
(d) White House

10. Pick out the name of German Chancellor's official residence?
(a) Chancellor House
(b) Lord House
(c) Bundeskanzlermt
(d) Holy Palace

11. Pope's official residence in Vatican is called:
(a) Apostolic Palace
(b) Holy Home
(c) Holy Palace
(d) Reverend House

12. Pakistan Presidential residence is named as:
(a) Aiwan-e-Sadar
(b) Bhagwan Palace
(c) Delhi House
(d) Big House

13. Pakistani Prime Minister residence is known as:
(a) Prime Minister House
(b) President House
(c) Governor House
(d) Bhagwan Palace

14. With name governor's official residence in various Pakistani provinces is called:

(a) Governor House
(b) Big House
(c) Federal House
(d) Bhagwan Palace

15. What is the Istana Merdeka in Indonesia?
(a) Central Bank
(b) Presidential Residence
(c) Royal Palace
(d) Army Chief House

16. In Italy, what would be the palazzo del Quirinale and the Castelporziano?
(a) Presidential Residences
(b) Governor Houses
(c) State Guest Houses
(d) Royal Palace

17. In Japan imperial residence is named the "Kokyo" what is "Kantei" there?
(a) Prime Minister Residence
(b) Stock Exchange
(c) Central Bank
(d) State Guest House

18. What is the name of Royal palace in Netherlands?
(a) Dutch House
(b) Huis Ten Bosch
(c) Both
(d) Blue House

19. Narayankity Royal was the palace of King of:
(a) Nepal (b) Maldives
(c) Bhutan (d) South Africa

20. Residence of Kim Jong Il in North Korea is called:
(a) Red House
(b) Great Palace
(c) Pyongyang No. 15
(d) Lord House

21. In South Korea the president's official residence is known as:
(a) Blue House (b) Seoul House
(c) Green House (d) Red House

22. Seif Palace is the official residence of Ameer of:
(a) Bangkok (b) Kuwait
(c) China (d) Sweden

23. What is the Beit Eddine Palace in Lebanon?
(a) Prime Minster's Residence
(b) Presidential Residence
(c) Governor's Residence
(d) State Guest House

24. In which country Seri Perdana is the official residence of Prime Minster?
(a) Brunei (b) Indonesia
(c) Malaysia (d) Thailand

25. Which country's president's official residence is "Queen's House"?
(a) President of Sri-Lanka
(b) Indian President
(c) President of Belgium
(d) British Prime Minster

26. Mention the Royal Residence in United Kingdom:
(a) Buckingham Palace
(b) Windsor Castle
(c) Both of them
(d) None of these

27. Who resides in 10 Downing Street, London?
(a) President
(b) Queen
(c) Prime Minister
(d) Governor General

28. In the United States, What is the "White House"?
(a) Prime Minster's office
(b) President House
(c) Capital of USA
(d) Governor's House

29. Camp David is famous as a:
(a) President House
(b) Prime Minster's House
(c) Presidential Retreat
(d) None of these

30. Blair House is an official guest house for foreign dignitaries. In which country, it is situated?
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) France (d) Russia

ANSWER

1.	A	2.	B	3.	A	4.	B	5.	C	6.	B
7.	A	8.	A	9.	B	10.	C	11.	A	12.	A
13.	A	14.	A	15.	B	16.	A	17.	A	18.	B
19.	A	20.	C	21.	A	22.	B	23.	B	24.	C
25.	A	26.	C	27.	C	28.	B	29.	C	30.	A

POPULAR NAMES

1. Which continent was known as "Dark Continent"?
(a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Australia (d) All of these

2. New York is known as:
(a) City of Rivers
(b) City of Buildings
(c) Cit of Sky-Scrappers
(d) Cit of Stars

3. Which part is known as Gibraltar of the West?
(a) Ottawa (b) Montreal
(c) Quebec (d) Rome

4. "Aden" is also known as?
(a) Gibraltar of Africa
(b) Gibraltar of the East
(c) Gibraltar of the Indian Ocean
(d) Gibraltar of the North Africa

5. Gateway of Pakistan is:
(a) Peshawar (b) Gawadar
(c) Karachi (d) Quetta

6. Which part is known as Gate of Tears?
(a) Strait of Bab-Al-Mandab
(b) Strait of Taiwan
(c) Strait of Gibraltar
(d) None of these

7. Which part of the world is famous as "Emerald Island"?
(a) Iceland (b) Jordan
(c) Ireland (d) Pakistan

8. Which city is called as "Empire City"?
(a) New York (b) Delhi
(c) London (d) Lahore

9. Rome is also called as:
(a) External City
(b Eternal City
(c) Both of them
(d) None of these

10. China's city "Lahasa" is also known as:
(a) Golden city
(b) Diamond city
(c) People's city
(d) Forbidden city

11. Which part of the world is known as "Prohibited Land"?
(a) Tibet-China
(b) Rome-Italy
(c) Karachi-Pakistan
(d) None of these

12. Popular name of Tanjore is:
(a) Garden of South India
(b) Flower of South India
(c) Moon of South India
(d) Entrance of South India

13. The river "The Yangtze Kiang" in Chin is known as:
(a) Blue River
(b) Red River
(c) Yellow River
(d) Black River

14. The popular name of "New Zealand" is
(a) Britain of Land
(b) Britain of South
(c) Land of Midnight Sun
(d) Land of White Elephants

15. Which city is called "City of Bazars"?
(a) Rome (b) Cairo
(c) David (d) John

16. Lahore is famous being:
(a) City of Market
(b) City of People
(c) City of Colleges
(d) None of these

17. Identify the city of "Ghosts and Temples":
(a) Mumbai (b) Veranasi
(c) Delhi (d) Lucknow

18. Which city is known as "City of Magnificent Distance"?
(a) New York (b) Cairo
(c) Bombay (d) Washington

19. Which part of the world is called "City of Popes"?
(a) Cairo-Egypt (b) Rome-Italy
(c) Venice-Italy (d) None

20. Which city of Italy is famous as "City Seven Hills"?
(a) Rome (b) Cairo
(c) Tehran (d) Baghdad

21. Venice is known as:

(a) City of silent thoroughfares
(b) City of silent peoples
(c) City of silent roads
(d) All of these

22. Which state is also known as "Hermit Kingdom"?
(a) China (b) Cuba
(c) Taiwan (d) North Korea

23. Which state is also called "Holy Land"?
(a) Pakistan (b) Iraq
(c) Iran (d) Kuwait

24. Madagascar is also called:
(a) Land of Golden Fleece
(b) Island of Continents
(c) Island of Pearls
(d) Island of Cloves

25. Which part of the world is known as "Island of Pearls"?
(a) Madagascar (b) Bahrain
(c) Canada (d) Korea

26. Which part is of the world is known as "Land of Lillies"?
(a) Singapore (b) Canada
(c) Japan (d) Korea

27. Which part of the world is known as "Land of Thousand Lakes"?
(a) Finland (b) Ireland
(c) Scotland (d) America

28. Which one of the following is called "Little Venice"?
(a) Finland (b) Denmark
(c) Venezuela (d) Thailand

29. Which part of the world is known as "Mother-in-Law of Europe?
(a) Italy (b) Belgium
(c) Denmark (d) Germany

30. Myanmar is also called:
(a) Land of Milk and Honey
(b) Land of Thunderbolt
(c) Land of Pagoda
(d) None of these

31. Which city is known as "Quaker City"?
(a) Manila (b) Dublin
(c) Philadelphia (d) New York

32. Athens is also known as:
(a) The Eye of Greece
(b) The Head of Greece
(c) The Left Hand of Greece
(d) The Finger of Greece

33. Which city is also known as "The Island of Spring"?
(a) Kolkata (b) Jamaica
(c) Jakarta (d) Islamabad

34. Which part of the world is known as "The Saw Mill of the Europe"?
(a) England (b) Sweden
(c) Belgium (d) Norway

35. Belgium is also known as:
(a) White City
(b) Workshop of Europe
(c) Silver City
(d) None of these

36. Tristan Da Cunha is called:
(a) World loneliest island
(b) Dover Beach
(c) Land of Silk
(d) Silver City

37. Which part of the world is known as "White Man's Grave"?
(a) Thailand (b)Guinea Coast
(c) Cuba (d) None of these

38. "Thebes" is also known as:
(a) Valley of Princes
(b) Valley of Kings
(c) Valley of Flowers
(d) Valley of Birds

39. Stockholm is also known as:
(a) Venice of South
(b) Venice of East
(c) Venice of North
(d) Venice of West

40. British Columbia is also known as:
(a) City of Hills
(b) The Land of Whites
(c) The Sea of Mountains
(d) None of these

41. Which part of the world is known as "Land of Flying Fish"?
(a) Norway (b) Barbados
(c) Korea (d) Japan

42. Which country is called "Land of Milk and Honey"?
(a) Turkey (b) Japan
(c) England (d) Lebanon

43. Which part of the world is called "Land of Free People"?
(a) UK (b) USA (c) Thailand (d) France

44. Which part of the world is called "Star and Key of Indian Ocean"?

(a) Mauritius (b) France
(c) Maldives (d) Switzerland

45. Which part of the world is known as "Blue Mountain"?
(a) Nilgiri Hills
(b) Himalayas
(c) Mount Everest
(d) Karakoram Highway

46. Which city of the world is known as "The City of Arabian Nights"?
(a) Iran (b) Baghdad
(c) Cairo (d) Rome

47. Oxford is also called?
(a) City of Palaces
(b) City of Empires
(c) City of Dreaming Spires
(d) City of Gardens

48. Which city is known as "City of Palaces"?
(a) Mumbai (b) Kolkata
(c) Gujarat (d) Bangalore

49. Which city is known as "Forbidden City"?
(a) Peking-China (b) Lhasa (China)
(c) Cairo-Egypt (d) None of these

50. New York is also known as:
(a) Eternal City (b) Empire City
(c) Granite City (d) Golden City

51. Which part of England is known as "Garden of England"?
(a) London (b) Kent
(c) Oxford (d) Manchester

52. Which city is known as heart of Pakistan?
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Gujrat (d) Islamabad

53. Mumbai is also known as:
(a) City of Temples
(b) City of Palaces
(c) Gateway of India
(d) None of these

54. Which country is famous as "Gift of Nile"?
(a) Jordan (b) Syria
(c) Egypt (d) Iran

55. Which part of the world is known as Great Britain of Pacific"?
(a) Japan (b) USA
(c) Thailand (d) Mexico

56. Asia's Himalayas is popular by the name of:
(a) Human Equator of Asia
(b) Human Equator of the Earth
(c) Both of them
(d) None of these

57. Australia is also known as:
(a) Island of Kiwis
(b) Palaces of Kiwis
(c) Island Continent
(d) Land of Kiwis

58. Which part is known as "Island of Cloves"?
(a) Mogadishu-Somalia
(b) Zanzibar-Tanzania
(c) Venice-Italy
(d) None of these

59. Which country of Persian Gulf is called Isle of Pearls?
(a) Emirates (b) Bahrain
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Iran

60. Which country is called "Land of Cakes"?
(a) Iraq (b) France
(c) Scotland (d) USA

61. Gibraltar is known as:
(a) Key to the Mediterranean
(b) Key to the Asia
(c) Key to the Eurasia
(d) Key to the Pacific Ocean

62. Which part is called "Land of deserts"?
(a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Europe (d) None

63. Which part is called "Land of Five Rivers"?
(a) Punjab-India
(b) Punjab-Pakistan
(c) Bengal-Bangladesh
(d) None of these

64. Which part is called "Land of Golden Fibre"?
(a) India (b) Indonesia
(c) Australia (d) Bangladesh

65. Australia is called:
(a) Land of Golden Fleece
(b) Land of Diamond Fleece
(c) Land of Silver Fleece
(d) Land of Golden Fleece

66. Which part is called "Land of Maple Leaf"?

(a) Norway (b) Canada
(c) Thailand (d) Indonesia

67. Korea is famous by the name of:
(a) Land of Evening Calm
(b) Land of Noon Calm
(c) Land of Afternoon Calm
(d) Land of Morning Calm

68. Land of Rising Sun is:
(a) Japan (b) Finland
(c) Norway (d) Korea

69. "Land of Thousand Islands" is:
(a) Scotland (b) Finland
(c) Ireland (d) Spain

70. Which part of the world is called Land of White Elephants?
(a) Thailand (b) Canada
(c) China (d) Hong Kong

71. Which country is known as Pearl of Antilles?
(a) Cuba (b) South Africa
(c) Taiwan (d) India

72. Which part is called "Land of Midnight Sun"?
(a) Japan (b) Norway
(c) China (d) Chile

73. Strait of Gibraltar is famous as:
(a) Pillars of Sky
(b) Pillars of Hercules
(c) Pillars of Powers
(d) Pillars of Earth

74. Which part of the world is called "Playground of Europe"?
(a) Switzerland (b) Spain
(c) France (d) UK

75. Which Stream is known as River in the Sea?
(a) The Arabian Stream
(b) The Gulf Stream
(c) The Persian Stream
(d) The Aden Stream

76. Which city is known as "Rome of India"?
(a) Delhi (b) Sialkot
(c) Bangalore (d) Veranasi

77. Which part is called "Roof of the World"?
(a) The Pamirs (b) Alps
(c) Hindu Kush (d) None

78. Which part is called "Sliver City"?
(a) Algiers (b) Bangladesh
(c) Belgium (d) None

79. Which river is known as "Sorrow of China"?
(a) The Hwang Ho (b) Blue River
(c) River Nile (d) None

80. Whiteman's Grave is the famous name of:
(a) Guinea Coast of India
(b) Guinea Coast of Africa
(c) Guinea Coast of Europe
(d) None of these

81. Which part is called "Windy City"?
(a) Romania (b) Chicago
(c) China (d) Russia

82. Tristian De Cunha (Mid-Atlantic) is famous as:
(a) World's Loneliest Island
(b) World's Coldest Island
(c) World's Highest Island
(d) None of these

83. Which river is known as Yellow River?
(a) Kiang (b) Xinhua
(c) Hwang Ho (d) Tai Pai

84. Which city is sometimes known as the "Big Apple"?
(a) Paris (b) Vatican City
(c) New York (d) Hong Kong

85. Which city is called "Wilderness of Bamboo and Papers"?
(a) Tokyo (b) Paris
(c) Baghdad (d) New York

86. Which part of the world is called "Silicon Valley"?
(a) New York (b) California
(c) Chicago (d) Paris

87. Which city is called Manchester of Pakistan?
(a) Lahore (b) Faisalabad
(c) Multan (d) Peshawar

88. Which city is called Heart of Pakistan?
(a) Abbotabad (b) Lahore
(c) Karachi (d) Murree

89. Which part is called "City of Angles"?
(a) Rome (b) Bangkok
(c) New York (d) London

90. Which part is called "Cockpit of Europe"?
(a) Ireland (b) Belgium
(c) Netherlands (d) Greenland

ANSWER

1.	B	2.	C	3.	C	4.	C	5.	C	6.	A
7.	C	8.	A	9.		10.	D	11.	A	12.	B
13.	A	14.	B	15.	B	16.	C	17.	B	18.	D
19.	B	20.	A	21.	A	22.	D	23.	A	24.	D
25.	B	26.	B	27.	A	28.	C	29.	C	30.	C
31.	C	32.	A	33.	B	34.	B	35.	B	36.	A
37.	B	38.	B	39.	C	40.		41.	B	42.	D
43.	C	44.	A	45.	A	46.	B	47.	C	48.	B
49.	B	50.	B	51.	B	52.	B	53.	C	54.	C
55.	A	56.	B	57.	C	58.	B	59.	B	60.	C
61.	A	62.	B	63.	B	64.	D	65.	A	66.	B
67.	D	68.	A	69.	B	70.	A	71.	A	72.	B
73.	B	74.	A	75.	B	76.	A	77.	A	78	A
79.	A	80.	B	81.	B	82.	A	83.	C	84.	C
85.	A	86.	B	87.	B	88.	B	89.	B	90.	B

SOME INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

1. Aeroflot is the airline of:
(a) Russia (b) UK
(c) Germany (d) Japan

2. Air Canada is the airline of:
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) Germany (d) Norway

3. Air France is the airline of:
(a) UK (b) Russia
(c) France (d) Sweden

4. Air India is the airline of:
(a) Pakistan (b) SriLanka
(c) India (d) Bhutan

5. Alia Royal is the airline of:
(a) Kuwait (b) Jordan
(c) Italy (d) Britain

6. Alitalia is the airline of:
(a) Jordon (b) Russia
(c) Italy (d) China

7. Biman is the airline of:
(a) Italy (b) Bangladesh
(c) Britain (d) China

8. BOAC was the airline of:
(a) Italy (b) Hong Kong
(c) Britain (d) China

9. British Airways is the airline of:
(a) Britain (b) Italy
(c) China (d) Sweden

10. Cathy Pacific is the airline of:
(a) China (b) Hong Kong
(c) Jordan (d) Russia

11. China Air is the airline of:
(a) Hong Kong (b) China
(c) Italy (d) France

12. Emirates Air is the airline of:
(a) China (b) UAE
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Yemen

13. Garuda is the airline of:
(a) Iraq (b) Iran
(c) Indonesia (d) Japan

14. KLM is the airline of:
(a) Japan (b) Netherlands
(c) Norway (d) Sweden

15. Lufthansa is the airline of:
(a) Japan (b) Germany
(c) Nepal (d) Singapore

16. PIA is the airline of:
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Pakistan
(c) Sweden (d) USA

17. Pan American World Airway is the airline of:
(a) America (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) Thailand

18. Qantas is the airline of:
(a) America (b) Pakistan
(c) Australia (d) Japan

19. Who is name of Nepal Airlines airline :

(a) RoyalNepal (b) King Nepal
(c) Both a& b (d) None of thes

20. Shaheen Airlines is the airline of:
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Thailand (d) United States

21. Sabena is the airline of:
(a) Nepal (b) Belgium
(c) Germany (d) Singapore

22. Saudia is the airline of:
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Kuwait
(c) Thailand (d) USA

23. Scandinavian Airlines is the airline of:
(a) Norway (b) New Zealand
(c) Australia (d) Japan

24. SIA is the airline of:
(a) Thailand (b) Singapore
(c) Pakistan (d) India

25. Swiss Air is the airline of:
(a) Thailand (b) Switzerland
(c) Belgium (d) America

26. Thai International Airlines is the airline of:
(a) Switzerland (b) Thailand
(c) Belgium (d) America

27. Transworld Airways (TWA) is the airline of:
(a) United States (b) Germany
(c) UK (d) Germany

28. "Air Asia" is a low cost airline, it belongs to:
(a) Malaysia (b) Singapore
(c) Indonesia (d) Thailand

29. "Air Central" belongs to:
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Pakistan (d) India

30. Which of the following airline is the Latvian National Airlines?
(a) Air Riga (b) Air Asia
(c) Air Baltic (d) Baltic Airs

31. Which is the largest airline of Japan?
(a) Japan Airlines (b) Air Japan
(c) All Nippon (d) None of these

32. Mention the unique airlines whose international planes are fitted with Anti-missile equipment?
(a) El Al (b) Air Japan
(c) Air Italy (d) Lufthansa

33. Israel Airlines is an airline based in:
(a) USA (b) Israel
(c) UK (d) Chad

34. Mention the second largest airline of Israel:
(a) Israir Airlines (b) El Al
(c) Arkia Airlines (d) Atalia

35. Delta Airlines belongs to:
(a) UK (b) Russia
(c) USA (d) Canada

36. Dragon Airlines is based in:
(a) China (b) Hong Kong
(c) Georgia (d) Japan

37. "Easy Jet Airlines" based in:
(a) China (b) UK
(c) USA (d) Russia

38. Eva Airlines is based at:
(a) Taiwan (b) Ireland
(c) North Korea (d) South Korea

39. KLM was founded in the year:
(a) 1910 (b) 1912
(c) 1919 (d) 1922

40. "DELAG" Airlines was founded in:
(a) 1900 (b) 1905
(c) 1909 (d) 1915

41. KLM's headquarters are located in:
(a) Paris (b) Amsterdam
(c) London (d) Ottawa

42. Mention the mother country of Silk Air:
(a) Indonesia (b) Italy
(c) Singapore (d) Japan

43. Which is the largest airline in terms of fleet size?
(a) Aeroflot 4
(b) American Airlines
(c) Delta Airlines
(d) Air Asia

44. "Emirates Airlines" belongs to:
(a) UAE (b) Air Emirates
(c) Air Asia (d) Oman Air

45. "Gulf Countries" Airlines is known as:
(a) Air Gulf (b) Aero Gulf
(c) Gulf Air (d) Gulf-ways

46. Which airline has the honour to top the list of total scheduled passengers carried?
(a) Nippon Airlines
(b) Continental Airlines
(c) American Airlines
(d) Shanghai Airlines

47. Name the Oman's airlines?
(a) Air Oman (b) Aero Oman
(c) Oman Air (d) Qatar Airlines

48. Name the Qatar's airline:
(a) Qatar Airways (b) Qatar Airs
(c) Skyways (d) Gulf Routes

49. Singapore airline is known as:
(a) Aero Singapore
(b) Airlines Singapore
(c) Singapore Airlines
(d) None of these

50. South Africa Airlines is known as:
(a) South Africa Airways
(b) Air South Africa
(c) Aero South Africa
(d) South Air

ANSWER

1.	A	2.	B	3.	C	4.	C	5.	B	6.	C
7.	B	8.	C	9.	A	10.	B	11.	B	12.	B
13.	C	14.	B	15.	B	16.	B	17.	A	18.	C
19.	A	20.	B	21.	B	22.	A	23.	A	24.	B
25.	B	26.	B	27.	A	28.	A	29.	B	30.	C
31.	A	32.	A	33.	B	34.	C	35.	C	36.	B
37.	B	38.	A	39.	C	40.	C	41.	B	42.	C
43.	B	44.	A	45.	C	46.	C	47.	C	48.	A
49.	C	50.	A								

SOME INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

1. 'Dum Dum' is the airport of:
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Nepal (d) China

2. 'Jinnah International Airport' is the airport of:
(a) Iraq (b) Pakistan
(c) Kuwait (d)Iran

3. 'Kimpo' is the airport of:
(a) Japan (b) China
(c) Korea (d) Thailand

4. 'Narita' is the airport of:
(a) Korea (b) China
(c) Japan (d) Bangladesh

5. 'Chaklala' is the airport of:
(a) USA (b) Pakistan
(c) Sri Lanka (d) China

6. 'Bandaranaika ' is the airport of:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Russia (d) Sri Lanka

7. 'Forworth' is the airport of:
(a) Italy (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) China

8. 'Kennedy' is the airport of:
(a) UK (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) Italy

9. 'Gatwick' is the airport of:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Russia (d) France

10. 'Heathrow' is the airport of:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Russia (d) France

11. 'Jeddah' is the airport of:
(a) USA (b) Iran
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Iraq

12. 'Sheremeyevo' is the airport of:
(a) Russia (b) UK
(c) USA (d) Japan

13. 'Ezezia Aeroparque' is the airport of:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Argentine (d) Russia

14. 'Tullamarine' is the airport of:
(a) USA (b) USA
(c) Australia (d) Russia

15. 'Kingsford-Smith ' is the airport of:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Australia (d) Japan

16. 'Schwechat' is the airport of:
(a) Austria (b) Italy
(c) Australia (d) Germany

17. 'Congonhas' is the airport of:
(a) USA (b) Brazil
(c) UK (d) China

18. 'Dorval' is the airport of:
(a) Russia (b) Canada
(c) Japan (d) China

19. 'Mirabol' is the airport of:
(a) Brazil (b) Canada
(c) Japan (d) China

20. 'Auturo Benitez' is the airport of:

(a) Chile (b) Austria
(c) China (d) Italy

21. 'Kastrup' is the airport of:
(a) China (b) USA
(c) Denmark (d) France

22. 'De Gaulle' is the airport of:
(a) Austria (b) France
(c) Japan (d) China

23. 'Tegel' is the airport of:
(a) Greece (b) Turkey
(c) Germany (d) USA

24. 'Santa Cruz' is the airport of:
(a) India (b) UK
(c) Germany (d) Japan

25. 'Palm' is the airport of:
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Japan

26. 'Kaitak' is the airport of:
(a) China (b) Hong Kong
(c) Japan (d) Norway

27. 'Hellenic' is the airport of:
(a) USA (b) Greece
(c) UK (d) France

28. 'Halim Perdana Kusumah' is the airport of:
(a) India (b) France
(c) Indonesia (d) Italy

29. 'Leonardo de Vinci' is the airport of:
(a) Iran (b) Italy
(c) Japan (d) Sri Lanka

30. 'Khalda' is the airport of:
(a) Norway (b) USA
(c) Lebanon (d) Russia

31. 'Fornebu' is the airport of:
(a) USA (b) Norway
(c) Sweden (d) Russia

32. 'Schiphol' is the airport of:
(a) Norway (b) Netherlands
(c) Nepal (d) Japan

33. 'Subang' is the airport of:
(a) Malaysia (b) Japan
(c) Korea (d) India

34. O' Hare International airport is situated at:
(a) Chicago (b) Rockford
(c) Pretoria (d) London

35. Which is the busiest airport in terms of international passenger traffic?
(a) O' Hare
(b) London Heathrow Airport
(c) New York
(d) Washington

36. Which of the following is the world's busiest airport by Cargo traffic?
(a) Memphis International Airport
(b) Dallas International Airport
(c) Subang International Airport
(d) Frankfurt International Airport

37. 'Schiphol' is situated at:
(a) Amsterdam (b) Liverpool
(c) Bristol (d) Rotterdam

38. What is the name of Oslo airport?
(a) Subang (b) Fornebu
(c) Dallas (d) Alto

39. 'Hellenikon' is the airport of:
(a) Malta (b) Greece
(c) France (d) Chad

40. 'Kimpo Airport' is situated at:
(a) North Korea (b) South Korea
(c) Laos (d) Latvia

41. Airport of the Rome is:
(a) Dorval
(b) Mirabol
(c) Subang
(d) Leonardo Da vinci international

42 'Charles De Gaulle' is name of:
(a) Paris Airport (b) London Airport
(c) Nairobi Airport (d) Subang Airport

43 Mention the Indian city where Indira Gandhi International Airport is located?
(a) Delhi (b) Bangalore
(c) Kolkata (d) Mumbai

44. Largest airport in the world is:
(a) King Abdul Aziz (b) New York
(c) Chicago (d) London Airport

45. Ben Gurion International Airport is located near:
(a) Haifa (b) Tel Aviv
(c) Cairo (d) Jerusalem

46. Hopkin International Airport is situated at:
(a) Cleveland (b) Toledo
(c) Columbus (d) Kentucky

47. George Bush Intercontinental Airport is located at:
(a) Dallas (b) Houston
(c) Fort Worth (d) Waco

48. New York Liberty International Airport and Teterboro International Airport are located in:
(a) New Jersey (b) New York
(c) Washington (d) Paris

49. In which city of Malaysia the Kuala Lumpur International Airport is situated?
(a) Kuala Lumpur (b) Sepang
(c) Nippon (d) Johar Bahaur

50. Where is found Senai International Airport?
(a) Singapore (b) Liverpool
(c) Rome (d) Paris

51. Mention the popular name of Lisbon Airport?
(a) Portela Airport (b) Italian Airport
(c) Alitalia Airport (d) None of these

52. 'Changi Airport' is located in:
(a) Seoul (b) Singapore
(c) Rome (d) Nairobi

53. Mention the name of airport that is situated in Kathmandu, Nepal?
(a) Tribhuvan International Airport
(b) King International Airport
(c) Koerala International Airport
(d) Dum Dum International Airport

ANSWER

1.	A	2.	B	3.	C	4.	C	5.	B	6.	D
7.	B	8.	B	9.	B	10.	B	11.	C	12.	A
13.	C	14.	C	15.	C	16.	A	17.	B	18.	B
19.	B	20.	A	21.	C	22.	B	23.	C	24.	A
25.	B	26.	B	27.	B	28.	C	29.	B	30.	C
31.	B	32.	B	33.	A	34.	A	35.	B	36.	A
37.	A	38.	B	39.	B	40.	B	41.	D	42.	A
43.	A	44.	A	45.	B	46.	A	47.	B	48.	A
49.	B	50.	A	51.	A	52.	B	53.	A	----------	

IMPORTANT SEAPORTS OF THE WORLD

1. 'Bristol' is the seaport of:
(a) UK (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) France

2. 'Mumbai' is the seaport of:
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Nepal

3. 'Amsterdam' is the seaport of:
(a) Bahrain (b) Netherlands
(c) UK (d) USA

4. 'Buenos Aires' is the seaport of:
(a) USA (b) Japan
(c) Argentina (d) Nepal

5. 'Alexandria' is the seaport of:
(a) Canada (b) Egypt
(c) USA (d) Japan

6. 'Bin Qasim' is the seaport of:
(a) Pakistan (b) Iran
(c) Iraq (d) Nepal

7. 'Antwerp' is the seaport of:
(a) Jordan (b) Iran
(c) Belgium (d) India

8. 'Abadan' is the seaport of:
(a) Iraq (b) Iran
(c) Lebanon (d) Japan

9. 'Aqba' is the seaport of:
(a) Thailand (b) Egypt
(c) Jordan (d) Pakistan

10. 'Bandar Bushehr' is the seaport of:
(a) Iraq (b) Pakistan
(c) Iran (d) Sri Lanka

11. 'Tortous' is the seaport of:
(a) China (b) Syria
(c) France (d) Canada

12. 'Tripoli' is the seaport of:
(a) Chile (b) Libya
(c) UK (d) USA

13. 'Valapariso' is the seaport of:
(a) China (b) Iran
(c) Chile (d) Japan

14. 'Yokohama' is the seaport of:
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Brazil (d) Syria

15. 'Chittagong' is the seaport of:
(a) India (b) Bangladesh
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Nepal

16. 'Dammam' is the seaport of:
(a) Jordan (b) Qatar
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) France

17. 'Doha' is the seaport of:

(a) Qatar (b) Egypt
(c) Iran (d) Iraq

18. 'Shanghai' is the seaport of:
(a) USA (b) China
(c) Japan (d) Korea

19. 'Seattle' is the seaport of:
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) Canada (d) France

20. 'San Francisco' is the seaport of:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Russia (d) France

21. 'Kolkata' is the seaport of:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) India (d) Pakistan

22. 'Melbourne' is the seaport of:
(a) Canada (b) USA
(c) Australia (d) Japan

23. 'Lisbon' is the seaport of:
(a) UK (b) USA
(c) Portugal (d) Canada

24. 'Rotterdam' is the seaport of:
(a) UK (b) USA
(c) Netherlands (d) Brazil

25. 'Cape Town' is the seaport of:
(a) USA (b) Pakistan
(c) South Africa (d) India

26. 'Cardiff' is the seaport of:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Russia (d) France

27. 'La-Harve' is the seaport of:
(a) France (b) Japan
(c) USA (d) UK

28. 'Penang' is the seaport of:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Malaysia (d) France

29. 'Liverpool' is the seaport of:
(a) France (b) UK
(c) USA (d) Russia

30. 'Manchester' is the seaport of:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Russia (d) France

31. 'Marseilles' is the seaport of:
(a) Canada (b) USA
(c) Italy (d) France

32. 'Glasgow' is the seaport of:
(a) Germany (b) UK
(c) France (d) Russia

33. 'Hamburg' is the seaport of:
(a) UK (b) Turkey
(c) Germany (d) Canada

34. 'Montreal' is the seaport of:
(a) Italy (b) Canada
(c) USA (d) Russia

35. 'Naples' is the seaport of:
(a) Italy (b) USA
(c) Norway (d) UK

36. 'Panama' is the seaport of:
(a) USA (b) Italy
(c) Panama (d) Canada

37. 'Oslo' is the seaport of:
(a) USA (b) India
(c) Norway (d) UK

38. 'New Orleans' is the seaport of:
(a) Russia (b) UK
(c) Norway (d) Canada

39. 'Hochi Minh' is the seaport of:
(a) Germany (b) Vietnam
(c) UAE (d) USA

40. 'Rio de Janeiro' is the seaport of:
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) China (d) Brazil

41. 'Port Said' is the seaport of:
(a) Brazil (b) USA
(c) Egypt (d) UK

42. 'Latakia' is the seaport of:
(a) Kuwait (b) Syria
(c) Iran (d) Pakistan

43. 'Honolulu' is the seaport of:
(a) UK (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) Turkey

44. 'Jeddah' is the seaport of:
(a) Jordan (b) Kuwait
(c) Iraq (d) Saudi Arabia

45. 'Istanbul' is the seaport of:
(a) UK (b) Russia
(c) USA (d) Turkey

ANSWER

1.	A	2.	B	3.	B	4.	C	5.	B	6.	A
7.	C	8.	B	9.	B	10.	C	11.	B	12.	B
13.	C	14.	B	15.	B	16.	C	17.	A	18.	B
19.	A	20.	A	21.	C	22.	C	23.	C	24.	C
25.	C	26.	B	27.	A	28	C	29.	B	30.	B
31.	D	32.	B	33.	C	34.	B	35.	A	36.	C
37.	C	38.	C	39.	B	40.	D	41.	C	42.	B
43.	B	44.	D	45.	D						

HIGHEST MILITARY AWARDS

1. The highest military award of Britain is:
(a) Victoria Cross
(b) Iron Cross
(c) Military Cross
(d) Medal for Valour

2. The highest military award of France is:
(a) Iron Cross
(b) Croiv de Guerie
(c) Military Cross
(d) Victoria Cross

3. The highest military award of Germany is:
(a) Iron Cross
(b) Victoria Cross
(c) Military Cross
(d) Army Cross

4. The highest military award of India is:
(a) Iron Cross
(b) Victoria Cross
(c) Pram Vir Chakra
(d) Military Cross

5. The highest military award of Japan is:
(a) Order of the Rising Sun
(b) Iron Cross
(c) Military Cross
(d) Order of the Patriotic War

6. The highest military award of Pakistan is:
(a) Military Cross
(b) Nishan-e-Haider
(c) Iron Cross
(d) Nishan-e-Imtiaz

7. The highest military award of Belgium is:
(a) Military Cross
(b)Iron Cross
(c) Victoria Cross
(d) None of these

8. The highest military award of Russia is:
(a) Order of the Patriotic War
(b) Iron Cross
(c) Military Cross
(d) Victoria Cross

9. The highest military award of USA is:
(a) Congressional Medal of Honour
(b) Iron Cross
(c) Military Cross
(d) Victoria Cross

10. The highest military award of Italy is:
(a) Iron Cross
(b) Military Cross
(c) Victoria Cross
(d) Victoria Cross

ANSWER

1.	A	2.	B	3.	A	4.	C	5.	A	6.	B

IMPORTANT BOOKS

1. Who wrote "Ulema in politics"?
(a) I.H.Qureshi (b) Hafeez Malik
(c) G.M.Naeem (d) Syed Matlub

2. Who wrote "Muslim League Yesterday and Today"?
(a) G. Allana
(b A.B.Rajput
(c) Dr. Safdar Mahmood
(d) Anwar H. Syed

3. Who wrote "Freedom Movement in India"?
(a) K.K.Aziz (b) I.H.Qureshi
(c) S.M.Burk (d)Mushtaq Ahmad

4. Jinnah of Pakistan was written by.
(a) Stanley Walport (b) Hassan Askari
(c) G.Allana (d) K.B.Saeed

5. Who is the author of "Modern Muslim India and the Birth of Pakistan"?
(a) S.M.Ikram (b) K.B.Saeed
(c) Mushtaq Ahmad (d) G.Allana

6. Who wrote "Friends not Masters"?
(a) Z.A.Bhutto (b) Ayub Khan

(c) General Zia (d) K.B.Saeed

7. Who wrote "Struggle for Pakistan"?
(a) S.M.Burke (b)Mushtaq Ahmad
(c) I.H.Qureshi (d)Stanley Walport

8. Who is the author of "In the Line of Fire"?
(a) Ayub Khan
(b) Pervaiz Musharraf
(c) Benazir Bhutto
(d) Nawaz Sharif

9. Who wrote "World Scholars and Quaid-e-Azam"?
(a) Ahmad Hussain
(b) Ahmad Hassan Dani
(c) Rafiq Afzal
(d) I.H.Qureshi

10. Who is the author of "Pakistan under Bhutto (1971-1977)"?
(a) Shahid Javed Burki
(b) Lawrence Ziring
(c) Rafiq Afzal
(d) K.B.Saeed

11. Who wrote "Political Parties in Pakistan"?
(a) Lawrance Ziring
(b)Rafiq Afzal
(c) I.H.Qureshi
(d) Z.A.Bhutto

12. Who is the author of "Political System in Pakistan"?
(a) G.W.Chaudhry
(b) K.B.Saeed
(c) Z.A.Bhutto
(d)Benazir Bhutto

13. Who wrote "Daughter of the East"?
(a) Ayub Khan
(b) Z.A.Bhutto
(c) Benazir Bhutto
(d)Nawaz Sharif

14. Who is the author of "Iqbal Poet-Philosopher of Pakistan"?
(a) Hafeez Malik
(b) K.B.Saeed
(c) I.H.Qureshi
(d)W.W.Hunter

15. Who wrote "The Republic of Pakistan"?
(a) Muhammad Umar
(b) Mushtaq Ahmad
(c) I.H.Qureshi
(d) Hafeez Malik

16. Who wrote "The State of Pakistan"?
(a) I.H.Qureshi
(b) L.F.Rushbrook
(c) S.M.Burk
(d) W.W.Hunter

17. Who is the author of "Muhammad Ali Jinnah"?
(a) Dr. Suhail (b) Syed Matlub
(c) L.F.Rushbrook (d) W.W.Hunter

18. The author of the book "Revolution in Pakistan"?
(a) Herbert Feldman
(b)Keith Callard
(c) W.W.Hunter
(d)Hassan Askari

19. Who is the author of "Our Indian Muslim"?
(a) W.W.Hunter (b) K.B.Saeed
(c) S.M.Burk (d)KeithCallard

20. Who is the author of book "Muslim Separation in India and Pakistan"?
(a) Abdul Hamid
(b) I.H.Qureshi
(c) S.M.Ikram
(d) Keith Callard

21. Who is the author of the book "Birth of Pakistan"?
(a) Lawrence Ziring
(b) Dr. Sachin
(c) I.H.Qureshi
(d) S.M.Ikram

22. "Pakistan and the UN" is written by.
(a) Shahid Javed Burki
(b) Muhammad Ihsan Chaudhry
(c) I.H.Qureshi
(d) Ahmad Hassan

23. The author of "Pakistan's Formative Phase" is.
(a) Lawrence Ziring
(b) K.B.Saeed
(c) Rafiq Afzal
(d) Munir Ahmad

24. "History of Arya Samaj" is written by.
(a) A.B.Rajput
(b) Gopal Sing
(c) K.K.Aziz
(d) Rai Lajpat

25. "Jinnah, the burden of Leadership" is written by.
(a) Z.A.Bhutto
(b) I.H.Qureshi
(c) Lawrence Ziring
(d) Hafeez Malik

26. "Pakistan, the Long View" is written by.
(a) Z.A.Bhutto (b) Lawrence Ziring
(c) I.H.Qureshi (d) Hafeez Malik

27. "The Transfer of Power in India" is written by.
(a) I.H.Qureshi (b) Keith Callard
(c) V.P.Menon (d) Hafeez Malik

28. "The Great Divide" is written by.
(a) Richard Symond (b)H.V.Hudson
(c) K.K.Aziz (d) Keith Callard

29. "Pakistan: The Consolidation of Nation" is written by.
(a) M.L.Qureshi
(b) Muhammad Ihsan Chaudhry
(c) I.H.Qureshi
(d) Ahmad Hassan

30. Who wrote "Political Forces in Pakistan, 1947-59"?
(a) G.W.Chaudhry
(b) Keith Callard
(c) K.B.Saeed
(d) Mushtaq Ahmad

31. Who wrote "A Nation is born"?
(a) K.B.Saeed (b) A.L.Qauba
(c) I.H.Qureshi (d) K.K.Aziz

32. Who wrote "Constitutional Development of Pakistan"?
(a) G.W.Chaudhry (b) K.K.Aziz
(c) K.B.Saeed (d) I.H.Qureshi

33. The author of the book "Mission without Mountbatten".
(a) S.M.Ikram
(b) Campbel Johnson
(c) V.P.Menon
(d) Hafeez Malik

34. "The Making of Pakistan:" is written by.
(a) I.H.Qureshi (b) K.K.Aziz
(c) G.W.Chaudhry (d) K.B.Saeed

35. "Our Freedom Fighters" is written by.
(a) Z.A.Bhutto
(b) G.Allana
(c) I.H.Qureshi
(d)Mushtaq Ahmad

36. The writer of "Contemporary Problems of Pakistan".
(a) I.H.Qureshi
(b)Lawrence Ziring
(c) Mushtaq Ahmad
(d) Fazal Karim

37. Who wrote "Pakistan in Transition"?
(a) W. Howard Wriggins
(b) Fazal Karim
(c) I.H.Qureshi
(d) K.B.Saeed

38. Who wrote "Civil Servant in Pakistan"?
(a) G.W.Chaudhry
(b) Munir Ahmad
(c) K.B.Saeed
(d) Ahmad Hassan Dani

39. The author of "Jinnah, The Creator of Pakistan" is written by.
(a) Hector Bolitho (b) Munir Ahmad
(c) I.H.Qureshi (d) Hafeez Malik

40. The author of the book "The Great Tragedy".
(a) Ayub Khan (b) Z.A.Bhutto
(c) W.W.Hunter (d) Keith Callard

41. Name the author of the book "Evolution of Pakistan.
(a) Sharif-Uddin Pirzada
(b) Hafeez Malik
(c) G.Allana
(d) Mushtaq Ahmad

42. Who wrote "The Myth of Independence"?
(a) Benazir Bhutto (b) Z.A.Bhutto
(c) Hafeez Malik (d) K.B.Saeed

43. Who wrote "Muslim Nationalism in India and Pakistan"?
(a) Hafeez Malik
(b) Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema
(c) I.H.Qureshi
(d) K.B.Saeed

44. Who wrote "India Wins Freedom"?
(a) Hafeez Malik
(b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(c) I.H.Qureshi
(d) Nazir Yar Jang

45. Who wrote "Pakistan Issue"?
(a) Nazir Yar Jang
(b) K.B.Saeed
(c) K.K.Aziz
(d) Z.A. Bhutto

46. Who wrote the book "India, Pakistan and West"?

(a) Mushtaq Ahmad
(b) Percival Smith
(c) Hafeez Malik
(d) Z.A.Bhutto

47. Who wrote "Pakistan Political Study"?
(a) Keith Callard
(b) K.B.Saeed
(c) I.H.Qureshi
(d) S.M.Burk

48. The author of "The State of Pakistan" is.
(a) I.H.Qureshi
(b) Z.A.Bhutto
(c) L.F.Rushbrook
(d) Hamid Yousaf

49. Who wrote "The Causes of Indian Revolt"?
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(b) Sir Iqbal
(c) Sir Atif
(d) Sir Bahadur Khan

50. Spirit of Islam's author is.
(a) Syed Haidar Ali
(b) Syed Amir Ali
(c) Syed Kashif Ali
(d) Syed Umar Ali

51. Who is the author of Republic?
(a) John (b) Plato
(c) Richard (d) None of these

52. Who is the author of the Private Property and State?
(a) Jorge Engels (b) Richard
(c) Julie (d)Friedrich Engles

53. Hegel is the author of.
(a) Phonology of Mind
(b) Paradise Lost
(c) Lady Chatterleys Brother
(d) All of them

54. What is the name of the author of the Origins of the Family?
(a) Adam Engels (b)FriedrichEngels
(c) Jorge Engels (d)William Engels

55. Author of the Memories is.
(a) Richard Smith
(b) John Nixon
(c) Macbeth
(d) Richard Nixon

56. Green Book is the creation of.
(a) Col. Moammer Qazafi
(b) John Nixon
(c) Yasir Arafat
(d) Richard Nixon

57. Winston Churchill wrote.
(a) History of Churchill
(b) The Great Temporaries.
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

58. Who is the author of Glasnost and Perestroika?
(a) Bill Clinton
(b) Gorbachev
(c) Richard Nixon
(d)Yasir Arafat

59. Who wrote "The History of the Decline and fall of the Roman Empire"?
(a) Edward Darwin
(b) John Hudson
(c) Edward Gibbon
(d) Darwin

60. The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection was written by.
(a) Charles Darwin (b) Nixon
(c) Hudson (d) Milton

61. Nicolas Machiavelli's creation is.
(a) The King (b) The Prince
(c) The Knight (d)The Caliph

62. The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam is the creation of.
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) Allama Wajid
(c) Hudson (d) Richard Nixon

63. Paul Kennedy wrote.
(a) The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers
(b) The Ups and Dawns of the Great Powers.
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

64. Name of the author of the Utopia.
(a) Allama Iqbal
(b)SirThomas Moore
(c) Sir George Moore
(d) Sir Haider Ali

65. Adam Smith creation is.
(a) Wealth of Nations
(b) Wealth of World
(c) Wealth of all
(d) Wealth of Life

66. ''A Nation is born'' is was written by?
(a) Syed Muhammad Hassan
(b) Iqbal Ahmad

(c) Nisar Ahmad

67. ''Ayub Khan: Pakistan's First Military Ruler'' was written by.
(a) Haidar Ali (b) Altaf Gauhar
(c) Ayub Khan (d) Ali Asghar

68. Name the author of the Book "Conflict and Cooperation in the Indian Ocean: Pakistan's interests and Choices".
(a) Iqbal Ahmad
(b) Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema
(c) Altaf Ali
(d) David Milton

69. G.W.Chaudhry is the author of the book.
(a) Politics of Pakistan
(b) Life of Pakistan
(c) Constitutional Development in Pakistan

70. M.I.Qureshi is the author of.
(a) Development Politics of Pakistan
(b) Development Strategies of Pakistan
(c) Vision of Pakistan
(d) None of these

71. Early India and Pakistan is creation of.
(a) Allama Ahmad Ali
(b) Wheeler Mortimer
(c) Altaf Ali
(d) David Milton

72. Who wrote Five Thousand Years of Pakistan?
(a) Raam Das (b)R.E.M.Wheeler
(c) Altaf Ali (d) David Milton

73. Foreign Policy of Pakistan was written by.
(a) Z.A.Bhutto (b) Zia-ul-Haq
(c) Ayub Khan (d) Iqbal Ahmad

74. Who is the author of "Friends not Masters"?
(a) Ayub Khan (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Zia-ul-Haq (d) Z.A.Bhutto

75. Ideological Orientations of Pakistan is written by.
(a) Ali Ahmad
(b)Haidar Ali
(c) Sharif-ul-Mujahid
(d)None of these

76. "Jinnah of Pakistan" was written by.
(a) Hyder Ali
(b) William
(c) Iqbal Ahmad
(d) Walport Stanley

77. Who is the author of the book "Reconciliation: Islam, Democracy and the West"?
(a) Benazir Bhutto (b) Khalida Zia
(c) Hassena Wajid (d)David Smith

78. Who is the writer of "Rouge States"?
(a) Noam Chomsky
(b) David Milton
(c) Z.A.Bhutto
(d) William Harvey

79. French Official book is called.
(a) Red Book
(b)Yellow Book
(c) Green Book
(d) Black Book

80. "Orange Book" belongs to.
(a) Italy (b)Japan
(c) Netherlands (d) USA

81. "White Book" is the official book of.
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Nepal (d) Portugal

82. "Blue Book" is the official report of the.
(a) British government
(b) US government
(c) Swiss government
(d) Indian government

83. "Green Book" belongs to.
(a) Italy and Persia
(b) Japan and Korea
(c) India and Pakistan
(d) None of these

84. Official reports of Japanese and Belgian governments are called.
(a) Black (b) White
(c) Grey (d) Yellow

ANSWER

1.	A	2.	B	3.	B	4.	A	5.	A	6.	B
7.	C	8.	B	9.	B	10.	A	11.	B	12.	B
13.	C	14.	A	15.	A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

19.	A	20.	A	21.	B	22.	B	23.	B	24.	D
25.	C	26.	B	27.	C	28.	B	29.	B	30.	B
31.	B	32.	A	33.	B	34.	B	35.	B	36.	B
37.	A	38.	A	39.	A	40.	B	41.	A	42.	B
43.	A	44.	B	45.	A	46.	B	47.	A	48.	C
49.	A	50.	B	51.	B	52.	D	53.	A	54.	B
55.	D	56.	A	57.	B	58.	B	59.	C	60.	A
61.	B	62.	A	63	A	64.	B	65.	A	66.	A
67.	B	68.	B	69.	C	70.	B	71.	B	72.	B
73.	A	74.	A	75.	C	76.	D	77.	A	78.	A
79.	B	80.	C	81.	D	82.	A	83.	A	84.	C

Current Affairs MCQs

1. Al-Tehrir Square is in __________.
   (a) Damascus (b) Cairo
   (c) Tripoli (d) Istanbul
2. The Secretary of State of the United States of America is ________.
   (a) John Kerry (b) Joe Biden
   (c) Hillary Clinton (d) James
3. The Vice President of the United States is__________.
   (a) John Kerry (b) Joe Biden
   (c) Hillary Clinton (d)JamesF. Dobbins
4. MI-5 is the secret agency of________.
   (a) United States (b)United Kingdom
   (c) Israel (d) France
5. The largest producer of Uranium is_____.
   (a) Canada (b) Russia
   (c) China (d) Kazakhstan
6. The largest emitter of Carbondioxide in the atmosphere is _________.
   (a) Canada (b) Russia
   (c) China (d) Kazakhstan
7. Which of the following countries has no armed forces?
   (a) Niger (b) Nigeria
   (c) Iceland (d) Latvia
8. Who is Secretary General of NATO?
   (a) Lord Ismay
   (b) Anders Fogh Rasmussen
   (c) Willy Claes
   (d) Hillary Clinton

38th parallel is a boundary line between __________.
   (a) United States and Canada
   (b) Pakistan and India
   (c) Turkey and Cyprus
   (d) South and North Korea

10. Channel Tunnel is an Under Sea Rail Tunnel that linked ___________.
   (a) America and Mexico
   (b) England and France
   (c) France and Germany
   (d) England and Germany
11. The Book "Long Walk to Freedom" was written by __________.
   (a) Nelson Mandela
   (b) Henry S. Commager
   (c) Bill Clinton
   (d) Mother Teressa
12. The Book "Higher than Hopes" is a biography of __________.
   (a) Nelson Mandela
   (b) Henry S. Commager
   (c) Bill Clinton
   (d) Mother Teressa
13. 2016 Olympics will held in________.
   (a) London (b) Rio de Janeiro
   (c) Doha (d) Beijing
14. 2022 FIFA world cup will be held in __________.
   (a) Qatar (b) Russia
   (c) UK (d) not decided yet
15. European Union has __________ member states.
   (a) 27 (b) 28
   (c) 39 (d) 30
16. The Euro currency is used by __________ countries.
   (a) 17 (b) 18
   (c) 19 (d) 20
17. "Kashmir" is a disputed area between __________.
   (a) India and Sri Lanka
   (b) India and Bangladesh
   (c) India and Pakistan
   (d) Bangladesh and Pakistan
18. "Northern Cyprus" is a disputed area between __________.
   (a) Cyprus and Czech Republic
   (b) Cyprus and the United Kingdom
   (c) Cyprus and Greece
   (d) Cyprus and Turkey
19. The secretary general of OIC is __________.
   (a) Ahmed Saleem
   (b) Syed Ali Mousavi
   (c) Prince Salman
   (d) Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu
20. The official languages of NATO are __________.
   (a) English and French
   (b) English and German
   (c) English and Spanish
   (d) English, French and German
21. The Taj Mahal in India, was built by Mughal emperor __________.
   (a) Aurangzaib
   (b) Shah Jahan
   (c) Akbar
   (d) Humayun
22. The Sino-Indian War between China and India occurred in __________.
   (a) 1956 (b) 1959
   (c) 1962 (d) 1965
23. The 2013 Summer Universiade was held in ________.
   (a) Moscow (b) Kazan
   (b) Astana (d) Beijing
24. In London Olympics 2012, the most medals were won by ________.
   (a) America (b) Russia
   (c) China (d)United Kingdom
25. The River Thames is located in __________.
   (a) England (b) Scotland
   (c) Ireland (d) Finland
26. In London Olympics 2012, the gold medals in Men's Field Hockey was won by __________.
   (a) Germany (b) Holland
   (c) Australia (d) India
27. The Most populous city in the world is __________.
   (a) Beijing (b) Buenos Aires
   (c) Shanghai (d) Tokyo
28. US special representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan is________.
   (a) Seth Jones
   (b) John Kerry
   (c) Richard Holbrooke
   (d) James Dobbins
29. The secretary general of OIC is________.
   (a) Ahmed Saleem
   (b) Syed Ali Mousavi
   (c) Prince Salman
   (d) Youssef bin al-Ottaimeen
30. The head of state of the United Kingdom is _________.
   (a) Queen Elizabeth I
   (b) Queen Elizabeth II
   (c) Queen Elizabeth III
   (d) Queen Elizabeth IV
31. India has constructed Baglihar Dam on _________ River.
   (a) Sindh (b) Ravi
   (c) Chenab (d) Sutlej
32. The first Muslim Nobel Laureate was____.
   (a) Anwar Sadat
   (b) Dr. Abdul Salam
   (c) Dr. Muhammad Younus
   (d) Yasir Arafat
33. Qantas is an airline of __________.
   (a) Australia (b) Sudan
   (c) Malaysia (d) France
34. AFP is a news agency of ________.
   (a) Switzerland (b) France
   (c) Germany (d) Sweden
35. The oldest news agency in the world is _________.
   (a) AFP (b) WAFA
   (c) BBC (d) CNN
36. The headquarters of Transparency International is located in______.
   (a) New York (b) Washigton
   (c) Paris (d) Berlin
37. NATO is a/an __________ alliance.
   (a) military (b) economic
   (c) regional (d) cultural
38. The Suez Canal is in __________.

(a) Nigeria (b) Libya
(c) Egypt (d) Palestine

39. The Suez Canal connects the______.
(a) Red Sea and the Arabian Sea
(b) Red Sea and the North Sea
(c)editerranean Sea and the Arabian Sea
(d) Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea

40. World's oldest operational space launch facility is located in ______.
(a) America (b) Russia
(c) Kazakhstan (d) India

41. The first human who travelled into space was _________.
(a) Neil Armstrong
(b) Yuri Gagarin
(c) Sergei Korolev
(d) John Glenn

42. In which country It is mandatory for all male citizens aged 18–27 to serve 1 year in Armed Forces?
(a) America (b) Canada
(c) Russia (d) Israel

43. Which country is the world's top supplier of weapons?
(a) America (b) Russia
(c) Israel (d) Germany

44. Which the following countries is NOT the member of BRIC?
(a) America (b) Russia
(c) China (d) India

45. The President of India is _________.
(a) Sonia Gandhi
(b) Dr. Abdul Kalam
(c) Chidambaram
(d) Pranab Mukherjee

46. The headquarters of Human Rights Watch is located in _________.
(a) Washington (b) New York
(c) Berlin (d) Brussels

47. North Atlantic Treaty, that formed NATO, was signed in _________.
(a) 1949 (b) 1955
(c) 1961 (d) 1967

48. World War II began after German invasion of _________.
(a) Russia (b) France
(c) United Kingdomd (d) Poland

49. _________ has the world's largest natural gas reserves.
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Iran
(c) Russia (d) Canada

50. Secretary General UNO António Guterres belongs to _________.
(a) Portugal (b) North Korea
(c) Japan (d) China

51. Currently, there are _________ member states of the United Nations.
(a) 190 (b) 193
(c) 196 (d) 197

52. Currently, _________ countries hold the status of Observer States in the United Nations.
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

53. There are _________ members of SAARC.
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8

54. Secretary General SAARC Ahmed Salem belongs to _________.
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Maldives (d) Bhutan

55. Which of the following countries does NOT yeild veto-power?
(a) United States
(b) United Kingdom
(c) Canada
(d) France

56. Which of the following countries is NOT a non-permanent member of Security Council.
(a) Rwanda (b) Luxembourg
(c) Argentina (d) Sweden

57. Al-Jazeera TV Channel belongs to_____.
(a) Qatar (b) Kuwait
(c) Egypt (d) Bahrain

58. The newest member of the Eurozone is___.
(a) Lativa (b) Croatia
(a) Bulgaria (d) Cyprus

59. The Iran–Pakistan gas pipeline is also called _________.
(a) friendship pipeline
(b) future pipeline
(c) peace pipeline
(d) unity pipeline

60. On 5 November 2013 _________ launched its first rocket to Mars.

(a) China (b) Israel
(c) Iran (d) India

61. On 1 December 2013 China launched its first _________ rover mission.
(a) Moon (b) Mars
(c) Jupiter (d) Earth

62. On 28 January 2013 _________ sent monkey into space.
(a) China (b) Israel
(c) Iran (d) India

63. Taksim Square is in _________.
(a) Cairo (b) Istanbul
(c) Tripuli (d) Damascus

64. Taliban opened their political office in _________.
(a) Riyad (b) Dubai
(c) Doha (d) Musqat

65. The Chelyabinsk Meteor hits _________ on 15 February 2013.
(a) America (b) Canada
(c) Mexico (d) Russia

66. _________ bought Nokia Mobile business.
(a) Microsoft (b) Google
(c) Yahoo (d) AOL

67. _________ bought Motorola Mobile business.
(a) Microsoft (b) Google
(c) Yahoo (d) AOL

68. Man Booker International Prize 2013 was won by _________.
(a) Alice Munro
(b) Margaret Thatcher
(c) Lydia Davis
(d) Malala Yousafzai

69. Due to ammonia leak from a cold storage unit in _________ 15 people were killed.
(a) Shanghai (b) Moscow
(c) Tokyo (d) Toronto

70. The fastest person of the world is______.
(a) Kim Collins (b) Usain Bolt
(c) Dwain Chambers (d) Justin Gatlin

71. The oldest tennis tournament in the world is _________.
(a) Wimbledon
(b) French Open
(c) Australian Open
(d) US Open

72. The 2013 Wimbledon Championships Singles (Men) title was won by _________.
(a) Roger Federer
(b) Rafael Nadal
(c) Novak Djokovic
(d) Andy Murray

73. The 2013 Wimbledon Championships Singles (Women) title was won by _________.
(a) Serena Williams
(b) Marion Bartoli
(c) Maria Sharapova
(d) Ana Ivanovic

74. The fastest century record in ODI of Shahid Afridi was broken by______.
(a) Sachin Tendulkar
(b) Chris Gayle
(c) AB de Villiers
(d) Corey Anderson

75. The 2010 FIFA World Cup was won by _________.
(a) Brazil (b) Germany
(c) Spain (d) Argentina

76. The 2014 FIFA World Cup will be hosted by _________.
(a) Brazil (b) Russia
(c) Qatar (d) France

77. The 2018 FIFA World Cup will be hosted by _________.
(a) Brazil (b) Russia
(c) Qatar (d) France

78. The 2022 FIFA World Cup will be hosted by _________.
(a) Brazil (b) Russia
(c) Qatar (d) France

79. The World Snooker Championship 2017 was won by _________.
(a) Steve Davis
(b) Mark Williams
(c) Stephen Hendry
(d) Mark Selby

80. The lowest temperature ever recorded on the Earth is _________.
(a) -83.2 °C (b) -86.2 °C
(c) -89.2 °C (d) -92.2 °C

81. The lowest temperature was recorded in _________.
(a) Antarctica (b) Russia

(c) Canada (d) Germany

82. The highest temperatures ever recorded on the Earth is ________.
(a) 56.7 °C (b) 57.7 °C
(c) 58.7 °C (d) 59.7 °C

83. The highest temperature was recorded in __________.
(a) Los Angeles (b) California
(c) Tripoli (d) Doha

84. Who is Angela Merkel?
(a) Prime Minister of Germany
(b) Chancellor of Germany
(c) Prime Minister of France
d. Chancellor of France

85. Who is François Hollande?
(a) President of Germany
(b) Prime Minister of Germany
(c) President of France
(d) Prime Minister of France

86. The current director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is_____.
(a) James Clapper
(b) Thomas Donilon
(c) Denis McDonough
(d) John Brennan

87. On 27 February 2013 Iraq's state airline, after 20 years, began flights to ________.
(a) America (b) Israel
(c) Iran (d) Kuwait

88. The Nobel Prize for Peace 2016 was awarded to __________.
(a) Barak Obama
(b) Malala Yousafzai
(c) Juan Manuel Santos Calderón
(d) United Nations Security Council

89. The Nobel Prize for Literature 2016 was awarded to __________.
(a) Margaret Thatcher (b) Bob Dylan
(c) Sir David Frost (d) Peter O'Toole

90. The Nobel Prize in Physics 2016 was awarded to __________.
(a) Martin Karplus & Michael Levitt
(b) DuncanHaldane&J. Michael Kosterlitz
(c) Thomas C. Sudhof & James E.Rothman
(d) Lars Peter Hansen & Robert J. Shiller

91. Kate Middleton, Duchess of Cambridge, is the wife of __________
(a) Prince Harry (b) Prince Charles
(c) Prince William (d) Prince George

92. The Sinai Peninsula is in __________
(a) Egypt (b) Libya
(c) Jordan (d) Syria

93. According to Forbes Magazine the most powerful man on the Earth is _______.
(a) Barack Obama (b) Vladimir Putin
(c) Xi Jinping(d) Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz al Saud

94. Angela Merkel was elected as Chancellor of Germany for the __________ time.
(a) first (b) second
(c) third (d) fourth

95. The Prime Minister of Pakistan is _______.
(a) Shahbaz Sharif (b) Nawaz Sharif
(c) Asif Zardari (d) Ishaq Dar

96. The President of Iran is __________
(a) Mahmoud Ahmadinejad
(b) Hassan Rouhani
(c) Mohammad Javad Zarif
(d) Ali Khamenei

97. The No.1 Tennis Player is __________.
(a) Angelique Kerber
(b) Maria Sharapova
(c) Victoria Azarenka
(d) Venus Williams

98. The Defence Secretary of United States is __________.
(a) John Kerry
(b) Hillary Clinton
(c) James Mattis
(d) John McCain

99. The Currency of Lativa is __________
(a) Dollar (d) Euro
(c) Lev (d) Lek

100.X UN Secretary General Ban Kimoon belongs to:
(a) Vietnam (b) Japan
(c) Canada (d) South Korea

ANSWERS

1	b	2	a	3	b	4	b	5	d
6	c	7	c	8	B	9	d	10	b
11	a	12	a	13	B	14	a	15	b
16	b	17	c	18	D	19	d	20	a
21	b	22	c	23	B	24	a	25	a
26	a	27	c	28	D	29	d	30	b
31	c	32	a	33	A	34	b	35	a
36	d	37	a	38	C	39	d	40	c
41	b	42	c	43	B	44	a	45	d
46	b	47	a	48	D	49	c	50	a
51	b	52	a	53	D	54	c	55	c
56	d	57	a	58	A	59	c	60	d
61	a	62	c	63	B	64	c	65	d
66	a	67	b	68	C	69	a	70	b
71	a	72	d	73	B	74	d	75	c
76	a	77	b	78	C	79	d	80	c
81	a	82	a	83	B	84	b	85	c
86	d	87	d	88	C	89	b	90	b
91	c	92	a	93	B	94	c	95	b
96	b	97	a	98	C	99	b	100	d

Pakistan Studies

Creation of Pakistan

1. **Shah Waliullah was born in the year _____**
   a) 1803 b) 1703
   c) 1713 d) 1813
2. **The name of the father of Shah Waliullah was _____**
   a) Sayyed Ahmad Shaheed
   b) Shah Abdul Raheem
   c) Shah Abdul Aziz
   d) Nawab Ameer Khan
3. **_____ was the most eminent son of Shah Waliullah**
   a) Sayyed Ahmad Shaheed
   b) Nawab Ameer Khan
   c) Shah Abdul Aziz
   d) Shah Abdul Raheem
4. **The Jihad movement was organized by _____**
   a) Nawab Ameer Khan
   b) Shah Abdul Aziz
   c) Sayyed Ahmad Shaheed
   d) Shah Abdul Raheem
5. **In the Beginning, Sayyed Ahmad Barelvi joined the army of _____**
   a) Haji Shariat Ullah
   b) Nawab Ameer Khan
   c) Nawab Ahmad Khan
   d) Shah Abdul Aziz
6. **Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan was born in Delhi on _____**
   a) 17^{th} October 1817
   b) 17^{th} October 1818
   c) 18^{th} October 1817
   d) 19^{th} October 1817
7. **The Scientific Society was established in _____**
   a) 1846 b) 1854
   c) 1862 d) 1864
8. **The Indian National Congress was established in _____**
   a) 1885 b) 1886
   c) 1898 d) 1889
9. **Haji Shariat Ullah died in the year _____--**
   a) 1844 b) 1940
   c) 1804 d) 1840
10. **Dudu Mian was born in _____**
    a) 1817 b) 1818
    c) 1820 d) 1819
11. **The All India Muslim League was established in the year _____-**
    a) 1905 b) 1904
    c) 1906 d) 1913
12. **Delhi proposals were brought forward in _____--**
    a) 1929 b) 1927
    c) 1926 d) 1930
13. **The Nehru Committee was presided over by _____---**
    a) none of these b) Moti lal
    c) Inder gee Nehru d) Lalu Prasad
14. **The name Pakistan was proposed by _____**
    a) Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan
    b) Chaudhary Ali Ahmed
    c) Chaudhary Farzand Ali
    d) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali
15. **The 1930 Muslim League annual session was presided over by _____**
    a) Sir Allama Muhammad Iqbal
    b) Quaid-e-Azam
    c) Nazim-ud-Din
    d) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali
16. **_____ was the last Viceroy of India**
    a) Gandhi
    b) Lord Mountbatten
    c) Dr. Abdul Kalam
17. **The followers of Pir Sibghat Ullah of Pagaro are called _____**
    a) Hurs b) Sikh
    c) Hindu d) Muslim
18. **The Balochistan Muslim Students Federation was established in __**
    a) 1943 b) 1946
    c) 1944 d) 1940
19. **Pakistan Conference was held in Quetta in the year _____-**
    a) 1946 b) 1947
    c) 1944 d) 1940
20. **_____ was the first Governor-General of Pakistan**
    a) Quaid-e-Azam

    b) Suhrawardi
    c) Liaquat Ali Khan
    d) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din
21. **The Congress Ministry headed by Dr. Khan Sahib was dismissed by the Quaid-e-Azam on _____**
    a) 23^{rd} August 1947
    b) 22^{nd} August 1947
    c) 21^{st} August 1947
    d) 22^{nd} August 1948
22. **Shah Waliullah translated the Holy Quran into __ language**
    a) Urdu b) English
    c) Hindi d) Persian
23. **Shah Waliullah had _____ sons**
    a) Five b) Two
    c) Six d) Four
24. **Sayyed Ahmad was born at Rai Bareli in ____**
    a) 1785 b) 1786
    c) 1788 d) 1787
25. **Sir Sayyed joined service under the East India company in the year _____**
    a) 1835 b) 1836
    c) 1833 d) 1837
26. **The Mohammedan Educational Conference was founded in _____**
    a) 1885 b) 1886
    c) 1881 d) 1884
27. **Haji Shariat Ullah was born in _____**
    a) 1780 b) 1781
    c) 1782 d) 1779
28. **Bengal was divided into two parts in _____**
    a) 1904 b) 1905
    c) 1906 d) 1902
29. **The Simla Deputation consisted of __ members**
    a) 36 b) 35
    c) 34 d) 33
30. **The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) joined the Muslim League in the year _____**
    a) 1912 b) 1913
    c) 1914 d) 1911
31. **The Nehru Report was published in _____**
    a) 1927 b) 1930
    c) 19[illegible] d) 1928
32. **The Cabinet Mission came to India in _____**
    a) 1944 b) 1948
    c) 1946 d) 1945
33. **The Partition plan was announced on _____**
    a) 3^{rd} June 1945 b) 3^{rd} June 1947
    c) 3^{rd} June 1946 d) 3^{rd} June 1948
34. **The number of the Cabinet Mission members was _____**
    a) Two b) Four
    c) Three d) Five
35. **The Indian Independence Act was passed on _____**
    a) 15^{th} July 1948
    b) 17^{th} July 1947
    c) 16^{th} July 1947
    d) 15^{th} July 1947
36. **Shah Ismail Shaheed was the grandson of Shah Abdul Aziz.**
    a) True b) False
37. **George V announced the annulment of the partition of Bengal on 12 December 1947.**
    a) True b) False
38. **The Simla Deputation called on the Viceroy Lord Wavel at Simla on 1st October 1906**
    a) False b) True
39. **The Lucknow Pact was concluded in December 1916.**
    a) False b) True
40. **The Simon Commission had three Indian members**
    a) False b) True
41. **Round Table Conferences were held in the year 1930, 1931 and 1932**
    a) True b) False
42. **The British Parliament passed the Government of India Act in February 1948**
    a) True b) False
43. **The Government of India Act had a federal status**
    a) False b) True
44. **Congress got an absolute majority in five out of eleven provinces in 1936 elections**
    a) False b) True
45. **Wardah and Vidya Mandir Schemes**

were introduced by the Muslim League
a) True b) False

46. In 1945-46 elections, the Muslim League won 90% Muslim seats in the provincial assembly of Punjab.
a) False b) True

47. The Scientific Society was established in--------?
a) 1864 b) 1848
c) 1846 d) 1964

48. The Indian National Congress was launched in -------------?
a) 1889 b) 1885
c) 1888 d) 1864

49. The All Indian Muslim League was established in-------?
a) 1864 b) 1905
c) 1904 d) 1906

50. The Delhi Proposals were introduced in--------?
a) 1928 b) 1927
c) 1864 d) 1926

51. The World War II started in--------- ?
a) 1940 b) 1939
c) 1864 d) 1989

52. Balochistan Muslim Students Federation was established in---------?
a) 1944 b) 1945
c) 1864 d) 1943

53. The Name of Pakistan was coined by-----------?
a) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali
b) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
c) Shah Vali Ullah
d) The Quaid-e-Azam

54. The 1930 Muslim League Annual Session was presided over by-------?
a) Allama Muhammad Iqbal (RA)
b) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali
c) Shah Waliullah
d) The Quaid-e-Azam (RA)

55. Last Viceroy of India was----------?
a) Shah Waliullah
b) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali
c) Allama Muhammad Iqbal (RA)
d) Lord Mountbatten

56. Followers of Pir Sibghat Ullah Shah are called--------?
a) Malangs b) Mujahids
c) Hurs d) None of the above

57. Aurangzeb died in--------- ?
a) 1708 b) 1777
c) 1707 d) 1864

ANSWERS

1	b	2	b	3	C	4	c	5	b
6	a	7	d	8	A	9	d	10	d
11	c	12	b	13	B	14	d	15	a
16	b	17	a	18	A	19	b	20	a
21	b	22	d	23	D	24	b	25	d
26	b	27	b	28	B	29	b	30	b
31	c	32	c	33	C	34	c	35	d
36	a	37	b	38	B	39	b	40	a
41	a	42	b	43	b	44	a	45	b
46	b	47	a	48	b	49	d	50	b
51	b	52	d	53	a	54	a	55	d
56	c	57	c						

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

1. Constitution is the fundamental ________ of a state
a) Law b) Act
c) Rule d) Ordinance

2. After independence ____________ was adopted as Interim Constitution of Pakistan.
a) The Government of India Act 1935 in a modified form
b) The Government of India Act 1956
c) The Government of India Act 1935

3. The first elected President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was ________.
a) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
b) Liaqat Ali Khan
c) Khawaja Nazimud Din

4. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah died on ____________.
a) 11th September 1948
b) 12th September 1948
c) 6th September 1948

5. The Constituent Assembly passed the Objectives Resolution on ____________.
a) 12 March 1949
b) 14 March 1949
c) 23 March 1949

6. According to the Objectives Resolution, the sovereign authority rests with ______________.
a) ALLAH Almighty
b) Prophets
c) None of the Above

7. The 1956 Constitution was abrogated on ____________.
a) 8th October 1958
b) 8th October 1959
c) 8th October 1969
d) 8th October 1957

8. The 1956 Constitution was promulgated on ___________.
a) 23rd March 1956
b) 24th March 1956
c) 25th March 1957
d) 26th March 1956

9. According to the 1956 Constitution, the legislature consisted of ______________ house/s.
a) One c) Two
b) Three d) Five

10. Under the 1956 Constitution minimum age limit for voters was fixed at _______ Years.
a) 21 b) 18
c) 19

11. Ayub Khan called a round table conference of opposition leaders in ____________.
a) 1969 b) 1968
c) 1970

12. Gen Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan took over as the Chief Martial Law Administrator and President of the country on ___________.
a) 25th March 1969 b) 23rd March 1969
c) 26th March 1969

13. The Legal Framework Order (LFO) was promulgated by Yahya Government on ____________.
a) 30th March 1970 b) 30th March 1971
c) 30th March 1972

14. Under the Legal Framework Order (Yahya Regime) general elections were held in ______________.
a) December 1970 b) December 1971
c) December 1969

15. The Republic of Bangladesh was officially proclaimed on __________.
a) 8th December 1972
b) 9th December 1972
c) 10 December 1972

16. Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was released from imprisonment Pakistan on ____________.
a) 8th January 1972 b) 9th January 1972
c) 10th January 1972

17. Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was sworn in as the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh on ___________.
a) 10th January 1972
b) 11th January 1972
c) 12th January 1972

18. The Constitution of 1973 was promulgated on __________.
a) 14th August 1973
b) 12th January 1972
c) 14th January 1972

19. According to the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, legislature has __________ houses.

a) Two b) Four
c) Six d) One

20. _________ is the official language of Pakistan according to the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan.
a) Punjabi b) Urdu
c) Seraiki d) Pushto

21. According to the 1973 Constitution __________ is the state religion of Pakistan.
a) Christianity b) Hinduism
c) Islam d) Judaism

22. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah died on __________.
a) 5th January 1948
b) 11th September 1947
c) 11th September 1947

23. The Objectives Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on __________.
a) 12th March 1949
b) 13th March 1949
c) 11th March 1949

24. The 1956 Constitution was abrogated on __________.
a) 8th October 1958
b) 9th October 1958
c) 7th October 1958

25. According to the 1956 Constitution, minimum age limit for voters was fixed at _________ years.
a) 20 b) 21 c) 19

26. In 1970 general elections, the Awami League won ______ seats in East Pakistan.
a) 167 b) 166 c) 165

27. In 1970 general elections, the PPP won ________ seats in West Pakistan
a) 86 b) 85 c) 83

28. The Muslim had ruled India for about __________ years.
a) 900 b) 800 c) 700

29. The 1973 Constitution was promulgated on __________.
a) 23 March 1973
b) 25 December 1973
c) 14 August 1973

30. Mujibur Rehman was sworn in as the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh on __________.
a) 10th March 1972
b) 10th February 1972
c) 10th January 1972

31. Judiciary makes laws?
a) False b) True

ANSWERS

1	A	2	A	3	A	4	A	5	A
6	A	7	A	8	A	9	A	10	A
11	A	12	A	13	A	14	A	15	a
16	a	17	A	18	a	19	a	20	b
21	c	22	B	23	a	24	a	25	b
26	a	27	A	28	b	29	c	30	c
31	a								

Natural Resources

1. Natural gas was first discovered by Pakistan Petroleum Limited in the year _________.
a) 1952 b) 1953 c) 1951

2. Madhopur headworks is located on the river __________.
a) Chenab b) Jhelum c) Ravi

3. Indus Water Treaty was concluded in __________.
a) September 1961 b) September 1959
c) September 1960

4. Tarbela Dam is located on the river ________.
a) Indus b) Jhelum c) Kabul

5. Jinnah and Chashma Barrages were built on the river _________.
a) Jhelum b) Kabul c) Indus

6. Pakistan Coastline is about ________ km long.
a) 450 b) 800 c) 350

7. The Oil and Gas Development Corporation was set up in the year___.
a) 1960 b) 1961 c) 1962

8. There are __________ big oil refineries in Pakistan.
a) Two b) Three c) One

9. Warsak is _________ miles from Peshawar.
a) 20 b) 15 c) 25

10. Karachi Nuclear Power Plant was set up in the year ________.
a) 1969 b) 1971 c) 1970

11. Chashma Nuclear Power Plant is designed to produce ________MW.
a) 300 b) 350 c) 250

12. In Pakistan the first solar photostatic system was commissioned in ________.
a) December 1980 b) December 1982
c) December 1981

13. Bio gas was first introduced in Pakistan in __________.
a) 1973 b) 1974 c) 1972

14. Hydroelectricity fulfils our _________ % requirements.
a) 54 b) 53 c) 55

15. Thermal electricity fulfils our _________ % requirements.
a) 44 b) 43 c) 42

16. Nuclear electricity fulfils our _________ % requirements.
a) 2 b) 1 c) 3

17. Pakistan Mineral Development corporation was launched in the year __________.
a) 1975 b) 1973 c) 1972

18. Coal mining started in the land of Pakistan in the year_______.
a) 1887 b) 1889 c) 1888

19. The average yield of maize is about _________ thousand tons per annum in Pakistan.
a) 1300 b) 1400 c) 1500

20. When the underground water level rises to 1.5 meters or less under the surface of the process is called water logging
a) False b) True

21. Agriculture is the backbone of our national economy.
a) False b) True

22. Pakistan has three principal crop seasons in a year, i.e Kharif, Rabi and cotton.
a) True b) False

23. Rabi crops are sown in the months of April, May and June.
a) True b) False

24. Kharif crops are reaped in the months of October, November and December.
a) True b) False

25. Kharif crops are sowed in the months of October, November and December.
a) True b) False

26. Rabi crops are reaped in the months of April and May.
a) False b) True

27. Cotton is also known as the golden fiber.
a) False b) True

28. Maize is an important source of edible oil known as corn oil.
a) False b) True

29. The average yield of maize is about 1400 thousand tons per annum.
a) True b) False

30. Balochistan and the NWFP are the sole producers of dry fruit and apple.
a) False b) True

31. Fifty percent of our petroleum produce is consumed by transport sector.
a) False b) True

32. Sui is the largest gas field in the world.
a) True b) False

33. Important Sind gas fields are located in Kandhkot, Khairpur and Mari.
a) False b) True

34. Punjab gas fields are situated mostly in the Potwar Plateau.
a) True b) False

35. In 1947 Pakistan had only two hydroelectric power plants, i.e. Renal and Malakand.
a) False b) True

36. There are three major hydroelectric

power projects in Pakistan, i.e Tarbela, Mangla and Warsak.
a) False b) True

37. Thermal power is generated from heat produced by burning oil, gas and coal.
a) False b) True

38. Karachi is the largest centre for thermal energy production.
a) False b) True

39. Pipri and Korangi are the two largest thermal electricity plants located at Lahore.
a) False b) True

40. In the Punjab thermal power plants are located at Sahiwal and Sargodha.
False b) True

41. In the KpK a thermal power plant has been established at Quetta.
a) False b) True

42. Nuclear power plants are very cheap to build.
a) True b) False

43. Pakistan has two nuclear power plants namely Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUP) and Chashma Nuclear Power Plant in District Mianwali.
a) True b) False

44. There are three major coal producing areas in Pakistan, i.e. Salt Range (Punjab), Balochistan and Lower Sindh.
a) True b) False

45. Sulphur is used in the manufacturing of explosives, paints dyes, rayon and fertilizer.
a) False b) True

46. Coal is mainly used for the preparation of Sulphuric Acid.
a) False b) True

47. Sulphur deposits have been found in district of Bhakkar.
a) True b) False

48. Pure limestone or calcium carbonate is the main raw material for cement.
a) True b) False

49. Mullagori is the best kind of coal.
a) False b) True

50. China clay is imported from the People's Republic of China.
a) False b) True

51. Chromite is used in making good quality steel and stainless steel.
a) False b) True

52. Main chromites deposits are located at Muslim Bagh near Lahore.
a) True b) False

53. Manganese is used in battery production, steel industry, flash bulbs and paint industry.
a) True b) False

54. Copper is a precious metal.
a) False b) True

55. Silica is used in utensils, decorative articles, ornaments, electric wire and machine parts.
a) True b) False

56. Bauxite is used for making aluminum.
a) False b) True

57. Madhopur Headworks is situated in-----
a) River Ravi b) River Ravi
c) River Chenab d) River Indus

58. Ferozepur Headworks
a) River Sutlej b) River Indus
c) River Jhelum d) River Chenab

59. Indus Water Treaty
a) September 1961 b) September 1960
c) September 1962 d) September 1963

60. Tarbela Dam
a) River Kabul b) River Jhelum
c) River Chenab d) River Indus

61. Mangla Dam
a) River Ravi b) River Chenab
c) River Kabul d) River Jhelum

62. Warsak Dam
a) River Ravi b) River Satlej
c) River Kabul d) River Chenab

63. Standard area under forest
a) 20% b) 35%
c) 25% d) 15%

64. Wheat
a) Kharif Crop b) Seasonal
c) Rabi Crop d) Summer

65. Rice
a) Seasonal b) Kharif Crop
c) Mullagori d) Summer

ANSWERS

1	a	2	c	3	c	4	a	5	c
6	b	7	b	8	b	9	a	10	b
11	a	12	c	13	a	14	b	15	b
16	a	17	a	18	a	19	b	20	b
21	b	22	a	23	a	24	a	25	a
26	b	27	b	28	b	29	a	30	b
31	b	32	a	33	a	34	a	35	b
36	b	37	b	38	b	39	b	40	b
41	b	42	a	43	a	44	a	45	b
46	b	47	a	48	a	49	b	50	b
51	b	52	a	53	a	54	b	55	a
56	b	57	b	58	a	59	b	60	d
61	d	62	c	63	c	64	c	65	b

Industrial Development in Pakistan

1. At the time of partition India had a total of ________ factories.
a) 921 b) 923 c) 922

2. Cottage industry is generally established in the ________.
a) Rural b) Urban c) Villages

3. The Pakistan Steel Mills was established near Karachi with the assistance of the ________.
a) Soviet Union b) China
c) South Korea

4. Total length of the railway tracks being maintained by the Pakistan Railways is ________ route kms.
a) 8776 b) 8777 c) 8775

5. ________ at Lahore is one of the oldest railway workshop in the sub-continent.
a) Walton b) Mughalpura
c) Mehfoozpura

6. ________ Locomotive Factory has been designed to produce 25 locomotives annually.
a) Chaklala b) Risalpur
c) Nowshera

7. The Indus Super Highway has reduced the distance between Karachi and Peshawar by ________ kms.
a) 325 b) 235
c) 324 d) 322

8. The ________ Five Year Plan (1971-75) had to be abandoned due to the separation of East Pakistan in December 1971.
a) Second b) Fourth
c) Third d) Fifth

9. ________ means the process of buying and selling of exchange goods.
a) Food b) Commerce
c) Income d) Expenditure

10. ________ suggests a system of online trading, buying and selling goods and services over networks.
a) E-Commerce b) Education
c) Website d) E-Mail

11. Out of the total 921 factories in the united India only ________ came to the share of Pakistan.
a) 435 b) 33
c) 32 d) 34

12. Brick-Kiln industry falls in the category of ________ industry.
a) Cottage b) Heavy
c) Textile d) Light

13. At the time of independence Pakistan had only ________ sugar mills.
a) 240 b) 345
c) 9 d) 2

14. At the time of independence Pakistan had only ________ textile units.

a) 2 b) 9
c) 3 d) 17

15. _________ percent of our total exports come from carpets.
a) 5 b) 6
c) 37 d) 50

16. ___________ is the largest textile production centre in Pakistan.
a) Lahore b) Faisalabad
c) Sialkot d) Peshawar

17. Harnai and ___________ in Balochistan are the two major woollen textile production centres of the province.
a) Peshawar b) Mastung
c) Quetta d) Noshki

18. Steel production is a part of Heavy Mechanical Complex established at _________ near Islamabad.
a) Hasanabdal b) Nowshera
c) Rawalpindi d) Taxila

19. The Pakistan Railways was once called the __________.
a) The North Western Railway
b) PIA
c) West Pakistan Railway
d) WAPDA

20. The first railway line in the area, which is now Pakistan, was opened in __________.
a) May 1861 b) June 1877
c) December 1867 d) June 1857

21. The Pakistan Railway carries passengers and goods to ________ railway stations.
a) 880 b) 345
c) 980 d) 820

22. Lahore-Islamabad Motorway was opened for public on 26th November _________.
a) 1997 b) 1967
c) 1998 d) 1999

23. Commerce literally means the buying and selling of ________ and services.
a) Money b) Items
c) Jobs d) Goods

24. Pakistan is a _________ country.
a) Progressive b) European
c) Developing d) Developed

25. From economists' points of view our society is _______ oriented.
a) Import b) Export
c) Consumption d) Commodity

26. Share of textiles in Pakistan' total export is 52.02%.
a) True b) False

27. Pakistan National Shipping Corporation was established in-------?
a) 1963 b) 1962
c) 1964 d) 1973

28. Allama Iqbal International Airport is located in---------?
a) Karachi b) Lahore
c) Peshawar d) Islamabad New Airport

29. The First Five Year Plan was -----------?
a) 1955-59 b) 1956-60
c) 1955-60 d) 1988-93

30. Yearly economic plan?
a) 1972-77 b) 1988-93
c) 1973-78 d) 1972-78

31. E-Commerce?
a) EC b) 1988-93
c) Village Nasurllah

32. M2?
a) 1988-93 b) Taxila
c) Village Nasurllah

33. First Six year Development Plan was---?
a) 1983-1987 b) 1988-1993
c) 1952 d) 1983-1988

34. First Five Year Development Plan was--------?
a) 1983-1987 b) 1955-1960
c) 1988-1993 d) 1983-1988

35. Second Five Year Development Plan was---------?
a) 1983-1988 b) 1993-98
c) 1961-1965 d) 1988-93

36. Third Five Year Development Plan was---------?
a) 1983-1987 b) 1988-93
c) 1966-70 d) 1993-98
e) 1983-1988

37. Fourth Five Year Development Plan was---------?
a) 1983-1988 b) 1993-98
c) 1988-93 d) 1971-75
e) 1983-1987

38. Fifth Five Year Development Plan was---------?
a) 1983-1988 b) 1993-98
c) 1988-1993 d) 1978-83

39. Sixth Five Year Development Plan was-------?
a) 1993-1998 b) 1988-93
c) 1983-1987 d) 1983-1988

40. Seventh Five Year Development Plan was----------?
a) 1993-98 b) 1988-93
c) 1988-93 d) 1983-1988

41. Eighth Five Year Development Plan was--------?
a) 1988-1993 b) 1988-1993
c) 1993-1998 d) 1983-1988

ANSWERS

1	a	2	a	3	a	4	c	5	b
6	b	7	d	8	b	9	b	10	a
11	d	12	b	13	c	14	d	15	a
16	b	17	b	18	d	19	a	20	a
21	a	22	a	23	d	24	c	25	b
26	a	27	a	28	b	29	c	30	d
31	a	32	c	33	c	34	b	35	c
36	c	37	d	38	d	39	d	40	b
41	c								

Culture of Pakistan

1. About _____% of the total households in Pakistan claim Punjabi to be their mother tongue.
a) 46 b) 47
c) 48 d) 49

2. ______% Punjabi speaking people live in Punjab.
a) 81 b) 78
c) 80 d) 79

3. Sindhi speaking households form _____ % of the total population of Pakistan.
a) 13 b) 12
c) 10 d) 11

4. _______% of the Sindhi speaking households are concentrated in the Province of Sindh.
a) 96 b) 95
c) 97 d) 98

5. _______% households in Sindh speak Sindhi.
a) 53 b) 52
c) 54 d) 50

6. ________is the most widely-spoken Sindhi dialect in the Province of Sindh.
a) Dadu b) Sukkur
c) Wacholi d) Saraiki

7. _______ dialect is spoken in the southern Sindh.
a) Dadu b) Wacholi
c) Seraiki d) Lar

8. ________ dialect of Sindhi language is spoken in Lesbela District of Balochistan
a) Dadu b) Lar
c) Seraiki d) Lasi

9. Sindhi deflect spoken in the desert of Thar is called ________.
a) Thal b) Thari
c) Saraiki d) Dadu

10. Pushto speaking families form _______ % of the total Pakistani households.
a) 13.13 b) 13.1
c) 13.2 d) 13.3

11. In the NWFP more than ________% families speak Pushto.
a) 69 b) 68
c) 66 d) 67

12. Nearly ______ % households in Balochistan speak Pushto.
a) 25 b) 27
c) 24 d) 26

13. Blochi speaking households are only _______% of Pakistan's total families.
a) 2.00 b) 3.00
c) 4.00 d) 1.9

14. In Balochistan _______% families speak Balochi.

a) 35.3 b) 36.3
c) 37.3 d) 33.4

15. Nearly ______% of the households in Balochistan are Brahvi speaking.
a) 45.9 b) 20.6
c) 20.7 d) 20.5

16. Eid-ul-Fitr and _____ are the two major Muslim festivals.
a) Eid-ul-Azha b) Shab Barat
c) Eid Melad-u-Nabi

17. Dasehra is a _______ festival.
a) Buddhist b) Christian
c) Hindu d) Sikh

18. Islam spread in India mainly by the _________.
a) Soofia b) Muslim rulers
c) Arab traders

19. Muslim preachers addressed the local people in ________.
a) Local Languages b) Urdu
c) English d) Arabic

20. Baba Farid-ud-Din Ganj Shakar is considered to be the first ____ poet.
a) Seraiki b) Punjabi
c) Urdu d) Sindhi

21. ________ is famous for thin clay Kaghzi open cutwork pottery.
a) Karachi b) Bahawalpur
c) Lahore d) Lahore

22. Kite flying
a) Lahore b) Ornaments
c) Basant

23. Mina
a) Basant b) Dasehra
c) Ornaments

24. Lasbela District
a) Dasehra b) Lasi
c) Basant

25. Sadquain
a) Dasehra b) Basant
c) Calligraphic painting

26. Dasehra
a) Ornaments b) Hindu festival
c) Dasehra

27. Urdu
a) Lingua Franca b) Southern Sindh
c) Dasehra

28. Lar
a) Southern Sindh b) Dasehra
c) Urdu

29. Calligraphy
a) Abdul Rehman Chughtai
b) Amir Khusoro
c) Anwar Hussain Nafees Raqam

30. Koftgrari
a) Metal craft b) Painting
c) Music

31. Pata Fazana
a) Pushto b) Music
c) Painting

32. Amir Khusoro
a) Music b) Painting
c) Sakardu

33. Abdul Rehman Chughtai
a) Skardu b) Chitral
c) Painting d) Gilgit

34. Pashmina
a) Shawls b) Gilgit
c) Sakardu d) Chitral

35. Bandhanu
a) Gilgit b) Chitral
c) Tie and dye process d) Sakardu

36. Shina
a) Gilgit b) Chitral
c) Sakardu d) Painting

37. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan
a) True b) False

38. Lingua franca means the French language
a) True b) False

39. Hindko, Saraiki and Potwar dialects have close affinity and resemblance with Pushto.
a) True b) False

40. Vicholi is the dialect of central Sindhi as well as the language of standard Sindhi literature.
a) False b) True

41. Persian is the main language spoken in the kpk, Tribal Areas and the northern areas of Balochistan.
a) False b) True

42. In the Punjab, Pushto is spoken in small areas of Attock and Mianwali districts.
a) False b) True

43. Hindku, Potwari and Brahvi are the languages spoken by smaller linguistic groups in different parts of the country.
a) False b) True

44. Potwari is spoken in the district of Hyderabad and Sukkur.
a) False b) True

45. Hindku, Potwari and Seraiki have close resemblance to Punjabi.
a) True b) False

46. English is the second language of regional importance in Pakistan.
a) False b) True

47. English is the medium of instruction for all professional education in Pakistan.
a) False b) True

48. Islam was spread in India by the Soofia.
a) False b) True

49. Shalwar-Kameez is the common dress of Pakistani people.
a) False b) True

50. Patta, Patti or Pattu is produced in Faisalabad.
a) True b) False

51. Balochistan is famous for animal and human decorative ornaments like horse and camel.
a) False b) True

ANSWERS

1	c	2	d	3	b	4	a	5	b
6	c	7	d	8	d	9	b	10	c
11	b	12	a	13	b	14	b	15	c
16	a	17	c	18	a	19	a	20	b
21	b	22	c	23	c	24	b	25	c
26	b	27	a	28	a	29	c	30	a
31	a	32	a	33	c	34	a	35	c
36	a	37	a	38	a	39	a	40	a
41	a	42	a	43	a	44	a	45	a
46	b	47	b	48	b	49	b	50	a
51	b								

Education in Pakistan

1. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said, and acquire knowledge from cradle to __________.
a) School b) Grave
c) University

2. ______ is the fundamental factor in the process of human development.
a) Education b) Money
c) Power

3. One of the important functions of education is the presentation and transmission of _________ from one generation to the next.
a) Religion b) Culture

4. Funds to the universities are granted through the _____ (HEC).
a) Higher Education Commission
b) federal gorvenment
c) Province gorvenment

5. At present there are nearly _______ chartered and government-run universities in the country.
a) 72 b) 73
c) 75

6. Agriculture University at _____ is the biggest and the oldest of its kind in the country.
a) Lahore b) Rawalpindi
c) Faisalabad

7. The problem of education in Pakistan is both ______ and qualitative.
a) elective b) Quantitative
c) selective

8. The _____ of the citizens is the heart of the modern state (Laski).
a) Education b) Training c) Vote

9. The term social implies everything which is related to _______.
a) Politics b) Society c) Education

10. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah said that the education of our people was neglected badly during the days of the ________.
a) British b) Muslim c) Hindu

11. Public private partnership universities are playing leading role in _______ education.
a) IT b) Bt
c) UET

12. Special arrangements to enhance women's participation in the teacher's cadre were made under the Education Policy.
a) 1971 b) 1973 c) 1970

13. Total expenditure on education in Pakistan is _______% of the GNP.
a) 2.3 b) 3.2 c) 2

14. A democratic education system should be guided by the principles of morality.
a) False b) True

15. It is not the duty of state to impart knowledge and education to the citizen.
a) False b) True

16. Countries like Japan, Korea and China have made tremendous progress due to their high levels of literacy.
a) False b) True

17. Primary education, in the schools run by the government is almost free of cost.
a) False b) True

18. Courses leading to the master's and other postgraduate degrees like M.Phil and Ph.D are classed as higher degrees.
a) True b) False

19. Education is a dynamic process which permeates through human life and encompasses it in totality.
a) False b) True

20. In 2016 literacy rate in Pakistan was estimated at 60%.
a) False. b) True

21. Most of our students depend upon rote knowledge and selective study.
a) True b) False

22. Self-finance and self support systems of admission are very useful for the promotion of merit in the education institutions.
a) False b) True

23. Masjid Schools (Policy 1998 - 2010)
a) 20,000 b) 1998-2010

24. Distant Learning
a) Allama Iqbal Open University
b) 1998-2010

25. Primary Schools
a) 40,000 b) 25th December
c) 1998-2010

26. Information Technology
a) Internet b) 25th December
c) 1998-2010 d) 10th Muharram

27. At present there are nearly _______ chartered and government run universities in the country.
a) 72 b) 73 c) 75

28. Agriculture University at _____ is the biggest and the oldest of its kind in the country.
a) Lahore b) Rawalpindi
c) Faisalabad

29. The _____ of the citizens is the heart of the modern state (Laski).
a) Education b) Training
c) Vote

30. The term social implies everything which is related to _______.
a) Politics b) Society
c) Education

31. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah said that the education of our people was neglected badly during the days of the ________.
a) British b) Muslim
c) Hindu

32. Public private partnership universities are playing leading role in _______ education.
a) IT b) Bt c) UET

33. Special arrangements to enhance women's participation in the teacher? Cadre were made under the Education Policy.
a) 1971 b) 1973 c) 1970

34. Total expenditure on education in Pakistan is _______% of the GNP.
a) 2.3 b) 3.2 c) 2

ANSWERS

1	b	2	a	3	b	4	a	5	a
6	c	7	b	8	a	9	b	10	a
11	a	12	c	13	a	14	b	15	b
16	b	17	b	18	a	19	b	20	b
21	a	22	b	23	a	24	a	25	a
26	a	27	a	28	c	29	a	30	b
31	a	32	a	33	c	34	a		

Prime Ministers of Pakistan

1. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 6th August 1990 to 6th November 1990?
a) Nawaz Sharif b) Benazir Bhutto
c) Balakh Sher Mazari d) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi

2. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 6th November 1990 to 18th July 1993?
a) Nawaz Sharif
b) Balakh Sher Mazari
c) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
d) Benazir Bhutto

3. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 18th April 1993 to 26th May 1993?
a) Balakh Sher Mazari
b) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
c) Moinuddin Ahmed Qureshi
d) Miraj Khalid

4. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 18th July 1993 to 19th October 1993?
a) Balakh Sher Mazari
b) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
c) Miraj Khalid
d) Moinuddin Ahmed Qureshi

5. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 19th October 1993 to 5th Nov 1996?
a) Malik Miraj Khalid
b) Moinuddin Ahmed Qureshi
c) Benazir Bhutto
d) Nawaz Sharif

6. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 5th Nov 1996 to 17th February 1997?
a) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
b) Moinuddin Ahmed Qureshi
c) Miraj Khalid
d) Nawaz Sharif

7. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakist from 17th February 1997 to 12th Octob 1999?
a) Benazir Bhutto
b) Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain
c) Nawaz Sharif
d) Miraj Khalid

8. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakist from 21st November 2002 to 26th June 2004?
a) Miraj Khalid
b) Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain
c) Zafarullah Khan Jamali
d) Moinuddin Ahmed Qureshi

9. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakist from 30th June 2004 to 20th August 200
a) Shaukat Aziz
b) Zafarullah Khan Jamali
c) Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain
d) Moinuddin Ahmed Qureshi

10. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakist from 20th August 2004 to 16th Noveml 2007?
a) Zafarullah Khan Jamali
b) Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain
c) Shaukat Aziz
d) Moinuddin Ahmed Qureshi

11. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 16th November 2007 to 25th March 2008
a) Muhammad Mian Soomro
b) Zafarullah Khan Jamali
c) Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain
d) Shaukat Aziz

12. Who is current Prime Minister of Pakistan?

a) Muhammad Mian Soomro
b) Main Muhammad Nawaz Sharif
c) Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain
d) Shaukat Aziz

13. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 14th August 1947 to 16th October 1951?
a) Khawaja Nazimuddin
b) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
c) Muhammad Ali Bogra
d) Liaquat Ali Khan

14. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 17th October 1951 to 17th April 1953?
a) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
b) Khawaja Nazimuddin
c) Liaquat Ali Khan
d) Muhammad Ali Bogra

15. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 17th April 1953 to 12 August 1955?
a) Muhammad Ali Bogra
b) Khawaja Nazimuddin
c) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
d) Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy

16. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 12th August 1955 to 12th September 1956?
a) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
b) Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy
c) Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
d) Muhammad Ali Bogra

17. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 12th September 1956 to 17th October 1957?
a) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
b) Malik Feroz Khan Noon
c) Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy
d) Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar

18. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 17th October 1957 to 16th December 1957?
a) Muhammad Ayub Khan
b) Malik Feroz Khan Noon
c) Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy
d) Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar

19. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 16th December 1957 to 7 October 1958?
a) Malik Feroz Khan Noon
b) Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
c) Muhammad Ayub Khan
d) Nurul Amin

20. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 7th October 1958 to 28th October 958?
a) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
b) Nurul Amin
c) Muhammad Ayub Khan
d) Malik Feroz Khan Noon

21. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 7th December 1971 to 20th December 1971?
a) Nurul Amin
b) Muhammad Ayub Khan
c) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
d) Muh ammad Khan Junejo

22. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 14th August 1973 to 5th July 1977?
a) Benazir Bhutto
b) Nurul Amin
c) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
d) Muhammad Khan Junejo

23. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 24th March 1985 to 29th May 1988?
a) Benazir Bhutto
b) Muhammad Khan Junejo
c) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
d) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi

24. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 9th December 1988 to 6 August 1990?
a) Nawaz Sharif
b) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
c) Benazir Bhutto
d) Muhammad Khan Junejo

25. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 22 June 2012 to 5 March 2013?
a) Raja Pervez Asharf
b) Muhammad Mian Soomro
c) Nawaz Sharif
d) Balakh Sher Mazari

ANSWERS

1	d	2	a	3	a	4	d	5	c
6	c	7	c	8	c	9	c	10	c
11	a	12	b	13	d	14	b	15	a
16	a	17	c	18	d	19	a	20	c
21	a	22	c	23	b	24	c	25	a

Governors and Chief Ministers

1. Governor of the Punjab?
a) Latif Khosa
b) Ch.Muhammad Sawar
c) Iqbal Haider
d) Babar Awan

2. Governor of Sindh?
a) Mohammad Zubair
b) Latif Khosa
c) Qaim Ali Shah
d) Zulfiqar Mirza

3. Governor of Balochistan?
a) Zulfikar Ali Magsi
b) Aslam Raisani
c) Akbar Bugti
d) Muhammad Khan Achcakzai

4. Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?
a) Iqbal Zafar Jhagra
b) Latif Khosa
c) General Musa Khan
d) Aslam Raisani

5. Chief Minister of Punjab?
a) Mian Shahbaz Sharif
b) Aslam Raisani
c) Asif Farooki
d) Zulfiqar Khosa

6. Chief Minister of Sind?
a) Syed Murad Ali Shah
b) Latif Khosa
c) Asif Farooki
d) Zulfiqar Mirza

7. Chief Minister of Balochistan?
a) Aslam Raisani
b) Sanaullah Zehri
c) Asif Farooqi
d) Dr.Abdull Malik

8. Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?
a) Ameer Haider Khan Hoti
b) Pervez Kahttak
c) Aslam Raisani
d) Babar Awan

9. Governor Gilgit Baltistan?
a) Mir Ghazanfar Ali Khan
b) Aslam Raisani
c) Asif Farooqi
d) Qaim Ali Shah

10. President of Azad Kashmir?
a) muhammadYaqoob Khan
b) Sardar Masood Khan
c) Pir Karam Ali Shah
d) Asif Farooqi

11. Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan?
a) Syed Mehdi Shah
b) Pir Karam Ali Shah
c) Hafiz Hafeezur Rehman.
d) Qaim Ali Shah

12. Prime Minister of Azad Kashmir?
a) Ch.Abdul Majeed
b) Farooq Haider Khan
c) Pir Karam Ali Shah
d) Syed Mehdi Shah

ANSWERS

1	b	2	a	3	d	4	a	5	a
6	a	7	b	8	b	9	a	10	b
11	[illegible]	12	[illegible]						

Chiefs of Army Staff

1. **Who was the Chief of Army Staff from 15th Aug 1947 to 10th Feb 1948?**
   a) General Muhammad Musa Khan
   b) General Sir Frank Messervy
   c) General Muhammad Ayub Khan
   d) General Sir Douglas Gracy
2. **Who was the Chief of Army Staff from 11th Feb 1948 to 16th Jan 1951?**
   a) General Muhammad Musa Khan
   b) General Muhammad Ayub Khan
   c) General Sir Frank Messervy
   d) General Sir Douglas Gracy
3. **Who was the Chief of Army Staff from 17th Jan 1951 to 10th Oct 1958?**
   a) General Sir Frank Messervy
   b) General Muhammad Yahya Khan
   c) General Muhammad Musa Khan
   d) General Muhammad Ayub Khan
4. **Who was the Chief of Army Staff from 28th Oct 1958 to 17th Sept 1966?**
   a) General Muhammad Yahya Khan
   b) Lieutenant General Gul Hassan
   c) General Muhammad Ayub Khan
   d) General Muhammad Musa Khan
5. **Who was the Chief of Army Staff from 17th Sep 1966 to 20th Dec 971?**
   a) Lieutenant General Gul Hassan
   b) General Tikka Khan
   c) General Muhammad Musa Khan
   d) General Muhammad Yahya Khan
6. **Who was the Chief of Army Staff from 20 Dec 1971 to 3 Mar 1972?**
   a) General Tikka Khan
   b) General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq
   c) Lieutenant General Gul Hassan
   d) General Muhammad Musa Khan
7. **Who was the Chief of Army Staff from 15th Aug 1972 to 10th Feb 1976?**
   a) Lieutenant General Gul Hassan
   b) General Mirza Aslam Beg
   c) General Tikka Khan
   d) General Muhammad Zia Ul Haq
8. **Who was the Chief of Army Staff from 0st Mar 1976 to 17th Aug 1988?**
   a) General Mirza Aslam Beg
   b) General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq
   c) General Tikka Khan
   d) General Asif Nawaz Janjua
9. **Who was the Chief of Army Staff from 17th Aug 1988 to 16th Aug 1991?**
   a) General Mirza Aslam Beg
   b) General Asif Nawaz Janjua
   c) General Abdul Waheed Kakar
   d) General Muhammad Zia Ul Haq
10. **Who was the Chief of Army Staff from 16th Aug 1991 to 8th Jan 1993?**
    a) General Asif Nawaz Janjua
    b) General Mirza Aslam Beg
    c) General Jehangir Karamat
    d) General Abdul Waheed Kakar
11. **Who was the Chief of Army Staff from 12th Jan 1993 to 12th Jan 1996?**
    a) General Abdul Waheed Kakar
    b) General Pervez Musharraf
    c) General Jehangir Karamat
    d) General Asif Nawaz Janjua
12. **Who was the Chief of Army Staff from 12th Jan 1996 to 7th Oct 1998?**
    a) General Abdul Waheed Kakar
    b) General Muhammad Yousaf
    c) General Pervez Musharraf
    d) General Jehangir Karamat
13. **Who was the Chief of Army Staff from October 6th, 1998 – November 28th, 2007 ? .... (The names of present appointment holders can change. One must know the up to date names of following appointments)**
    a) General Jehangir Karamat
    b) General Muhammad Yousaf
    c) General Abdul Waheed Kakar
    d) General Pervez Musharraf
14. **Who is theCurrent Chief of Army Staff ?**
    a) General Pervez Musharraf
    b) Qamar Javed Bajwa
    c) General Raheel Sharief
    d) General Muhammad Yousaf

ANSWERS

1	b	2	d	3	d	4	d	5	d
6	c	7	c	8	b	9	a	10	a

11	a	12	d	13	d	14	b		

Presidents of Pakistan

1. **Who was the President of Pakistan from 23rd March 1956 to 27th October 1958?**
   a) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
   b) Fazal Elahi Chaudhry
   c) Muhammad Ayub Khan
   d) Iskander Ali Mirza
2. **Who was the President of Pakistan from 27th October 1958 to 25th March 1969?**
   a) Iskander Ali Mirza
   b) Muhammad Ayub Khan
   c) Yahya Khan
   d) Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq
3. **Who was the President of Pakistan from 25th March 1969 to 20th December 1971?**
   a) Fazal Elahi Chaudhry
   b) Muhammad Ayub Khan
   c) Yahya Khan
   d) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
4. **Who was the President of Pakistan from 20th December 1971 to 13th August 1973?**
   a) Fazal Elahi Chaudhry
   b) Yahya Khan
   c) Muhammad Ayub Khan
   d) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
5. **Who was the President of Pakistan from 13th August 1973 to 16th September 1978?**
   a) Muhammad Ayub Khan
   b) Fazal Elahi Chaudhry
   c) Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq
   d) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
6. **Who was the President of Pakistan from 16th September 1978 to 17th August 1988?**
   a) Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq
   b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
   c) Yahya Khan
   d) Fazal Elahi Chaudhry
7. **Who was the President of Pakistan from 17th August 1988 to 18th July 1993?**
   a) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
   b) Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari
   c) Wasim Sajjad
   d) Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq
8. **Who was the President of Pakistan from 18th July 1993 to 14th November 1993?**
   a) Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari
   b) Wasim Sajjad
   c) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
   d) Muhammad Rafiq Tarar
9. **Who was the President of Pakistan from 14th November 1993 to 2nd December 1997?**
   a) Muhammad Rafiq Tarar
   b) Wasim Sajjad
   c) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
   d) Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari
10. **Who was the President of Pakistan from 2nd December 1997 to 1st January 1998?**
    a) Wasim Sajjad
    b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
    c) Muhammad Rafiq Tarar
    d) Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari
11. **Who was the President of Pakistan from 1st January 1998 to 20th June 2001?**
    a) Pervez Musharraf
    b) Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari
    c) Wasim Sajjad
    d) Muhammad Rafiq Tarar
12. **Who was the President of Pakistan from 20th June 2001 to 18th August 2008?**
    a) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
    b) Wasim Sajjad
    c) Pervez Musharraf
    d) Muhammad Rafiq Tarar
13. **When Mr. Zardari was elected President of Pakistan?**
    a) September 6, 2008
    b) March 6, 2008
    c) August 6, 2008
    d) February 6, 2008
14. **Who is the Current President of Pakistan?**
    a) Mamnon Hussain
    b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
    c) Muhammad Rafiq Tarar
    d) Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari

ANSWERS

1	d	2	b	3	c	4	d	5	b
6	a	7	a	8	b	9	d	10	a
11	d	12	c	13	a	14	a		

60-plus Years of Pakistan

1. **Islamic Republic of Pakistan came into being on-------.**
   a) 15th August 1947
   b) 14th September 1947
   c) 14th March 1947
   d) 14th August 1947
2. **Quaid-e-Azam was declared as the first Governor General of Pakistan on--------.**
   a) 15th August 1947
   b) 14th August 1947
   c) 25th August 1947
   d) 20th August 1947
3. **Liaquat Ali Khan became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan on-----.**
   a) 15th August 1947
   b) 21st August 1947
   c) 18th August 1947
   d) 14th August 1947
4. **Pakistan became a member of the United Nations on-----.**
   a) 1st September 1947
   b) 30th September 1947
   c) 30th August 1947
   d) 30th September 1948
5. **Finance Minister Ghulam Muhammad presented the country's first annual budget on-------.**
   a) 15th May 1948
   b) 1st June 1948
   c) 10th March 1948
   d) 28th February 1948
6. **Pakistan's first coin and currency notes came into circulation on----.**
   a) 1st April 1948
   b) 1st May 1948
   c) 1st April 1950
   d) 12th April 1949
7. **Quaid inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan in Karachi on--------.**
   a) 1st July 1949 b) 1st July 1950
   c) 1st July 1947 d) 1st July 1948
8. **...f Pakistan was issued on------.**
   a) 9th July 1948. b) 9th July 1949.
   c) 14th August 1948. d) 12th July 1948.
9. **Radio Pakistan started its broadcast from Karachi on----.**
   a) 28th August 1948
   b) 14th August 1949
   c) 14th August 1948
   d) 20th August 1948
10. **The first National games took place in Karachi on-------.**
    a) 23rd April 1949
    b) 25th April 1948
    c) 23rd March 1948
    d) 23rd April 1948
11. **First Pakistani movie, Teri Yaad opens at Parbhat, Lahore on---.**
    a) 14th August 1948
    b) 28th August 1949
    c) 8th August 1948
    d) 8th August 1949
12. **Pakistan became member of the United Nations on-------.**
    a) 30th September 1949.
    b) 30th September 1948.
    c) 30th August 1948.
    d) 30th October 1948.
13. **Indonesian President Soekarno was the first foreign head of state to visit Pakistan, he was given a warm welcome but without national anthem, since Pakistan did not have one yet on--------.**
    a) 30th September 1950
    b) 30th January 1951
    c) 30th January 1950
    d) 31st January 1950
14. **The national anthem of Pakistan was played for the first time during the Shah of Iran's visit on---------.**
    a) 23rd March 1950
    b) 23rd March 1951
    c) 30th March 1950

    d) 30th March 1951
15. **Liaquat Ali Khan opted for a trip to the USA instead of the USSR (predecessor of Russia), a move that shaped the foreign policy of Pakistan in--------.**
    a) March 1951 b) May 1951
    c) August 1950 d) May 1950
16. **The first census of Pakistan conducted on-------.**
    a) 19th February 1951.
    b) 19th March 1952.
    c) 23rd March 1952.
    d) 9th February 1951.
17. **Hashim Khan emerged as world champion by winning British Squash Championship by defeating Mahmoodul Karim (Egypt) on------.**
    a) 15th April 1952
    b) 11th April 1951
    c) 9th April 1951
    d) 9th April 1952
18. **Sui Gas was discovered at Bugti, Pakistan on----------.**
    a) 10th October 1951
    b) 16th October 1952
    c) 10th October 1952
    d) 16th October 1951
19. **Khawaja Nazimuddin took over as the second Prime Minister of Pakistan on------------.**
    a) 10th October 1951.
    b) 17th October 1953.
    c) 17th October 1951.
    d) 17th October 1952.
20. **Muhammad Ali Bogra became Prime Minister on-------------.**
    a) 17th April 1955.
    b) 25th April 1953.
    c) 17th April 1954.
    d) 17th April 1953.
21. **Pak International Airlines Corporation (PIAC) was established. Orient airway is merged in PIA on--------.**
    a) 30th January 1955
    b) 20th January 1955
    c) 20th January 1954
    d) 25th January 1956
22. **Pakistan joined Baghdad Pact (later known as Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) after the withdrawal of Iraq) and Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), a US-sponsored military alliance to contain communism on---------.**
    a) 25th February 1956
    b) 24th February 1955
    c) 26th March 1957
    d) 24th March 1955
23. **West Pakistan Act gave constitutional coverage to One-unit making Lahore the provincial capital on--------.**
    a) 15th September 1955
    b) 30th October 1955
    c) 30th September 1955
    d) 10th September 1956
24. **Television was displayed for the first time in International Industrial Exhibition, Karachi in-------.**
    a) September/October 1957
    b) September/October 1956
    c) September/October 1955
    d) September/October 1958
25. **The first constitution of Pakistan was formed; Pakistan became the first Islamic Republic in the world (Republic day in Pakistan) on----.**
    a) 23rd March 1956
    b) 23rd August 1956
    c) 23rd March 1957
    d) 23rd August 1957
26. **Iskander Mirza, the first president of Pakistan.**
    a) 23rd May 1956
    b) 23rd March 1956
    c) 30th April 1956
    d) 20th April 1956
27. **Ayub Khan became the first elected president of Pakistan on-------.**
    a) 27th October 1958
    b) 12th December 1958
    c) 31st January 1959
    d) 27th November 1958
28. **Islamabad made the capital of Pakistan instead of Karachi on-----.**
    a) 24th May 1958
    b) 24th May 1960
    c) 24th May 1961
    d) 24th May 1962

29. Indus Basin Water Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan on---------.
a) 11th September 1961
b) 21st September 1959
c) 19th September 1960
d) 26th September 1960

30. Pakistan entered into Television era with the inauguration of PTV in Lahore.
a) 26th November 1966
b) 26th November 1964.
c) 25th November 1965
d) 11th October 1964

31. Dacca made "Mala", first Pakistani coloured cinemascope film released on--------.
a) 3rd December 1965
b) 25th December 1965
c) 13th December 1966
d) 31st December 1965

32. Pakistan forces repelled Indian Army advances, Pakistan Air Force established air superiority. Largest tank attack in history occurred in---------.
a) October 1965
b) July 1965
c) April 1965
d) September 1965

33. Yaadgar-e-Pakistan (Minar-i-Pakistan) completed on ---------.
a) 25th September 1967
b) 26th August 1967
c) 26th July 1967
d) 26th July 1968

34. Lahore and Cordoba declared twin cities, Mozang Chowk renamed Qurtuba or Cordoba Chowk in response to Spanish government's decision to name a square in Cordoba after Allama Iqbal.
a) 14th August 1969.
b) 2nd August 1969.
c) 2nd August 1968.
d) 14th August 1968.

35. Pakistan became founding member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on---------.
a) 22nd October 1969
b) 25th September 1968
c) 25th September 1969
d) 27th September 1969

36. First Parliamentary elections were held on----------.
a) 17th December 1970
b) 7th December 1971
c) 7th December 1970
d) 27th December 1970

37. Simla Agreement was concluded between India and Pakistan on------.
a) 26th July 1972
b) 20th July 1972
c) 2nd July 1972
d) 1st July 1973

38. Third Constitution was made on-----------.
a) 27th April 1973.
b) 16th April 1973.
c) 20th April 1973.
d) 10th April 1973.

39. Second OIC conference was held in Lahore.
a) 12th April 1974
b) 22nd February 1974
c) 22nd February 1975
d) 22nd March 1974

40. Dr Abdus Salam won Nobel Prize in physics on--------. This was the first ever Nobel prize won by any Pakistani.
a) 5th October 1979
b) 15th October 1979
c) 15th September 1979
d) 25th October 1979

41. The third constitution was formed on---------.
a) 15th August 1973
b) 19th August 1973
c) 26th August 1973
d) 14th August 1973

42. National Assembly declared Ahmedis non-Muslims on----------.
a) 10th September 1974
b) 15th September 1974
c) 20th September 1974
d) 30th September 1974

43. Pakistan founded and joined the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

a) 8th December 1985
b) 5th December 1985
c) 10th December 1985
d) 15th December 1985

44. PPP Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto came to Pakistan after a long period in exile on-------------.
a) 15th April 1987
b) 10th May 1986
c) 20th April 1986
d) 10th April 1986

45. Geneva Accord was signed by Prime Minister Junejo on---------.
a) 21st April 1988
b) 14th April 1988
c) 18th April 1988
d) 16th April 1988

46. Zia's 11 Years military rule ended on-------.
a) 17th July 1988
b) 17th September 1988
c) 17th October 1988
d) 17th August 1988

47. The first ever science fiction film in Pakistan "Shaani" was released on-------. The film was known for its special effects which were used for the for the first time in Pakistan.
a) 11th May 1989
b) 10th March 1989
c) 15th April 1989
d) 19th March 1989

48. Pakistan won Cricket World Cup by defeating England in Melbourn, Australia on--------.
a) 27th March 1992
b) 31st March 1992
c) 29th March 1992
d) 25th March 1992

49. Pakistan joined the World Trade Organization (Previously GATT) on-----------.
a) 1st January 1995
b) 15th January 1995
c) 21st January 1995
d) 31st January 1995

50. Pakistan became a declared nuclear power on-----------.
a) 28th May 1998
b) 28th July 1998
c) 28th June 1998
d) 31st May 1998

51. The local government system has been introduced to establish democracy at the grass root level on----------.
a) 31st August 2001
b) 15th August 2001
c) 14th August 2001
d) 25th August 2001

52. General elections were held after three years of military rule, on-----.
a) 10th October 2002
b) 12th October 2002
c) 18th October 2002
d) 15th October 2002

53. A Referendum was held on---------- before the General Elections for Pervez Musharraf to be elected as the President of Pakistan for another five years.
a) 13th May 2002
b) 30th April 2002
c) 19th May 2002
d) 30th May 2002

54. The European Parliament voted in favour of a new trade and cooperation agreement with Pakistan on--------, giving a boost to Pakistan's relations with the EU.
a) 22nd April 2005
b) 25th April 2005
c) 30th April 2005
d) 29th April 2005

55. The Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group welcomed Pakistan back into the Commonwealth on--------.
a) 25th May 2005
b) 28th May 2005
c) 30th May 2005
d) 22nd May 2005

56. The ninth SAF Games were launched in an Olympics style opening ceremony on---------.
a) 23rd March 2005
b) 28th March 2005
c) 31st March 2005
d) 25th March 2005

57. First bus from Jalalabad arrived in Peshawar after 27 years on-------.

a) 21st March 2006.
b) 23rd March 2006.
c) 27th March 2006.
d) 16th March 2006.

58. After the Agreement on trade security signed and Pakistan became the first country to receive American equipment for transoceanic clearance of goods for blocking terror-related shipments from Pakistani export outlets to the United States on-------.
a) 5th March 2006
b) 20th March 2006
c) 15th March 2006
d) 25th March 2006

59. The first Pakistani horror movie Zibahkhana was launched at the Philadelphia Film festival 2007 on-------.
a) 7th – 20th April 2007
b) 15th – 22nd April 2007
c) 5 – 18 April 2007
d) 10 – 18 April 2007

60. Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry was reinstated on-------.
a) 20th July 2007
b) 10th July 2007
c) 15th July 2007
d) 8th July 2007

61. Akbar Bugti killed by military________.
a) 26,August 2006 b) 27,August 2006
c) 29,August 2006 d) 30,August 2006

62. President Musharraf dismissed Chief Justice of Pakistan Ch. Iftikhar on________.
a) 10,March 2007 b) 9,March 2007
c) 23,March 2007 d) 13,March 2007

63. Benazir Bhutto returned to Pakistan, after exile of about 8 years_____.
a) October 17, 2007 b) October 16, 2007
c) October 18, 2007 d) October 9, 2007

64. Pervez Musharraf imposed emergency, most of the senior judges of Supreme Court ousted on.
a) Nov 6 , 2007 b) Nov 2, 2007
c) Nov 10, 2007 d) Nov 3, 2007

65. How is the name of catetaker prime minster took oath 16,November 2007?:
a) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
b) Wasim Sajjad
c) Muhammad Mian Soomro
d) Muhammad Rafiq Tarar

66. 25,November 2007 Nawaz Sharif returned Pakistan after___________.
a) 8 years b) 9 years
c) 7 years d) 10 years

67. Benazir Bhutto rassassinated in a blast/bullet attack in Rawalpindion________.
a) 29,December 2007
b) 28,December 2007
c) 30,December 2007
d) 27,December 2007

68. 18,February, 2008:General Elections are held in Pakistan on_________.
a) 18,February, 2008
b) 18,February, 2008
c) 18,February, 2008
d) 18,February, 2008

69. Yusuf Raza Gilani is elected as the new Prime Ministerom_____.
a) 24,March ,2008
b) 24,March ,2008
c) 24,March ,2008
d) 24,March ,2008

70. Pervaiz Musharraf steps down ________as President of Pakistan.
a) 18,August 2008
b) 14,August 2008
c) 19,August 2008
d) 15,August 2008

71. Asif Zardari takes oath____________ as President of Pakistan.
a) 9,September, 2008
b) 9,September, 2008
c) 9,September, 2008
d) 9,September, 2008

72. Militants attack bus with the touring Sri Lankan cricket team on_________ All international cricket matches in Pakistan are suspended. Pakistan also loses its status as hosts for the cricket World Cup 2011.
a) 9,March,200 9
b) 9,March,200 9
c) 9,March,200 9
d) 9,March,200 9

73. Pakistan adopts the 18th amendment to the Constitution in________ stripping President Asif Ali Zardari of key powers.

a) 9,April, 2010 b) 10,April, 2010
c) 8,April, 2010 d) 18,April, 2010

74. Salmaan Taseerthe governor of Punjab, is shot by one of his Bodyguards on_______ near his home.
a) 4,January,2011 b) 4,January,2011
c) 4,January,2011 d) 4,January,2011

75. Death of Osama Bin Laden: The US Navy Seals killed Osama bin Ladenon_______ in the city of Abbotabad.
a) 2,May 2011 b) 2,May 2011
c) 2,May 2011 d) 2,May 2011

76. Raja Pervaiz Ashraf is elected on________ as prime Minister of Pakistan following the disqualification of Yousaf Raza Gillani over a contempt of court conviction by the Supreme Court of Pakistan.
a) 22,June,2012 b) 22,June,2012
c) 22,June,2012 d) 22,June,2012

77. The Pakistani Taliban 14-year-old blogger Malala Yousafzai was shot in the head_________.
a) 0,October,2012
b) 9,October,2012
c) 19,October,2012
d) 13,October,2012

78. Mir Hazar Khan Khoso is appointed______ as caretaker Prime Minister of Pakistan. .
a) 23,March,2012
b) 25,March,2012
c) 24,March,2012
d) 26,March,2012

79. 2012-General Elections 2013 held in Pakistan on__________.
a) 15, May,2013
b) 11, May,2013
c) 14, May,2013
d) 10, May,2013

80. First time in the history of PakistanNawaz Sharif is elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan third time on________.
a) 5,June,2013 b) 10,June,2013
c) 14, May,2013 d) 6,June,2013

81. Mamnoon Hussain was elected as president in 2013 Presidential election, he will be sworn in as the 12th president of Pakistan on__________.
a) 10, September,2013
b) 9, September,2013
c) 19, September,2013
d) 29, September,2013

82. General Raheel Sharif took oth as a Chief of Army Staff on________.
a) 28th, November ,2013
b) 29th, November ,2013
c) 19th, September,2013
d) 9th, November,2013

83. Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chudhry retired from his position, he remained in the Supreme Court from 2005 to_______.
a) June,2013 b) Nov,2013
c) March,2013 d) Dec,2013

84. Justice Tassaduq Hussain Jillani succeeded his position and becomes CJ of Supreme court of Pakistan on______.
a) 11, Dec,2013 b) 14, Dec,2013
c) 12, Dec,2013 d) 19, Dec,2013

85. Who is the Chief Justice Supreme court of Pakistan ?
a) Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chudhry
b) Justice Tassaduq Hussain Jillani
c) Justice Mian Saqib Nisar

ANSWERS

1	d	2	a	3	d	4	b	5	d
6	a	7	d	8	a	9	c	10	d
11	c	12	b	13	c	14	c	15	d

16	d	17	c	18	a	19	c	20	d
21	b	22	b	23	c	24	c	25	a
26	b	27	a	28	b	29	c	30	b
31	a	32	d	33	c	34	c	35	c
36	c	37	c	38	d	39	b	40	b
41	d	42	a	43	a	44	d	45	b
46	d	47	b	48	d	49	a	50	a
51	c	52	a	53	b	54	a	55	d
56	b	57	d	58	a	59	c	60	a
61	a	62	b	63	c	64	d	65	c
66	c	67	d	68	b	69	a	70	a
71	c	72	b	73	c	74	d	75	a
76	d	77	b	78	b	79	b	80	d
81	b	82	a	83	d	84	c	85	c

ISLAMIYAT

Direction:- Choose the correct answer from the given options of each question.

1. Onw who believes in Islam is called as _____.

(A) Muslim (B) Believer (C) Non-Muslim (D) Faithful

2. _____ is the code of life which guides its believer in every aspect of life ranging from material to soul.

(A) Muslim (B) Islam (C) Prayer (D) None of above

3. Name of Kalimah, without believing inthat, one's belief has no legs to stand upon.

(A) Kalima of Islam (B) Kalimah Tayyibah
(C) Both the above (D) None of the above

4. What kind of difference exists between Kalimah Tayyibah and Kalimah Shahadah.

(A) Difference of belief (B) Difference of direction
(C) Difference of Islam (D) Difference of wording

5. What is the first requirement to become a Muslim?

(A) Oneness of Allah (B) Existance of Angles
(C) Prophets existence (D) None of the above

6. Who is responsible and controller of all the activities in the universe?

(A) Angels (B) The Almighty Allah
(C) Human Beings (D)Prophets and their componon

7. One who do not believe in Allah and Muhammad (PBUH) finality of prophethood is:-

(A) Kafir (B) Unbelieve (C) Both the above (D) None of the above

8. _____ are those who do not believe in Oneness of God but instead believe in more than one God.

(A) Muslims (B) Believer of more Gods
(C) Polytheists (D) All of the above

9. According to Muslim's belief, Allah is:

(A) One (B) Omniscient
(C) Omnipresent (D) All of the above

10. Omnipresent means present everywhere at the same time what is meaning of Omniscient?

(A) One who sleeps (B) One who know everything
(C) One who belayed (D) None of the above

HOLY PROPHET

11. **Where was Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) born?**
(A) Mecca (B)Madina (C) Arafat (D) None of the above

12. **What was the name of Prophet's granfather?**
(A) Abdullah (B) Abdul Mut-talib
(C) Abdul Majeed (D) Abdul Haq

13. **How many years did Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) used to live in Mecca.**
(A) 43 Years (B) 19 Years (C) 53 Years (D) 24 Years

14. **From which tribe did Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) belong to?**
(A) Banu-Hashim (B) Banu-Omaea (C) Ansari (D) Quraish

15. **At which age did Prophet (PBUH) go to Syria with Abu Talib?**
(A) 12 Years (B)24 Years (C) 14 Years (D) 19 Years

16. **AT which age Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was married to Hazrat Khadija?**
(A) 30 Years (B) 25 Years (C) 27 Years (D) 45 Years

17. **Prophet (PBUH) father had died ____ moths before His birth.**
(A) 3 months (B) 2 months (C) 6 months (D)4 months

18. **In which year did Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) born?**
(A) 572 A.D (B) 419 A.D (C) 596 A.D. (D)570 A.D.

19. **Who of the Holy Prophet's (PBUH) uncle did bring him up after death of His grandfather?**
(A) Abu-Talib (B) Umer (C)Abu-Lahib (D)None of the above

SALAT (PRAYER)

20. **_____ is the particular way of practically expressing one's belief in Allah's commands as revealed to Hazrat Muhammad (Peace be upon him).**
(A) Fasting (B) Belief in Books
(C) Salat (D) None of the above

21. **What do you understand by term "Ablution"?**
(A) Wuzu
(B) Necessary washinb before offering prayer
(C) Both the above (D) None of the above

22. **Which direction we must face in Salat?**
(A) Towards Sunset (B) Towards Qibla
(C) Both the above (D) None of the above

23. **How many prayers are mandatory for a Muslim in a day?**
(A) Two (B) Nine (C) Six (D) Five

HOLY QURAN

24. **To whom the Holy Quran was revealed?**
(A) Hazrat Isa (B) Hazrat Dawood
(C) Hazrat Muhammad(PBUH) (D) Hazrat Mosa

25. **Whose book is the Holy Quran?**
(A) Book of large stories (B) Allah's book
(C) Book of Muslims teaching (D) None of the above

26. **The Holy Quran was revealed in _______ years.**
(A) Twenty one (B) Twenty
(C) Twenty Six (D) Twenty three

27. **The Holly Quran was revealed to our Holy Prophet, bit by bit through ____**
(A) Hazrat Jibril (B) Hazrat Machaeel
(C) Hazrat Ali (D) Hazrat Israfeel

28. **The person who calls out "Takbir"is termed as ___**
(A) Follower (B) Imam
(C) Muazzin (D) Mikabbir

29. **The person who follows an Imam is called ____(in prayer).**
(A) Muqtadi (B) Follower
(C) Both the above (D) None of the above

30. **What does a Muslim get from Salat?**
(A) He established a difference between him and a Kafir
(B) He thought that Allah is pleased.
(C) Gets regularity in his life (D) All of the above

31. **From what word, the prayers are begun?**
(A) God's praise (B) Allah-o-Akbar
(C) Subhan Allah (D) None of the aobe

32. **Muslims are called for the prayers through ____.**
(A) Loud voice (B) Polite request
(C) In groups of people (D) Aza'an

33. **What are the additional words added to the Aza'an for Fajr prayer?**
(A) Salat is better than sleep(meaning)
(B) Salat require no attention
(C) Salat is inferior to any other thing.
(D) None of the above

34. **_______ is called on standing of an assembly (not while single) for prayers.**
(A) Tauheed (B) Takbir
(C) Tehseen (D) All of the above

35. One who calls out Aza'an is known as:
(A) Solider (B) Molvi (C) Muazzin (D) Mufti

ANGELS

36. ______ are the creation of Allah, made of light, and are invisible to human beings and free of sex.
(A) Jin (B) Angels (C) Human beings (D) Insects

37. Hazrat Jibrial used to _______ to His prophets.
(A) bring Allah's messages (B) bring Allah's books
(C) brings Allah's scriptures and commands (D) All of the above

38. _________ are the two angels appointed to maintain the secord of good and bad deeds of every person.
(A) Kiramun Katibin (B) Munkar Nakir
(C) Hazrat Israfeel & Hazrat Jibrail (D) None of the above

39. _________ are those angels who question dead persons in their graves.
(A) Hazrat Izrail and his fellow angels (B) Kiramun Katibin
(C) Munkar Nakir (D) None of the above

HOLY BOOKS

40. Who was the first holy book of Allah?
(A) Quran (B) Taurat (C) Zabur (D) Injil

41. Taurat was reveal1ed to Hazrat _______.
(A) Hazrat Isa (B) Hazrat Dawood
(C) Hazrat Musa (D) Hazrat Ibrahim

42. To whom the Holy Book Zabur (Psalms) was revealed?
(A) Hazrat Daweed (B) Hazrat Musa
(C) Hazrazt Yahya (D) None of the above

43. The Holy Quran was reveal1ed to Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). Please answr that the Holy Book "Injil" was revealed to whom?
(A) Hazrat Mosa (B) Hazrat Zikria
(C) Hazrat Ismaeel (D) Hazrat Isa

MESSENGERS

44. The Messengers and Prophets were Allah's most obedient persons who never _______.
(A) told lies (B) committed sins
(C) Both the above (D) None of the above

45. Who was the first Prophet?
(A) Hazrat Nuh (B) Hazrat Dawood

(C) Hazrat Adam (PBUH) (D) Hazrat Ibrahim

46. Who was the second last Prophet?
Hazrat Isa (PBUH) (B) Hazrat Mosa
(C) Hazrat Younis (D) Hazrat Zikria

47. Name the Prophet whose prophethood lasts till Day of Judgement?
(A) Hazrat Ibrahim (B) Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
(C) Hazrat Ismaeel (D) Hazrat Hud

48. Which of the following Prophets described in the Holy Quran?
(A) Hazrat Ilyas(PBUH) (B) Hazrat Lut (PBUH)
(C) Hazrat Hud(PBUH) (D) All of the above

THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT

49. ________ is when Hazrat Israfil shall blow the trumpet thus putting an end all creations.
(A) The Day of Judgement (B) The Dom's Day
(C) Both the above (D None of the above

50. When will the Day of Judgement become?
(A) On the day when no Muslim will be present
(B) On Saturday (D) On 10th Moharram
(D) Naone but Allah knows its exact occurrence

51. What will bedone in the Day of Judgement?
(A) All things will come into existence again
(B) Put to account for good and bad performance
(C) Both the above (D) None of the above

52. The belief in the Day of Judgement is ______.
(A) not compulsory (B) part of Islamic education
(C) not having so importance (D) an essential part of Imam

SALAT

53. How many pre-requisite of saying prayers (Salat)?
(A) Seven (B) Nine (C) Four (D) Fourteen

54. The _________ is necessary for the Salat.
(A) Ablution (B) Tayammum
(C) Eithec A or B (D) None of the above

55. _________ is the process of securing cleanliness after discharging uri excretion.
(A) Istinja (B) Mustahab

(C) Wuzu (D) None of the above

56. ___________- is that part of Salat which the Prophet or his companions did or osrdained to do.
(A) Sunnah (B) Masnun
(C) Both A & B (D) None of the above

57. The Salat of Witr is ___________.
(A) Wajib (B) Compulsory
(C) Ordained (D) All of the above

58. How many names does Allah possess?
(A) 99 (B) 100 (C) 101 (D) 98

59. Who is the first highest ranking Sahaby?
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (B) Hazrat Ali
(C) Hazrat Umer Farooq (D) Hazrat Bilal

60. _________ were such acts that occurred against their natural course of happening.
(A) Mujzah (B) Mirades
(C) Both A & B (D) None of the above

61. ___________was the act of Allah whereby He took Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) to the hearens.
(A) Prayer (B) Salat (C) Miraj (D) Fast

62. Haquq-ul-lah includes:-
(A) Worship of Allah (B) Salat
(C) Zakat (D) All of the above

63. Haquq-ul-ibad includes:-
(A) Security of one's life (B) Safety of one's property
(C) Justice & Security (D) All of the above

64. Travih prayers are offered in the Holy month of _______.
(A) Ramazan (B) Rabi-ul-awal
(C) Shoban (D) Moharram

65. Jumah prayer is compulsory for every male member who is _____.
(A) Free (B) Adult
(C) Sensible (D) All of the above

66. Aza'an is not called for _________.
(A) Eid Prayers (B) Jinaza Prayer
(C) Both A & B (D) None of the above

67. _________ is stated from the Fajr Prayer on the 9th and continued till the Asr prayer on 13th of the month of Zil Hijjah.
(A) Fasting (B) Takbir-e-Tashriq (C) Jehad (D) Iqtisad

FASTING

68. The fasting or Saum (in Arabic) during whole the month of Ramazan is compulsory on every Muslim man or woman who is ______.
(A) adult (B) in hi s sense
(C) Both A & B (D) None of the above

69. Who neglects commanded fasting is ________.
(A) Unbeliever (B) Sinner
(C) Kafir (D) Mushrik

70. Fasting is forbidden on ______day in an Islamic year.
(A) 4 (B) 9 (C) 5 (D) 12

71. How long does a fast last?
(A) From down to the sunsit (B)From Fajr prayer to Mughrib prayer
(C) From morning to evening (D) None of the above

72. _______ is forbidden during observance of Fast.
(A) Chewing some thing in month (B) Becoming impatient
(C) Using powder for cleaning teeth (D) All of the above

FASTING

73. _______ is apportion of wealth to be given to the deserving persons ad commanded by Allah, the Almighty.
(A) Jehad (B) Zakat
(C) Fitrana (D) None of the above

74. What quantities of metals or wealth are laible toZakat?
(A) Silver 606 grams (B) Gold 89 grams
(C) 1/4th of cash or merchandise valued silver 606 grams of Gold 89 grams.
(D) All of the above

75. Who one is deservious of getting Zakat?
(A) The collectors of Zakat (B) A debtor
(C) Needy persons (D) All of the above

76. ________is deducted from agricultural produce.
(A) Zakat (B) Ushr
(C) Both of above (D) None of the above

HAJJ

77. _________ is the journey towards the Holy Mecca by a Muslim at a stipulated time and observing certain ritual.
(A) Pilgrim (B) Hajj (C)Both A & B (D) None of the above

78. Hajj is Fard _______ in one's life.
(A) Twice (B) Once (C) Thrice (D) Seven time

79. The performance of ritual of Hajj in days of Islamic year other the days of Hajj is called as :-
(A) Umrah (B) Mini-Hajj
(C) Just watching of house (Ka'aba) (D) All of the above

80. Which of the following is/are mandatory for performance of Hajj or Umrah
(A) Tawaf (B) Sa'r (C) Ihram (D) All of the above

OTHER

81. Who was the first child to accept Islam?
(A) Hazrat Ali (B) Hazrat Usman
(C) Hazrat Hassan (D) Hazrat Hussain

82. When did Hazrat Umar Al Farooq accepted Islam?
(A) 606 A.D. (B) 609 A.D.
(C) 616 A.D. (D) 620 A.D.

83. When was Hazrat Ali (Allah be pleased with him) martyred?
(A) 29th Hijra (B) 40th Hijra
(C) 31st Hijra (D) 20th Hijra

84. Where was Hazrat Usman buried?
(A) Madina (B) Baghdad
(C) Mecca (D) Arafat

85. Which pious Caliph expanded Masjid-Nabwi?
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (B) Hazrat Umer
(C) Hazrat Usman (D) Hazrat Ali

86. What is the basic element of Islam.
(A) Kalma-e-Taeba (B) Prayer
(C) Fasts (D) Pilgrim

87. How many number of dots are there in the Kalma-e-Taeba?
(A)Nine (B) Four (C) Eight (D) Seven

88. Which "Sahabe" offered the prayer of "Jumah" for the first time.
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (B) Hazrat Ali
(C) Hazrat Masab bin Omair (D) Hazrat Hassan bin Sabit

89. What was the number of muslims who offered the Jummah prayer for the first time.
(A) 24 persons (B) 35 persons (C) 96 persons (D) 40 persons

90. The five time pr;ayer was awarded to muslims after ___months from migration from Makah to Madina.
(A) 18 months (B) 2 months
(C) 16 months (D) One month

91. Badr battle was happened on ___.
(A) 21 Ramazan 02 A.D. (B) 17 Ramazan 12 H.D.
(C) 02 Ramazan 02 H.D. (D) 17 Ramazan 02 H.D.

92. How many revolutions around "Kahana-Kaba" are mandatory during Haj?
(A) Six (B) Seven (C) Twelve (D) only one

93. Which was the prophet who brought the "black stone" from Heaven to earth?
(A) Hazratr Aadam (B) Hazrat Noh
(C) Hazrat Mosa (D) Hazrat Muhammad (PBHUM)

94. "Arafat" is _______ K.M. away from city of Makkah.
(A) 20 Kilometer (B) 35 Kilometer
(C) 15 Kilometer (D) 19 Kilometer

95. When did Hazrat Fatima break her last?
(A) 3rd Ramazan 12 H.D. (B) 3rd Ramazan 11 H.D.
(C) 9th Ramazan 9 H.D. (D) 9th Shoban 11H.D.

96. In which year Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) appointed Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique as "Amir-e-Haj"?
(A) 12 Hijrah (B) 9 Hijrah
(C) 08 Hijrah (D) 10 Hijrah

97. What area or areas did come under he Muslims rule during Hazrat Umer Farooq's tenure?
(A) Syria (B) Palestine
(C) Iran (D) All of the above

98. When did Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique breathe his last?
(A) 13th Hijra (B) 10th Hijra
(C) 11th Hijra (D) 15th Hijra

99. After migration of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) to the heavon, who was elected as first caliph?
(A) Hazrat Umar Farooq (B) Hazrat Abu Baklr Siddique
(C) Hazrat Ali (D) None of the above

100. In which year the farewell Hajj was performed by Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)?
(A) 11th Hijra (B) 9th Hijra
(C) 15th Hijra (D) 10th Hijra

ANSWERS

1.	A	2.	B	3.	C	4.	D	5.	A
6.	B	7.	C	8.	D	9.	D	10.	B
11.	A	12.	B	13.	C	14.	D	15.	A
16.	B	17.	C	18.	D	19.	A	20.	C
21.	C	22.	B	23.	D	24.	C	25.	B
26.	D	27	A	28	D	29	C	30	D
31.	B	32.	D	33.	A	34.	B	35	C
36.	B	37.	D	38.	A	39.	C	40.	B
41.	C	42.	A	43.	D	44.	C	45.	C
46.	A	47.	B	48.	D	49.	C	50.	D
51.	C	52.	D	53.	A	54.	C	55.	A
56.	C	57.	D	58.	A	59.	A	60.	C
61.	C	62.	D	63.	D	64.	A	65.	D
66.	C	67.	B	68.	C	69.	B	70.	C
71.	A	72.	D	73.	B	74.	D	75.	D
76.	B	77.	C	78.	B	79.	A	80.	D
81.	A	82.	C	83.	B	84.	A	85.	C
86.	A	87.	B	88.	C	89.	D	90.	A
91.	D	92.	B	93.	A	94.	C	95.	B
96.	B	97.	D	98.	A	99.	B	100.	D

Everyday Science MCQs

SET 1

Q.1 1Philology is the
(a) Study of Bones
(b) Study of muscles
(c) Study of architecture
(d) Science of languages

Q.2 Anatomy is the branch of science which deals with
(a) Structure of animals and plants
(b) Functioning of body organs
(c) Animal behaviour
(d) Cells and tissues

Q.3 Study of earthquakes is known as
(a) Ecology **(b)** Seismology
(c) Numismatics **(d)** None of these

Q.4 Ecology deals with
(a) Birds **(b)** Cell formation
(c) Relation between organisms and their environment **(d)** Tissues

Q.5 Meteorology is the science of
(a) Weather **(b)** Meteors
(c) Metals **(d)** Earthquakes

Q.6 Oncology is the study of
(a) Birds **(b)** Cancer
(c) Mammals **(d)** Soil

Q.7 Study of life in outer space is known as
(a) Endobiology **(b)** Exobiology
(c) Enterobiology **(d)** Neobiology

Q.8 Numismatics is the study of
(a) Coins **(b)** Numbers
(c) Stamps **(d)** Space

Q.9 Eugenics is the study of
(a) Altering human beings by changing their genetic components.
(b) People of European origin
(c) Different races of mankind
(d) Genetics of plants

Q.10 Ornithology is the
(a) Study of bones **(b)** Study of Birds
(c) Study of smells **(d)** None of these

Q.11 Entomology deals with
(a) Plants **(b)** Animals
(c) Insects **(d)** Chemicals

Q.12 Epidemiology is the study of
(a) Dermis diseases
(b) Epidemic diseases
(c) Epidermis diseases
(d) None of these

Q.13 The microscope is used to study
(a) Distant objects **(b)** Near objects
(c) Small objects **(d)** Small and near

Q.14 The energy of food is measured in
(a) Kelvin **(b)** Calories
(c) Bushel **(d)** None of these

Q.15 Instrument used to measure relative humidity is
(a) Hydrometer
(b) Hygrometer
(c) Barometer
(d) Mercury thermometer

Q.16 What is the SI unit of temperature?
(a) Kelvin **(b)** Celsius
(c) Centigrade **(d)** Fahrenheit

Q.17 The telescope is used for viewing
(a) Distant Objects **(b)** Near Objects
(c) Small Objects **(d)** Living cells

Q.18 Density of milk is measured by
(a) Lactometer **(b)** Hydrometer
(c) Barometer **(d)** Hygrometer

Q.19 Decibel is a unit of
(a) Sound **(b)** Light
(c) Heat **(d)** Electricity

Q.20 Match the following columns:

Column I	Column II
A. Thermograph	1. Electric Current
B. Anemometer	2. Atmospheric pressure
C. Ammeter	3. Velocity of wind
D. Barometer	4. Temperature variations

(a) A4, B3, C1, D2
(b) A1, B2, C4, D3
(c) A4, B3, C2, D1
(d) A3, B2, C4, D1

Q.21 The instrument used to measure Electric resistance
(a) Ohmmeter **(b)** Electrometer
(c) Galvanometer **(d)** Spectrometer

Q.22 The apparatus used in submarines to give a clear view of the objects, on the surface of the ocean or ground is known as:

(a) Periscope (b) Sextant
(c) Stereoscope (d) Telescope

Q.23 Richter scale is used for measuring
(a) Density of liquid
(b) Intensity of earthquakes
(c) Velocity of wind
(d) Humidity of air

Q.24 Fathometer is used to measure
(a) Earthquakes (b) Rainfall
(c) Ocean depth (d) Sound intensity

Q.25 Bolometer is used to measure
(a) radiant energy (b) purity of milk
(c) specific gravity (d) None of these

Q.26 Venturi tube is used for
(a) Measuring intensity of earthquakes
(b) Measuring specific gravity
(c) Measuring density
(d) Measuring flow of a fluid

Q.27 Coronagraph is used for
(a) studying the arteries
(b) studying the chest
(c) observing and often photographing the sun's corona
(d) studying the blood in the human body

Q.28 Microphone is used to convert
(a) sound waves into electrical energy
(b) sound waves into light rays
(c) electrical energy into sound waves
(d) sound waves into magnetic currents

Q.29 Mechanical force is measured by
(a) Speedometer (b) Tachometer
(c) Dynamometer (d) Audiometer

Q.30 Altimeter is used to measure
(a) the atmospheric pressure
(b) the approximate height above the ground
(c) the strength of an electric current
(d) the difference in hearing

Q.31 Which instrument is used to measure pressure?
(a) Saccharimeter (b) Ammeter
(c) Manometer (d) Lactometer

Q.32 What does Angstrom measure?
(a) Quantity of liquid
(b) Length of light waves
(c) Length of cables
(d) Speed of ships

Q.33 Light Year is related to
(a) Energy (b) Speed
(c) Distance (d) Intensity

Q.34 Match the following
1. Pyrometer
A. Relative humidity
2. Anemometer
B. High temperature
3. Hygrometer
C. Navigation
4. Chronometer
D. Direction of wind
(a) 1B, 2D, 3A, 4C
(b) 1D, 2B, 3A, 4C
(c) 1A, 2D, 3B, 4C
(d) 1C, 2A, 3D, 4B

Q.35 Which of the following instruments is used to measure pressure of gases?
(a) Barometer (b) Manometer
(c) Ammeter (d) None of these

Q.36 Joule is the unit of
(a) Temperature (b) Pressure
(c) Energy (d) Heat

Q.37 How many Dynes are there in one gram weight?
(a) 900 (b) 375
(c) 981 (d) 250

Q.38 How many Ergs are there in 1 Joule?
(a) 10^2 (b) 10^4
(c) 10^6 (d) 10^7

Q.39 The unit of current is
(a) Ohm (b) Watt
(c) Ampere (d) None of these

Q.40 The unit of energy in MKS system is
(a) Volt (b) Erg
(c) Ohm (d) Joule

Q.41 The intensity of an earthquake is measured with a
(a) Barometer (b) Hydrometer
(c) Polygraph (d) Seismograph

Q.42 Centigrade and Fahrenheit scales give same reading at
(a) -40^0 (b) -32^0
(c) -273^0 (d) 100^0

Q.43 Match the following columns:

Column I
A. Anemometer
B. Aneroid Barometer
C. Micrometer
D. Fathometer

Column II
1. to measure underwater depth using sound
2. To measure very small distances
3. Find out wind speed
4. Find out direction of wind
5. Measure atmospheric pressure
(a) A4, B5, C3, D1
(b) A3, B5, C2, D1
(c) A5, B1, C3, D4
(d) A3, B1, C5, D2

Q.44 Who among the following described protoplasm as the physical basis of life?
(a) T. H. Huxley (b) Leeuwenhock
(c) Rudolf Virchow (d) J. C. Bose

Q.45 The scientist who first discovered that the earth revolves round the sun was
(a) Newton (b) Dalton
(c) Copernicus (d) Einstein

Q.46 Alexander Fleming discovered
(a) Penicillin (b) X-Ray
(c) Streptomycene (d) Telephone

Q.47 Who among following invented the steam engine?
(a) Marconi (b) James Watt
(c) Thomas Savery
(d) Wright Brothers

Q.48 Who invented typewriter?
(a) Shockley (b) Pascal
(c) Sholes (d) Waterman

Q.49 Match the following columns:

Column I
A. Proton
B. Neutron
C. Charge of Electron
D. Shelled nature of atom

Column II
1. Chadwick
2. Millikan
3. Goldstein
4. Rutherford
5. Madam Curie
(a) A1, B2, C3, D5
(b) A2, B1, C4, D3
(c) A2, B3, C1, D4
(d) A4, B2, C3, D1

Q.50 Who discovered circulation of blood in human body?
(a) Edward Jenner
(b) Joseph Lister
(c) William Harvey
(d) Jonon Esals

Q.51 The first attempt in printing was made in England by
(a) James Arkwright (b) James Watt
(c) William Caxton (d) Isaac Newton

Q.52 Who was the surgeon who pioneere[illegible] antiseptic surgery in 186[illegible]
(a) Edward Jenner (b) [illegible]
(c) Henry William (d) [illegible] Sieeman

Q.53 The credit of [illegible] television goes to
(a) Faraday (b) Baird
(c) Edison (d) Marconi

Q.54 The credit of developing the polio vaccine goes to
(a) Jonas Salk (b) Alb E. Sabin
(c) Selman Waksma (d) None of these

Q.55 Mark the wrong com[illegible]ation
(a) James Watt: Stea[illegible]
(b) A. G. Bell: Teleph[illegible]
(c) J. L. Baird: Televisio[illegible]
(d) J. Perkins: Penicillin

Q.56 Choose the correct combination
(a) Typewriter: Remington
(b) Dynamite: Dunlop
(c) Evolution: Darwin
(d) Aeroplane: Harvey

Q.57 Who invented the Ball-p[illegible]
(a) Waterman (b) Oscar
(c) Wilson (d) [illegible]zlo Biro

Q.58 Blaise Pascal [illegible] with
(a) Calculating [illegible]
(b) Computers
(c) Cinema
(d) None of these

Q.59 Wright Brothers are regarded inventors of the
(a) Balloon (b) Bicycle
(c) Aeroplane (d) None of these

Q.60 Which of the following pairs is incorrect?
(a) Roentgen: X-Ray
(b) Newton: Law of G[illegible]vitation
(c) Faraday: Diffusion [illegible] gases
(d) Pasteur: Bacteriology

Q.61 The electron was first identified by
(a) J. J. Thompson

(b) J. Kepler
(c) D. Rutherford
(d) James Chadwick

Q.62 Oxygen was discovered by
(a) Rutherford
(b) William Ramsay
(c) Priestly
(d) Neils Bohr

Q.63 Penicillin was invented by
(a) Dr. Jones E. Salk
(b) Gregory Mendel
(c) Paul Ehrilich
(d) A. Fleming

Q.64 Who created the artificial 'gene'?
(a) Hargobind Khorana
(b) J. J. Thompson
(c) Benjamin Franklin
(d) Meghnad Saha

Q.65 Logarithm tables were invented by
(a) John Napier (b) John Doe
(c) John Harrison (d) John Douglas

Q.66 Which of following was discovered by Ronald Ross?
(a) Cholera germs (b) Malaria parasite
(c) Jaundice germs (d) None of these

Q.67 Who defined the law of gravitation?
(a) Newton (b) Archimedes
(c) Galileo (d) Faraday

Q.68 Who discovered the plants have life?
(a) Robert Koch (b) J.
(c) Paul Berg (d) George Snell

Q.69 Who invented the small pox vaccine?
(a) Robert Koch (b) Edward Jenner
(c) Robert Hook (d) Louis Pasteur

Q.70 Zero was invented by
(a) Indians (b) Egyptians
(c) Greeks (d) None of these

Q.71 Who invented the Doctor's thermometer?
(a) Fahrenheit (b) Edison
(c) Galileo (d) None of these

Q.72 The velocity of light was first measured by
(a) Einstein (b) Newton
(c) Roemer (d) Galileo

Q.73 Who proposed the chemical evolution of life?
(a) Darwin (b) Lammarck
(c) Oparin (d) Haechel

Q.74 The telephone was invented by
(a) John Logie Baird
(b) Alexander Graham Bell
(c) Thomas Alva Edison
(d) James Watt

Q.75 Who among the following evolved the concept of relationship between mass and energy?
(a) Einstein (b) Planck
(c) Dalton (d) Rutherford

Q.76 Match the following columns:

Column I
A. Radioactivity
B. Periodic Table
C. Quantum Theory
D. X-Rays

Column II
1. Planck
2. Thomson
3. Rutherford
4. Mendeleev
5. Roentgen
6. Becquerrel

(a) A1, B3, C5, D2
(b) A6, B5, C3, D5
(c) A3, B2, C1, D5
(d) A6, B4, C1, D5

Q.77 Match the following columns:

Column I
A. Marcone
B. Darwin
C. Laennec
D. Baird

Column II
1. Radio
2. Natural selection theory
3. Orthogenesis theory
4. Stethoscope
5. Television

(a) A1, B3, C4, D5
(b) A5, B4, C3, D2
(c) A1, B2, C4, D5
(d) A3, B5, C2, D4

Q.78 Robert Koch worked on
(a) Tuberculosis (b) Cholera
(c) Malaria (d) Diabetes

Q.79 Who discovered Uranus?
(a) Herschel (b) Galileo
(c) Copernicus (d) None of these

Q.80 Who among the following is associated with the invention of computers?
(a) Edison (b) Babbage
(c) MacMilla (d) Rangabhashyam

Q.81 Alfred Nobel is associated with the invention of
(a) Cosmic rays (b) Dynamite
(c) Dynamo (d) Penicillin

Q.82 Match the following:

Invention	Inventor
A. Typewriter	1. Davy
B. X-Rays	2. Sholes
C. Radio	3. Roentgen
D. Safety Lamp	4. Marconi

(a) A1, B2, C4, D3
(b) A2, B3, C1, D4
(c) A2, B3, C4, D1
(d) A3, B4, C2, D1

Q.83 Funk discovered
(a) proteins (b) vitamins
(c) enzymes (d) hormones

Q.84 "No two electrons in an atom can have the same values for all the four quantum numbers" is the statement for
(a) Aufbau Principle
(b) Pauli's Exclusion Principle
(c) Heisenberg Uncertainty
(d) The Band Theory

Q.85 Which of the following pairs of discovery and discoverers is not correctly matched?
(a) Fountain Pen–Lewis E. Waterman
(b) Safety Razor—Karl Jansky
(c) Incandescent Lamp_Humphrey Davy
(d) Safety Pin—Walter Hunt

ANSWERS:

1.	D	2.	A	3.	B	4.	C	5.	A	6.	B	7.	B	8.	A	9.	A	10.	B
11.	C	12.	B	13.	D	14.	B	15.	B	16.	A	17.	A	18.	A	19.	A	20.	A
21.	A	22.	A	23.	B	24.	C	25.	A	26.	D	27.	C	28.	A	29.	C	30.	B
31.	C	32.	B	33.	C	34.	A	35.	B	36.	C	37.	C	38.	D	39.	C	40.	D
41.	D	42.	A	43.	B	44.	A	45.	C	46.	A	47.	B	48.	C	49.	C	50.	C
51.	C	52.	B	53.	B	54.	A	55.	D	56.	C	57.	D	58.	A	59.	C	60.	C
61.	A	62.	C	63.	D	64.	A	65.	A	66.	B	67.	A	68.	B	69.	B	70.	A
71.	A	72.	C	73.	C	74.	B	75.	A	76.	D	77.	C	78.	A	79.	A	80.	B
81.	B	82.	C	83.	B	84.	B	85.	B										

SET-II

1. All the following are invertebrates except.
(a) Snail (b) Crab
(c) Fish (d) Prawn

2. Which of the following is not a mammal?
(a) Cow (b) Fish
(c) Goat (d) Whale

3. In mammals fertilization takes place in the.
(a) Ovary (b) Uterus
(c) Fallopian tubes (d) distributing

4. Aves are.
(a) Cold-blooded
(b) Warm-blooded
(c) Both
(d) None of these

5. The site of photosynthesis is.
(a) Vacuoles (b) Mitochondria
(c) Chloroplast (d) None of these

6. Which tissue is responsible for the passage of water in plants?
(a) Phloem (b) Xylem
(c) Sclerenchyma (d) None of these

7. The vegetation of the Thar desert consists of.
(a) Xerophytes (b) Hydrophytes
(c) Mesophytes (d) None of these

8. In which section of the plant does photosynthesis takes places.
(a) Roots (b) Stem
(c) Leaves (d) Flowers

9. Photosynthesis takes place faster in.
(a) Yellow light (b) Red light
(c) White light (d) Darkness

10. Age of the tree can be determined by.
(a) Counting the number of rings in the stem
(b) Counting the number of leaves
(c) Counting the number of branches
(d) Measuring the size of the tree

11. Which of the following gases are given during photosynthesis?
(a) Oxygen (b) Carbon dioxide
(c) Nitrogen (d) Hydrogen

12. The green colour leaves is due to the presence of.
(a) Metallic ions (b) Chlorophyll
(c) Iron (d) Haemoglobin

13. During the day time plants.
(a) Take in oxygen ad give out carbon dioxide
(b) Take in Carbon dioxide and given out oxygen
(c) Take in oxygen and give out nitrogen
(d) None of these

14. Plants receive their nutrients mainly from.
(a) Chlorophyll (b) Soil
(c) Light (d) Atmosphere

15. If all plants vanish from the earth's surface which of the following gases will also disappear?
(a) Oxygen (b) Nitrogen
(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Hydrogen

16. The plants that grow in saline water are called.
(a) Halophytes (b) Hydrophytes
(c) Mesophytes (d) Thellophytes

17. The onion is a modified form of.
(a) Stem (b) Leaves
(c) Root (d) Flower

18. Which of the following is a parasitic plant?
(a) Marchantia (b) Kelp
(c) Mushroom (d) Pteris

19. Which of the following organisms does not contain chlorophyll?
(a) Ferns (b) Mosses
(c) Fungi (d) Algae

20. In plants organic substances are transported through.
(a) Xylem (b) Phloem
(c) Wood (d) Fibers

21. Bacteria belong to which of the following kingdom?
(a) Protista (b) Animalae
(c) Monera (d) Plantae

22. Which of the following is a carnivorous plant?
(a) Urn Plant (b) Pitcher Plant
(c) Cacti (d) Ribbon Plant

23. Potato is a modified form of.
(a) Roots (b) Frit
(c) Stem (d) Leaf

24. Man belongs to phylum.
(a) Mollusca (b) Chordata
(c) Porifera (d) Amphibia

25. Fertilization in Frog is.
(a) External (b) internal
(c) Aerial (d) None

26. Insects belong to.
(a) Annelida (b) Anthropods
(c) Crustaceans (d) Coelenterata

27. Phloem is a tissue found in.
(a) Insects (b) Plants
(c) Mammals (d) Animals

28. The process of the division of somatic cells or an organism is called.
(a) Mitosis (b) Meiosis
(c) Cytokinesis (d) None

29. A plant cell is distinguished from an animal cell by the presence of?
(a) Nucleus (b) Chloroplasts
(c) Cell membrane (d) Cell wall

30. Pollen grains in plants are produced in.
(a) Roots (b) Leaves
(c) Flower (d) Stem

31. What is the main purpose of white blood corpuscles?
(a) To carry nutrients
(b) To combat infection
(c) To carry oxygen
(d) to give strength

32. Which of the following helps in clothing of blood?
(a) Vitamin B_1 (b) Vitamin B_2
(c) Vitamin K (d) Vitamin D

33. Total volume of blood in a normal human being is.
(a) 5-6 Liters (b) 3-4 Liters
(c) 8-10 Liters (d) 10-12 Liters

34. Red blood corpuscles are formed in the.

(a) Liver (b) Kidneys
(c) Bone marrow (d) Heart

35. Blood does to coagulate inside the body due to the presence of.
(a) Hemoglobin (b) Heparin
(c) Fibrin (d) Plasma

36. The number of bones in the human body of an adult is approximately.
(a) 200 (b) 206
(c) 215 (d) 220

37. Lungs are situated in the.
(a) Abdominal cavity
(b) Pericardial cavity
(c) Thoracic cavity
(d) Buccal cavity

38. The pancreas secretes.
(a) Insulin (b) Vitamin A
(c) Bile juice (d) None of these

39. The seat of memory in the human brain is located in the.
(a) Medulla oblongata
(b) Cerebrum
(c) Cortex
(d) Cerebellum

40. The organs of the circulatory system consist of.
(a) Arteries (b) Veins
(c) capillaries (d) All of them

41. Tibia is a bone found in the.
(a) Skull (b) Arm
(c) Leg (d) Face

42. What is the temperature of a normal man?
(a) 81.1°C (b) 36.9°C
(c) 21.7°C (d) 90°C

43. The largest part of the human brain is the.
(a) Medulla oblongata
(b) Cerebrum
(c) Hind brain
(d) Cerebellum

44. The highest point in the blood pressure or upper reading of blood pressure is called.
(a) Systolic pressure
(b) Diastolic pressure
(c) Hypotension
(d) Hypertension

45. What is the main component of bones and teeth?
(a) Calcium carbonate
(b) Calcium phosphate
(c) Calcium sulphate
(d) Calcium nitrate

46. The main constituent of haemoglobin is.
(a) Chlorine (b) Iron
(c) Calcium (d) None

47. The human cells contain.
(a) 40 chromosomes
(b) 44chromosomes
(c) 46 chromosomes
(d) 50 chromosomes

48. The strongest muscle in the human body is found in.
(a) Hand (b) Buttocks
(c) Neck (d) Legs

49. Chromosomes are.
(a) Parts of human brain
(b) Constituent of blood which produces heat
(c) Thread like bodies that occur in the nuclei which carry the genetic code
(d) None of these

50. The main function of the kidneys is.
(a) To control blood pressure
(b) To control body temperature
(c) To remove waste products from the body
(d) None of these

51. A gene is a.
(a) Sleep inducing drug
(b) Unity of heredity
(c) A kind of vitamin
(d) A type of body cell

52. The function of haemoglobin is.
(a) To transport oxygen
(b) Destruction of bacteria
(c) Prevention of anaemia
(d) Utilization of energy

53. In an adult human being Erythrocytes are produced in the.
(a) Spleen and liver
(b) Spleen and bone marrow
(c) Bone marrow and liver
(d) Heart and lungs

54. In mammals fertilization takes place in the.

(a) Ovary (b) Fallopian tubes
(c) uterus (d) Ureter

55. Which of the following glands secrete tears?
(a) Lachrymal (b) Pituitary
(c) Thyroid (d) Pancreas

56. The largest organ of the human body is.
(a) Brain (b) Heart
(c) Skin (d)Liver

57. A person of which of the following blood groups is called a universal donor?
(a) O (b) AB (c) A (d) B

58. Enzymes help in.
(a) Respiration
(b) Digestion of food
(c) Circulation of blood
(d) None

59. Food is normally digested in the.
(a) Liver
(b) Stomach
(c) Small intestine
(d) Large intestine

60. Heightened emotion is caused by.
(a) Pituitary glands
(b)Thyroid glands
(c) Adrenal glands
(d) Pancreas

61. The diaphragm assists in.
(a) Digestion (b) Respiration
(c) Circulation of blood
(d) None

62. The shortest bone in the human body is.
(a) Vertebrate (b) Stapes
(c) Phalanges (d) Metacarpals

63. Which part of the human body coordinates function of various organs?
(a) Heart (b) Liver
(c) Brain (d) Kidneys

64. Which gland in the human body is called the master gland?
(a) Pituitary (b) Thyroid
(c) Pancreas (d) Spleen

65. The richest source of vitamin A is.
(a) Orange (b) Apple
(c) Eggs (d) Meat

66. Which of the following vitamins is produced in the sun's rays?
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin K

67. A balanced diet contains.
(a) Animal protein
(b) Macro and micro nutrients
(c) Food nutrients for growth and maintenance
(d) Butter and ghee

68. Which of the following does not belong to the vitamin B complex group?
(a) Thiamine (b) Ascorbic acid
(c) Riboflavin (d) Folic acid

69. Which of the following vitamins can be stored in the liver?
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C
(c) Vitamin D (d) Vitamin K

70. How many bones are there in a newly born infant?
(a) 266 (b) 230 (c) 240 (d 300

71. Doctors recommend that we would cook food in oil rather than in vanaspati ghee. Why?
(a) Oil contains saturated fats
(b) Oil contains unsaturated fats
(c) Oil makes food tasty
(d) Vanaspati ghee is difficult to digest

72. Which of the following have maximum calorific value?
(a) Carbohydrates (b) Fats
(c) Proteins (d) Vitamins

73. Wisdom teeth normally grow between the age of.
(a) 34-40 (b) 17-30
(c) 45-55 (d) 10-17

74. Which of the following vitamins promotes healthy functioning of eyes in human beings?
(a) Vitamin B (b) Vitamin C
(c) Vitamin A (d) Vitamin K

75. Human blood contains the percentage of plasma.
(a) 65% (b) 70%
(c) 50% (d) 45%

76. The average heart beat per minute in a normal man is.
(a) 50 (b) 70 (c) 80 (d) 90

77. Which of the following is essential for formation of red blood cells?
(a) Vitamin C (b) Folic acid
(c) calcium (d) Vitamin A

78. A person of which of the following blood groups can receive blood of any group?
(a) A (b) AB (c) B (d) O

79. Scurvy can be prevented by the intake of.
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C
(c) Vitamin B (d) Vitamin D

80. Cholera is caused by.
(a) Vibrio comma (b) Salmonella
(c) Steptococcus (d) None of these

81. Heart attack is caused due to.
(a) Blood pressure (b) Blood sugar
(c) Cholesterol (d) None of these

82. Malaria is a disease which affects the.
(a) Heart (b) Lungs
(c) Spleen (d) None of these

83. Which of the following diseases is caused by virus?
(a) Small pox (b) Tuberculosis
(c) Malaria (d) Cholera

84. In human beings infection of plasmodium causes.
(a) Tetanus (b) Malaria
(c) Typhoid (d) Influenza

85. Which of the following can cause cancer as well as cure it, depending upon its intensity and use?
(a) Tobacco
(b) Alcohol
(c) Ionized radiation
(d) Ultra violet rays

86. Medulla oblongata is a part of human?
(a) Heart (b) Brain
(c) Liver (d) Sex organ

87. Myopia is connected with.
(a) Ears (b) Eyes
(c) Lungs (d) None

88. Which of the following is not a contagious disease?
(a) Typhoid (b) Hysteria
(c) Measles (d) Influenza

89. Leukaemia is a disease of the.
(a) Lungs (b) Blood
(c) Skin (d) Nerves

90. Short sightedness can be corrected by.
(a) Convex lens
(b) Concave lens
(c) Convex-concave lens
(d) Concave-convex lens

91. Deficiency of iron in human diet causes.
(a) Goiter (b) Scurvy
(c) Anaemia (d) Rickets

92. Trachoma is a disease for the.
(a) Liver (b) Eyes
(c) Lungs (d) Kidneys

93. Mumps is a disease caused by.
(a) Fungus (b) Bacterium
(c) Virus (d) None

94. Rickets is a disease of the.
(a) Bones (b) Tissues
(c) Muscles (d) Blood

95. Which of the following diseases has posed a serious threat the world over?
(a) Tumour (b) Paralytic stroke
(c) AIDS (d) None of these

96. Which of the following diseases is not water-borne?
(a) Cholera (b) Influenza
(c) Typhoid (d) None of these

97. Night blindness is caused by lack of which vitamin?
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D

98. Autopsy is connected with.
(a) Post mortem
(b) Study of living cells
(c) Cancer
(d) None of these

99. Typhoid and cholera were typical examples of.
(a) Infectious diseases
(b) Air-borne diseases
(c) Water-borne diseases
(d) None of these

100. Which of two organs/glands are affected by malaria?
(a) Lungs and heart
(b) Spleen and liver
(c) Kidneys and lungs
(d) Heart and brain

101. Pyorrhoea is a disease of the?
(a) Nose (b) Gums
(c) Heart (d) Lungs

102. The disease in which bronchial tubes become narrow due to spasm of bronchial muscles is called.
(a) Influenza (b) Asthma

(c) Diphtheria (d) None

103. Which of the following medicines is administered to patients suffering from diabetes?
(a) Penicillin (b) Insulin
(c) Sulpha drugs (d) None

104. Lack of one of the following causes diabetes.
(a) Sugar (b) Insulin
(c) Calcium (d) Vitamin

105. Which of the following diseases occur due to consumption of contaminated water?
(a) Cholera (b) Influenza
(c) Malaria (d) Typhoid

106. Lock Jaw, difficulty in opening the mouth is a symptom of?
(a) Plague (b) Tetanus
(c) Typhoid (d) None

107. Virus causes.
(a) Cholera (b) Typhus
(c) Typhoid (d) Scurvy

108. Which of the following is a fungal disease?
(a) Ringworm (b) Leucoderma
(c) Elephantiasis (d) None of these

109. Bronchitis is a disease of which of the following organs?
(a) Blood (b) Bladder
(c) Liver (d) Respiratory tract

110. Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is caused by.
(a) Bacterium (b) Protozoan
(c) Fungus (d) Virus

111. ECG is used for the diagnosis of ailment of the.
(a) Brain (b) Heart
(c) Kidneys (d) Lungs

112. Dialysis is used for the treatment of.
(a) Kidney failure (b) Heart weakness
(c) Brain disease (d) None of these

113. BCG vaccine is used to produce immunity against.
(a) Whooping cough (b) Tuberculosis
(c) Virus fever (d) Small pox

114. Acupuncture is a medical system of treatment in which.
(a) Herbs are used to relieve pain
(b) Needles are inserted into particular parts of the body to relieve pain
(c) Surgery is done to relieve pain
(d) None of these

115. Triple Antigen vaccine is given to children to protect them against.
(a) Polio
(b) Whooping cough
(c) Tuberculosis
(d) Contagious disease

116. A man weighing 96Kg consisting of approximately one of the following liters of water.
(a) 50Liters (b) 45 Liters
(c) 66.5Liters (d) 90Liters

117. Anatomy is the branch of science which deals with.
(a) Structure of animals and plants
(b) Animal behaviour
(c) Cells and tissues
(d) Functions of body organs

118. Study of earthquakes is known as.
(a) Ecology (b) Seismology
(c) Numismatics (d) None

119. Ecology deals with.
(a) Birds (b) Cells formation
(c) Relations between organisms and their environment
(d) Tissues

120. Meteorology is the science of.
(a) Meteors (b) Weather
(c) Metals (d) Earthquakes

121. Oncology is the study of.
(a) Birds (b) Cancer
(c) Mammals (d) Meteors

122. Study of life in outer space is known as.
(a) Endobiology (b) Exobiology
(c) Enterobiology (d) Neobiology

123. Numismatics is the study of.
(a) Coins (b) Numbers
(c) Stamps (d) Space

124. Eugenics is the study of.
(a) People of European Union
(b) Different races of mankind
(c) Altering human beings by changing their genetic components
(d) None of these

125. Ornithology deals with.
(a) Plants (b) Flowers
(c) Animals (d) Birds

126. Entomology deals with.
(a) Plants (b) Animals
(c) Insects (d) Chemicals

127. Epidemiology is the study of.
(a) Dermis diseases
(b) Epidemic diseases
(c) Cancer (d) Smell

128. The study of sound and sound waves.
(a) Acoustics (b) Agrology
(c) Anatomy (d) Anthropology

129. The study of grasses is called.
(a) Agrostology (b) Astronautics
(c) Lithology (d) Ethology

130. The study of fingerprints is called.
(a) Dactylology (b) Dendrology
(c) Ecology (d) Ethology

131. The science of the origin of stars and plants is called.
(a) Cosmogony (b) Ceramics
(c) Cytology (d) Ethology

132. The study of Universe is called.
(a) Conchology (b) Cosmology
(c) Oncology (d) Mycology

133. The study of Fruits and seed is called.
(a) Carpology (b) Dactylology
(c) Ethology (d) Morphology

134. The study of sleep is called.
(a) Hypnology (b) Lithology
(c) Nephrology (d) Ecology

135. The study of vocabulary is called.
(a) Lexicology (b) Entomology
(c) Hydrology (d) Ecology

136. The study of bones is called.
(a) Osteology (b) Otology
(c) Optics (d) Pedology

137. The study of rivers is called.
(a) Potamology (b) Psychology
(c) Pomology (d) Penology

138. The study of religions is called.
(a) Theology (b) Urology
(c) Petrology (d) Orology

139. The science that deals with viruses.
(a) Zoology (b) Virology
(c) Telepathy (d) Telepathy

140. The study that deals with the process of fermentation is called.
(a) Zymology (b) Urology
(c) Sialogy (d) Thermatology

141. The study of mountains is called.
(a) Orology (b) Oenology
(c) Psychology (d) Penology

ANSWER

1.	C	2.	B	3.	C	4.	B	5.	C	6.	B	7.	A
8.	C	9.	B	10.	A	11.	A	12.	B	13.	B	14.	B
15.	A	16.	A	17.	B	18.	C	19.	C	20.	C	21.	C
22.	B	23.	C	24.	B	25.	A	26.	B	27.	B	28.	A
29.	D	30.	C	31.	B	32.	C	33.	A	34.	C	35.	B
36.	B	37.	C	38.	A	39.	C	40.	D	41.	C	42.	B
43.	B	44.	A	45.	B	46.	B	47.	C	48.	B	49.	C
50.	C	51.	B	52.	A	53.	B	54.	B	55.	A	56.	C
57.	A	58.	B	59.	C	60.	C	61.	B	62.	B	63.	C
64.	A	65.	C	66.	A	67.	C	68.	B	69.	A	70.	D
71.	A	72.	A	73.	A	74.	C	75.	A	76.	B	77.	B
78.	B	79.	B	80.	A	81.	C	82.	C	83.	A	84.	C
85.	C	86.	B	87.	B	88.	B	89.	B	90.	B	91.	C
92.	B	93.	C	94.	A	95.	C	96.	B	97.	A	98.	A
99.	C	100.	B	101.	B	102.	B	103.	B	104.	B	105.	A
106.	B	107.	B	108.	A	109.	D	110.	D	111.	B	112.	A
113.	B	114.	B	115.	B	116.	C	117.	A	118.	B	119.	C
120.	B	121.	B	122.	B	123.	A	124.	C	125.	D	126.	C
127.	B	128.	A	129.	A	130.	A	131.	A	132.	B	133.	A
134.	A	135.	A	136.	A	137.	A	138.	A	139.	B	140.	A
141.	A	----------											

History of Pakistan

Pakistan Movement

1. The first permanent Muslim foothold was achieved by Muhammad Bin Qasim's conquest of Sindh in:
A)711 A.D **B)712 A.D**
C)713 A.D D)None of these

2. The Ghaznavid rule existed from 976 A. D. to:
A) 1146 A. D. B) 1147 A. D.
C) 1148 A. D. D) None of these

3. The Ghauris ruled India from 1148 A.D. to:
A) 1200 A.D. B) 1203 A.D.
C) 1206 A.D. D) None of these

4. From 1206 to 1857 A. D. how many Dynasties held Sway?
A) four B) five
C) six D) seven

5. Zaheer-ud-Din Babusr founded Mughal Empire in the year:
A) 1522 A.D. B) 1524 A.D.
C) 1526 A.D. D) none of these

6. The Mughal Empire came to an end and was replaced by the British in:
A) 1855 A.D. B) 1856 A.D.
C) 1857 A.D. D) 1858 A.D.

7. Name the Scholar theologian who, first sought to address the twin basic problems of Muslim Identity:
A) Shah Rafi-ud-Din
B) Shah Waliullah
C) Shah Abdul Haque
D) None of these

8. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali in:
A) 1760 B) 1761
C) 1764 D) 1766

9. Who defeated the Marathas in Third War of Panipat?
A) Ahmad Shah Abdali
B) Zaheer-ud-Din Babur
C) Ranjeet Singh
D) None of these

10. During the reign of which emperor did the office of the Vakil was designed?
A) Jahangir B) Aurangzeb
C) Akbar the Great D) Shah Jahan

11. Name the Mughal Emperor who promulgated Deen- i-Elahi:
A) Akbar B) Jahangir
C) Shah Jahan D) None of these

12. Who divided the Mughal Empire into provinces for the first time?
A) Babar B) Hamayun
C) Akbar D) None of these

13. Name the Suri King who constructed the Grand Trunk Road:
A) Sher Shah Suri B) Akbar
C) Jahangir D) None of these

14. Mughal Emperor Akbar was born in Umarkot on:
A) Oct. 20, 1542 B) Oct. 20, 1543
C) Oct. 20, 1544 D) None of these

15. Akbar the Great was crowned on:
A) Feb. 11,1556 B) Feb. 12, 1557
C) Feb. 13, 1558 D) None of these

16. Shah Jahan dedicated Taj Mahal to his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal in the year:
A) 1659 B) 1658
C) 1657 D) none of these

17. Thomas Rao was sent as the British Ambassador to the court of:
A) Akbar **B) Jahangir**
C) Shah Jahan D) Aurangzeb

18. Name the last Mughal Emperor of India:
A) Aurangzeb
B) Badaur Shah Zafar
C) Humayun
D) None of these

19. When the East India Company was permitted first of all to establish a factory at Surat in:
A) 1490 B) 1595
C) 1600 D) none of these

20. In the battle at Plassey, in the year East India Company scored major victory against an Indian ruler:
A) 1750 B) 1795
C) 1757 D) None of these

21. The last Mughal Emperor who was deported to Rangoon (now Yangoon) by the English on the charge of participating in the War of Independence was:
A) Shah Jahan III B) Shah Alam II

C) Akbar II
D) Bahdur Shah Zafar

22. The Battle of Buxar confirmed the fate of victory of British over Bihar and Ouhd in:
A) 1769 A. D. B) 1762 A. D.
C) 1764 A. D. D) None of these

23. Fourth Mysore war was fought between Tipu Sultan and the British, in the year:
A) 1798 A. D. **B) 1799 A. D.**
C) 1800 A. D. D) none of these

24. The Marathas war (1818-1819) extended British supremacy in Western India and:
A) Assam B) sylhet
C) Rajputana D) None of these

25. The British finished the rule of the Mirs of Sindh in Battle of:
A) Thatta
B) Miani (Hyderabad) C) Deebul
D) none of these

26. The province of Oudh was annexed in the year:
A) 1853 A. D. B) 1854 A. D.
C) 1856 A. D. D) none of these

27. In which session of the All India Muslim League the Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) was passed, on the March 23,1940:
A) Twenty-sixth
B) Twenty-seventh C) Twenty-ninth
D) Thirtieth

28. The Lahore Resolution was passed under the leadership of:
A) Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
B) Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan
C) Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan
D) None of these

29. The historic Pakistan Resolution was presented by:
A) I.I. Chundrigar
B) Maulvi A.K. Fazle Haq
C) Qazi M. Isa
D) Sir Abdullah Haroon

30. The Pakistan Resolution was supported by Ch. Khaleeq-uz-Zaman, Maulana Abdul Hamid Badayuni and Begum Muhammad Ali Johar from UP, who supported the resolution from CP?
A) Sardar Abdul Rauf Shah
B) Sir Abdullah Haroon
C) Abdul Hameed Khan
D) I.I. Chundrigar

31. There were some prominent personalities for instance Sardar Aurangzeb form KPK, Abdullah Haroon from Sindh and ??? supported the Pakistan Resolution from Madras:
A) M. Zafar Ali Khall
B) Pir Ziauddin Andrabi
C) Abdul Hamid Khan
D) Dr M. Alam

32. I. I. Chundrigar supported the Pakistan Resolution from Bombay, who supported from Bihar?
A) Nawab M. Ismail
B) Pir Ziauddin Andrabi
C) Mumtaz Daulatana
D) Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot

33. Who supported the Pakistan Resolution from Kashmir?
A)Pir Ziauddin Andrabi B) Dr M. Aalam
C) Sir Zafarullah
D) Mian Amir-ud-Din

34. Who supported Pakistan Resolution from the Punjab except Maulana Zafar Ali Khan; name the other person from Punjab?
A) Dr. Muhammad Aalam
B) Sir Zafarullah Khan
C) Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan
D) Feroze Khan Noon

35. Mention the place where Pakistan Resolution was passed'?
A) Minto Park (Now Iqbal Park) Lahore
B) Badshahi Mosque Lahore
C) Mochi Gate LHR
D) Lahore Town Hall

36. Who translated the Pakistan Resolution in Urdu?
A) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
B) Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan
C) Sir Zafar Ullah Khan
D) Maulvi A.K. Fazal ul Haque

37. Name the lady representative of All India Muslim League (AIML) who supported the Pakistan Resolution:
A) Amjadi Begum (Amjad Bano)
B) Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah
C) Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan
D) Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain

38. The Pakistan Resolution demanded that the Muslim majority areas in North-western and which another zone of India should be annexed to constitute independent states:
A) Eastern Zone B) Western Zone
C) Southern Zone D) None of these

39. A "White Paper" on Indian affairs was published on:
A) April 8, 1940 B) April 9, 1940
C) April 10, 1940 D) April 11, 1940

40. What kind of assurance was given in the white paper?
A) Independence to be granted to Indians
B) In the future constitution for India, the point of view of Indian would be accommodated
C) Interim government would be formed
D) None of these

41. Who proposed to enlarge the Governor General's Council on August 8, 1940, give the name of Viceroy?
A) Lord Irwin B) Lord Curzon
C) Lord Linlithgow D) None of these

42. Pakistan became an Independent state on August 14,1947 whereas India on:
A) Aug.15, 1947 B) Aug. 16 1947
C) Aug.7, 1947 D) none of these

43. In August's offer assurance for giving the weight to minorities' opinion was also included All India Muslim League accepted the offer name the political party who rejected it:
A) All India National Congress
B) Majlis-i-Ihrar
C) Jamiatul-Ulema-i-Hind
D) None of these

44. How many members of the British Government included in the National Defense Council without consulting All India Muslim League?
A) 1 **B) 3**
C) 4 D) 5

45. The inclusion of three Muslim representatives in the National Defence Council was rejected by:
A) Khaksar party
B) All India Muslim League
C) All India National Congress
D) Majlis-i-Ihrar

46. In which session of All India Muslim League at Madras adopted a resolution on Civil Disobedience Movement started by Congress:
A) Twenty-eight B) Twenty ninth
C) Thirtieth D) None of these

47. The Civil Disobedience Movement objective to force the British Government to accept:
A) All India National Congress demand of independence of India
B) Immediate transfer of power to Indian Congress
C) Not to divide India
D) None of these

48. Timur invaded India during the reign of:
A) Muhammad Tughlaq
B) Feroze Tughlaq
C) Babar D) none of these

49. When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started M. A. O. College at Aligarh?
A) 1875 A. D. **B) 1877 A. D.**
C) 1878 A. D. D) 1880 A. D.

50. Aligarh M. A. O. College was inaugurated by:
A) Lord Linlithgow **B) Lord Lytton**
C) Lord Irvin D) None of these

51. When did Lord Rippon's government repeal the Vernacular Press Act?
A) 1882 A. D. B) 1884 A. D.
C) 1890 A. D. D) None of these

52. When did a retired member of Civil Service, Mr. A. O. Hume establish the All India National Contress?
A) 1885 A. D. B) 1888 A. D.
C) 1890 A. D. D) None of these

53. Allama Iqbal presented his famous sermon for the establishment of Muslim state in 1930 at:

A) Lahore **B) Allahabad**
C) Dehli D) None of these

54. Which of the following matched correctly?

List I	List II
1. Lord Dalhousie	Doctorine of Lapse
2. Lord Bentinc	Abolition of Sati system
3. Lord Clive	Annexation of Punjab
4. Lord Ellen borough	Partition of Bengal

A) 1 and 2 **B) 1,2 and 3**
C) 1,3 and 4 D) 1,2,3 and 4

55. The Educational Movement among the Muslims was started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is known as:
A) Aligarh Movement
B) Wahabi Movement
C) Khilafat Movement
D) Sufi Movement

56. Lord Munroe introduced the:
A) Zamindari System
B) Ryotwari System
C) Jagirdari System D) None of these

57. Montague Chelmsford Reforms intended to:
A) Make Indians nears to the Government
B) Make self-Governing Government
C) To introduce the system of diarchy in provinces
D) Stop Indians from getting higher education

58. Subsidiary Alliance system was started by:
A) Lord Dalhousie
B) Lord Wellesley
C) Lord Cornwallis
D) Lord Curzon

59. Lord Linlithgow served as Viceroy of India from 1936 to:
A) 1940 **B) 1943**
C) 1944 D)1945

60. When did the Government of India Act 1935 was enforced in the provinces?
A) 1936 **B) 1937**
C) 1940 D)1942

61 All India Muslim League passed the Pakistan Resolution in March, 1940 at:
A) Lahore B) Karachi
C) Dhaka D) None of these

62. Congress Ministries were formed in eight out of --- major provinces:
A) 10 **B) 11**
C) 12 D) none of these

63. Congress Ministries resigned in the year:
A) 1938 **B) 1939**
C) 1940 D) 1941

64. Cripps Mission arrived in India to discuss about Indian Constitutional Reforms in:
A) March 1941 B) March 1943
C) March 1942 D) None of these

65. The Indian National Congress decided to start Quit India Movement on:
A) Aug. 8, 1942 B) Aug. 10, 1942
C) Aug. 12, 1942 D) None of these

66. As a result of Quit India Movement people were killed in a period of ___ four months:
A) 900 **B) 940**
C) 980 D) 1000

67. All India Muslim League demanded___ as against Quit India Movement of Mr. Gandhi:
A) Divide and Quit
B) Quit Indian Muslim majority provinces
C) both a and b
D) none of these

68. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held during the reign of Lord Wavel (1943-1947) on:
A) Dec.7, 1946 B) Dec.8, 1946
C) Dec.9, 1946 D) none of these

69. The Simla conference was held in:
A) 1944 **B) 1945**
C) 1946 D) none of these

70. The Cabinet Mission visited India in the year:
A) 1944 B) 1945
C) 1946 D) None of these

71. The Interim Government was formed on Oct. 26 in the year:
A) 1946 B) 1947
C) 1945 D) None of these

72. In the second General Election, held on February 22, 1946, out of 495 seats reserved for Muslims in the provincial legislature. The Muslim League won:

A) 430 **B) 440**
C) 450 D) 400

73. Amongst 14 ministers, how many Ministers from the Muslim League were inducted into the Indian Cabinet 1946?
A) 5 B) 6
C) 7 D) 8

74. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar and other three inducted in the Interim Cabinet from the Muslim League side were?
A) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishter
B) Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan
C) Mr. Jogindar Nath Mandal (Schedule cast)
D) All of these

75. Lord Mountbatten took oath as last Viceroy of India on:
A) March 22, 1946
B) March 24, 1947
C) March 26, 1947 D) None of these

76. British Govt. resolved to transfer power by June:
A) 1947 **B) 1948**
C) 1949 D) none of these

77. The partition of Sub-Continent plan was announced on:
A) June 3, 1947 B) July 4, 1948
C) August 5, 1947 D) none of these

78. The Working Committee of All India Muslim Leagues discussed the Partition plan on:
A) June 4, 1947 B) June 6, 1946
C) June 7, 1947 D) None of these

SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN, WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1858 AND ALIGRAH MOVEMENT

79. After the war of Independence 1857, the Muslim nation had:
A) politically, socially, educationally, and morally been paralysed
B) become aware of their mai-treatment at the hands of British
C) lost their identity **D) all of them**

80. The British believed that 1857 uprising had been staged by:
A) Muslims B) Hindus
C) Sikhs D) Marathas

81. "There is now scarcely a government office in Calcutta in which Muhammadan can hope for any post above the rank of porter, messenger, filler of ink-pots and meander of pens" who wrote about Muslim in his book "The Indian Mussalman":
A) W. W. Hunter
B) Lawrence Ziring
C) Richard Symond
D) none of these

82. Richard Symond is his book "The making of Pakistan writes about whom these lines" "no single individual had a greater responsibility for the mutiny and for the adjustment of the Indian Muslims to between idea than:
A) Muhammad Ali Jauhar
B) Shaukat Ali C) Hasrat Mohani
D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

83. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in Delhi on:
A) 17 Oct. 1817 B) 17 Oct. 1816
C) 17 Oct. 1813 D) 17 Oct. 1826

84. Which organisation of the Muslims regarded India as Dar-ul-Islam:
A) The Muslim League
B) The Muhammadan Literary Society
C) The Muslim Literary Society
D) The Muslim Literary Foundation

85. The maternal-grandfather of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan had been prime minister at the Mughal court, his name was:
A) Khawaja Farid-ud-Din
B) Kh. Bahlawl
C) Khawaja Moeen Ahmad
D) Kh. Niamat Khan

86. The famous "Asar-us-Sanadi" was about:
A) historical monuments of Dehli
B) antiquities of Dehli
C) history of Calcutta
D) both a and b

87. To promote understanding between the rulers and ruled Syed Ahmad wrote a bold pamphlet on the causes of Indian Revolt "Risala Asbab-i-Baghawat -e-Hind" in:
A) 1857 **B) 1858**

C) 1859 D) 1860

88. According to Sir Syed the superficial causes of the failure of government were:
A) it could not win the confidence of its subjects
B) British had no attachment with the land over
C) had no access to the minds of its people
D) all of these

89. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan blamed for mutiny of 1857 the:
A) East India Company
B) Mathas
C) Hindus and Muslims D) Sikhs

90. Sir Syed saved many British people who had taken refuge in collector's bungalow were precariously threatened by a mob, Sir Syed used his influence on the mutineers as a writer and trusted public servant to let the European refugees leave the place:
A) un-molested B) un-heard
C) un-covered D) un-supplied

91. In "The Loyal Muhammadans of India" Sir Syed tried to give publicity to the steadfast Muslim loyalty to:
A) British B) Hindus
C) Sikhs D) none of these

92. In the pamphlet "The Loyal Muhammaans of India" Sir Syed gave the names of the Muslim families which:
A) saved lives of Englishmen during the War of Independence
B) killed the Englishmen during the War of Independence
C) staged the conspiracy/mutiny
D) provoked Shikhs against Englishmen

93. The affinities between Islam and Christianity pointed out by Sir Syed in his famous book:
A) "Tabayin-ul-Kalam"
B) Nadi Kay do Kinaray
C) Saleeb aur Halal
D) Kalam-Kisawaja

94. The book "12 Causes of Mutiny" was written by:
A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
B) Shaukat Ali C) hasrat Mohani
D) Maulana Muahammad Ali Jauhar

95. Sir Syed Ahmad compiled the history of:
A) 1855 B) 1857
C) 1859 D) 1860

96. Sir Syed Ahmad founded Scientific Society in 1864 in:
A) Binjaur **B) Ghazipur**
C) Aligarh D) Murabad

97. The Main functions of scientific society was:
A) translation of modern work into Urdu
B) translation of the work of Muslim scientists into Urdu
C) modernisation of scientific experiments
D) none of these

98. According to "Risala-e-Asbab Baghawat-i-Hind" the main cause of war of independence was:
A) non-admission of Muslim into the legislative council
B) non-admission of Indians into the legislative council
C) British crushing policy
D) Hindus, intrigues

99. Under the Indian Council Act of 1861 for associating Indians with the legislative work of the government of the important step was taken on suggestion of:
A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
B) Agha Yasra Qanumi
C) Barrister Taj Alana D) None of these

100. When Sir Syed founded the British Indian Association?
A) 1886 B) 1865
C) 1866 D) 1876

101. Sir Syed set up a committee in 1870 to find out the causes of Muslim backwardness in education and to suggest remedies. The name of the committee was:
A) Committee Striving for the Educational Progress
B) Muslim Jaiza Committee Baray-e-Taleem
C) Naqais Taleem-e-Hind
D) none of these

102. An institution was established on the report of Committee for Striving for the Educational Progress. The name of the institute was:
A) M. A. O. College
B) Ghazipur School
C) M.A.O. School
D) Madrasa-e-Islam

103. M. A. O. School was given the status of college in:
A) 1876 B) 1867
C) 1877 D) 1887

104. Who inaugurated Aligarh college?
A) Lord Lytton
B) Lord Linlithgow C) Lord Minto
D) Professor Arnold

105. The Aligrah college was upgraded to the status of university in:
A) 1920 B) 1925
C) 1922 D) 1923

106. Ondemand of Congress for introduction of representative democracy on the lines and pattern of British system, the Sir Syed:
A) objected/opposed B) agreed to
C) Neither opposed nor accepted
D) None of these

107. On what ground Sir Syed opposed the Congress demand of the representative democracy in India?
A) Two-nation Theory
B) four of British dominance
C) back of education of
D) none of these

108. On demand of Congress for appointment on the basis of competitive examination, a personality opposed it who was that
A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
B) Lord Minto C) Lord Lytton
D) Maulana Shabbir Usmani

109. On seeing attitude of Congress Sir Syed advised Muslims to:
A) join Congress
B) not join Congress
C) to fight against congress
D) to form their own party

110. Sir Syed Ahmad stressed upon Muslims to concentrate on:
A) better education
B) sound economy
C) education and economics
D) politics

111. In the beginning, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was in favour of:
A) separate electorate
B) Hindu Muslim unity
C) Hindu, Muslim British unity
D) Muslim, British unity

112. The one of the pioneer factor which determined the future course of Hindu-Muslim relations was:
A) Hindus opposition to Urdu language
B) Muslims slaughtering of cows
C) Hindu Muslim legislative seats
D) Hindu-Muslim cultural differences

113. The Divisional Commissioner of Benares said to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan during their discussion on problems of Muslim education that I have heard you speak about the progress of Muslims alone. Hitherto you have always been keen about the welfare of Indians in general. Sir Syed replied:
A) now I am convinced that both these communities will not join whole-heartedly
B) Muslims are not enemy to Indian
C) Hindus and Muslims will co-operate in field of education
D) none of these

114. In his letter to Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk dated April 29, 1870, Sir Syed wrote:
A) this is a proposal which will make Hindu Muslim unity impossible
B) the result will be that the Hindus and Muslims will be completely separated
C) no change will occur between Muslim and Hindu
D) Both a and b

115. Sir Syed pointed out that the secret/secrets of Hindus progress as compared to the Muslims was:
A) advancement of modern education
B) better living standard
C) conservative approach of Muslims
D) both a and c

116. Sir Syed Ahmad convinced Muslims that it was not un-Islamic to:
A) seek education in western arts sciences
B) bow before the English rulers
C) accept Hindu as their fellows for seeking independence
D) None of these
117. The Aligarh Movement was for:
A) modernism with modern ideas and orientation
B) providing better opportunities in education
C) a sectarian mission
D) both a and b
118. The M. A. O. college offered:
A) western learning
B) eastern learning
C) both eastern and western learning
D) none of these
119. The renaissance of the Indian Muslims started with the:
A) Aligarh Movement
B) Brailvi Movement
C) Faraizi Tehreek D) Tehreek-e-Azadi
120. Sir Syed's enlighten views on education invited wrath of many Muslims and they passed "Fatwa (religious doctrinal decision) declaring that his innovations were:
A) corrupting the Muslim youth
B) preparing the youths to get western education
C) harming the religious belief of Muslim
D) both c and d
121. Who introduced Two-nations Theory from the following?
A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
B) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
C) Hasrat Mohani D) Zafar Ali Khan
122. In the beginning Sir Syed Ahmad regarded Hindus and Muslims as:
A) two eyes of a beautiful bride
B) two edges of a stream
C) two great friends
D) none of these
123. The Muslims were not happy with the 9, 1892 Act because due to the Act:
A) the British influence was to increase
B) Muslim rights were crushed
C) the Hindus influence was to increase
D) None of these
124. On his educational achievements the "Time of London" gave Sir Syed the title of:
A) revivalist of education
B) reformer of education
C) father of education
D) prophet of education
125. Sir Syed breathed his last at Aligrah on:
A) 26 March 1898 B) 27 March 1899
C) 28 March 1899
D) 29 March 1898

INDIAN NATIONALISM VERSUS MUSLIMS COURSE OF ACTION

1 The Hindu news papers aroused national consciousness among the Hindus, the newspapers played an important role in it. The names of newspapers was/were:
A) "Indian Mirror"
B) "Bombay Samachar," The Amrit Bazaar Patricta
C) The Hindu, the Bangalee, Hindu Patriot
D) all of these
2. The National Congress was started in 1885 mainly through the efforts of a British civilian:
A) Alan Octavian Hume
B) Alfred Ohogan Hume
C) Algro Ofgen Hume D) none of these
3. The first session of Indian National Congress was held under presidentship of W. C. Banarajee on:
A) 18 Dec. 1885 B) 19 Dcc. 1885
C) 20 Dec. 1885 D) 22 Dec. 1885
4. The objects of the Congress were stated by the president, W. C. Banerjee. These were:
A) promotion of personal intimacy among all workers in the country cause
B) To record and discuss the representation of the matured opinions of educated classes, in India on important and pressing social problems
C) to formulate the lines and methods of action to be pursued by the Indian

politicians the next twelfth month of public interests.
D) All of these
5. The Congress deliberately elected Britains as five presidents in order to prove:
A) its loyal, moderate and non-racial character
B) support its cause for Hindu extremission
C) support for British crown
D) none of these
6. The Central National Muhammadan Association founded by Syed Ameer Ali in 1877 was aimed at:
A) political regeneration of Muslims
B) Moral revival of Muslims
C) to obtain from the government a recognition of their just and reasonable claims
D) all of them
7. The Central National Muhammad an Association worked for the solidarity and was against:
A) Hindus B) Christians
C) Anglo-Indian
D) None of other nations
8. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in:
A) 1880 B) 1875
C) 1876 **D) 1878**
9. The Vernacular Press Act imposed restriction on:
A) Urdu Language Press
B) Indian Language Press
C) English and Urdu Press
D) All newspaper
10. Which Bill aroused strong controversy between the rulers and the ruled?
A) Ilbert Bill
B) Vernacular Press Act
C) Indian Act 1882 Bill
D) none of these
11. According to Ilbert Bill Indian sessions judges could trial:
A) British B) only Indians
C) Europeans D) Anglo-Indian
12. Who agitated against the iljlbert Bill?
A) Muslim community
B) Indian-British community
C) British Community
D) Anglo-Indian Community
13. The Indian National Congress was founded on the initiative of:
A) Gandhi B) Syed Ameer Ali
C) A. O. Hume D) Lord Rippon
14. A. O. Hume believed that India's basic ailments were of the nature:
A) social and economic
B) political and economic
C) educational and economic
D) socio-political
15. The nature of Indian National Congress was:
A) social B) religious
C) political D) socio-political
16. The stated purpose of the Congress was
A) combining-all elements of Indian population into one United Nation
B) Hindu Muslim enmity
C) Britain-Hindu enmity
D) none of these
17. The reaction of the Muslim community towards Congress at its beginning was:
A) accepted
B) strongly and completely opposed
C) accepted under protest
D) formed their own party
18. The demand of Congress from its very inception was:
A) reforms of legislative council
B) independence of India
C) reform of political system
D) reform in socio-economic systems
19. The doctrine of one nation by the Congress could not appeal to Muslims because they were:
A) a distinct nation
B) a poor community
C) a majority D) none of these
20. A Muslim was elected president of the Congress session held at Madras in 1887. The name of Muslim president was:
A) Mr. Baddruddin Taiyabji
B) Mr. Sayani

C) Mr. Dharmagi
D) Mr. Abul Kalam

21. At Lucknow on 28th December who directed his attack against the reforms proposals of the Indian National Congress and strongly advised the Muslims to keep aloof from the Congress:
A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
B) Syed Ameer Ali
C) Sir Agha Khan
D) Maulana Ali Jauhar

22. For the first time, Sir Syed had expressed that Muslim and Hindu were two separate nations, in:
A) 1857 B) 1858
C) 1866 **D) 1868**

23. Sir Syed formed an organisation opposed to Congress its name was:
A) Muhammadan Council
B) The Patrioti Council
C) The United Indian Patriotic Association
D) none of these

24. The membership of the United Indian Patriotic Association was open to:
A) Christians and Muslims only
B) Muslims only
C) Hindus and Muslims only
D) All communities

25. The aims of the United Indian Patriotic Association were:
A) to highlight through press media, the mis-statements, that all the nations of India agree with the aims and objectives of the Indian National Congress
B) to strive to preserve peace in India
C) to strengthen the British rule
D) all of them

26. Several princes and chieftains supported the United Indian Patriotic Association and its one branch was setup in London under:
A) Morrison B) Jeffery
C) Oxford D) Nicolson

27. Who was the honorary editor of the Patriotic Association?
A) Theodore Balk B) Arnold
C) Archbold D) Walter Raley

28. Many Hindus joined Muslims in an anti-Congress meeting at:
A) Cawnpur B) N.W. Province
C) Jaunpur D) Jhansi

29. Sir Syed achieved great success in mobilizing Muslim opposition all over India. He invited association of India to co-operate with the Indian Patriotic Association. How many Associations offered to co-operate;
A) 25 B) 36
C) 45 **D) 51**

30. The Indian Patriotic Association lived a short life and was paralysed due to Hindu riots in:
A) 1890 **B) 1893**
C) 1896 D) 1899

31. The Hindu-Muslim riots of 1893 excluded all the chances of Hindu co-operation in:
A) an anti-Congress movement
B) anti-British movement
C) anti Hindu movement
D) none of these

32. The events of riots of Hindu-Muslim of 1893 convinced Sir Syed that no co-operation with the Hindus on any basis was possible, so in December, 1893 Sir Syed established:
A) Sir Syed Freedom Movement
B) Muslim thought for revival
C) Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association
D) none of these

33. The aim of founding "Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association was:
A) to acquaint authorities with the view of the India Muslmans
B) also to prevent them from participating in political agitation
C) to create embarrassment for British
D) both a and b

THE PARTITION AND ANNULMENT OF BENGAL

1. The obnoxious and treacherous mentality of Hindus had already been exposed in 1874 due to:
A) opposition of Hindus of partition of Bengal
B) creation of Congress
C) Muslim massacre in Lucknow
D) start of Gau Mata Movement

2. The total area of Bengal was:
A) 1,89,000 sq. km
B) 1,79,000 sq. km
C) 1,99,000 sq. km
D) 1,69,000 sq. km

3. The Bengal had a population of:
A) 70 million B) 75 million
C) 80 million D) 90 million

4. In view of the large size and enormous population, the province of Bengal was divided into:
A) two parts B) three parts
C) four parts D) five parts

5. The Partition of Bengal was an important event during the period of:
A) Lord Curzon B) Lord Dalhousie
C) Lord Rippon
D) Lord Linlithgow

6. The partition of Bengal was done mainly on:
A) administrative reasons
B) Financial reason
C) Economic reason
D) none of these

7. Bengal was divided into two provinces on:
A) 15 Oct. 1905 **B) 16 Oct. 1905**
C) 17 Oct. 1905 D) 18 Oct. 1905

8. Who suggested to separate Orissa from Bengal:
A) Lord Curzon
B) Sir Andrew Freezes
C) Simon Dal D) Victor Hume

9. The Bengal was divided into two parts with. the majority of Muslims in:
A) East Bengal B) West Punjab
C) South Bengal D) None of these

10. Who became the Governor of East Bengal?
A) Mr. Mayo B) Mr. Wallington
C) Mr. Fuller D) Mr. Wellby

11. At the time of Partition of Bengal, who was the leader of Muslim-East Bengal?
A) Syed Ameer Ali
B) Najeeb-ul-Hussain
C) Nawab Saleem Ullah
D) Rahat Shah

12. At the time of partition Nawab Saleem Ullah announced the establishment of a Muslim organization. The organisation was:
A) Muhammadan Provincial Committee
B) Committee of Basic Principles
C) East Bengal Muslims Association
D) none of these

13. The Muslims welcomed the partition of Bengal on following reasons:
A) in East Bengal they were able to form their self- government
B) They in East Bengal would be free of Hindu dominance in the economic field
C) in Dacca Muslims had a great chance of success for social and cultural advancement
D) all of them

14. Which Hindu leader started movement against the Partition of Bengal?
A) Surindar Kumar
B) Surindar Nath
C) Surindar Balaj
D) Surindar Gupta

15. Under whose leadership a Hindu delegation went to England to protest against the Partition of Bengal?
A) Surindar Nath B) Raj Gopal
C) Ghoklay D) Narindar Sabu

16. Which city was the centre of the agitation activities against the partition of Bengal?
A) Culcutta B) Madras
C) Lahore D) Dehli

17. Which movement was started by the anti-partitionists of Bengal?
A) Reshmi Rumal
B) Vidashi Movement
C) Quit India Movement
D) Swadesi Movement

18. The Swadeshi means:
A) nationally produced goods
B) imported goods
C) goods in barter trade
D) None of these

19. The Hindus were told that partition was an insult to:
A) godess Kali Devi B) Vishnu Devta
C) Hanuman D) None of these

20. There was a multi-pronged pressure exerted against the British for annulment of partition from the Indian National Congress, these were:
A) Chauvinist Hindu organisation
B) the press and trading community
C) the terrorist organisation
D) all of them

21. In response to demand of Hindu leaders for annulment of partition who made a statement that partition was a 'settled fact' and there was no question of its revocation;?
A) Morley B) Fuller
C) Sixjvan Lord D) none of these

22. Who recommended the representation for annulment of partition of Bengal to British minister, moved by Hindus?
A) Lord Harding B) Lord Minto
C) Morley D) none of these

23. When the partition of Bengal was annuled?
A) 1910 **B) 1911**
C) 1913 D) 1914

24. Which Muslim leader quit the politics after the annulment/cancellation of the partition of Bengal?
A) Nawab Saleemullah B) Khizar Khan
C) S. Syed Ahmad D) Najeebullah

25. Lord Minto:
A) criticized the annulment of partition in British parliament
B) Favoured the annulment of partition of Bengal
C) accepted it quietly
D) opposed vehemently

26. The annulment of the partition of Bengal, however, served directly to quicken the growth of Muslim political consciousness and underline the need for:
A) self-help B) self reliance
C) self-organisation **D) all of these**

27. Which was the song adopted by Hindus against partition of Bengal movement?
A) Maha Bharat B) Nia Shanda
C) Bande Matram D) Geet Hamina

SIMLA DEPUTATION 1906

1. In 1906 the Viceroy Lord Minto appointed a committee of his Executive Council to ingquire into the working of the Indian Council, Act of 1892 and examined the question of further:
A) social reforms
B) constitutional reforms
C) political reforms
D) socio-political reforms

2. When the news of introduction of reforms reached Muslims who contacted Muslim leaders to hold a consultation meeting at Aligarh?
A) Mohsin-ul-Mulk B) Rafaqat Khan
C) Sir Agha Khan
D) Umer Hayat Tawana

3. The Simla deputation met with:
A) Lord Minto
B) Lord Wellington
C) Lord Mayo D) Lord Hastings

4. The Simla deputation met Lord Minto on:
A) 1st October 1906
B) 2nd October 1906
C) 3rd October 1906
D) 4th October 1906

5. The Simla deputation was led by:
A) Sir Agha Khan
B) Saleem-Ullah Khan
C) Syed Ali Inam
D) Syed Mehdi Shah

6. The main demands of Simla deputation were:
A) seats in legislature
B) quota in government services
C) seats of judges in court for Muslims
D) all of these

7. The other demands were:
A) a university should be established for Muslims
B) the Muslim seats should be reserved in syndicates and senates of the universities
C) the Muslims should be taken as representatives in the Executive Council of Viceroy
D) all of these

8. The Simla deputation also demanded:
A) cow slaughter be welcomed
B) historical sites be preserved
C) separate electorate for the Muslim with separate constituencies
D) both A) and B)

9. Lord Minto was convinced by the arguments of deputation that the:
A) joint electorate could not bring fruitful results in a country like India
B) cow slaughter be welcomed and historical sites of Muslims be preserved
C) Indians be given full autonomy
D) none of these

10. The demands of the Muslims were fulfilled under the:
A) Rowlatt Act
B) Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909
C) Act of 1852
D) None of these

11. The two-nation idea was formally accepted by the British as a hard fact in:
A) 1905 **B) 1906**
C) 1913 D) 1929

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE, ORGIN, AIMS, AND OBJECTIVES

1. By the encouragement of Lord Minto, the Indian Muslims resolved to establish for their own political party. Thus they convened the meeting of Muhammadan Educational Conference on December 30-12-1906 at Dacca and laid the foundation of:
A) the All India Muslim League
B) Majlis Ahrar
C) Tehreek Khaksar
D) Awami National Party

2. The All India Muslim League was formed on:
A) 30th December, 1906
B) 28th October, 1905
C) 25th September, 1907
D) 29th August, 1909

3. The original objective of the formation of Muslim League was:
A) to gain independence
B) to safeguard the interests and rights of the Muslims of India
C) to represent Muslims
D) to counter Congress

4. To create among Muslims the feelings of loyalty for the British government and to remove any misconception and suspicions was one of the aim of:
A) The Muslim League
B) The Awami National Party
C) The Congress
D) The Majlis Ahrar

5. The All India National Congress criticised the Muslim League for the reasons:
A) Muslim League was supporter of separate electorate
B) the Hindus wanted to continue their dominance over Muslim League through joint electorate
C) the Muslim League was the main supporter of the partition of Bengal, which was in the benefit of Muslims
D) all of these

6. The first regular session of the Muslim League was held under the presidentship of:
A) Sir Saleemullah
B) Liaquat Ali Khan
C) Nawab Waqar ul Mulk
D) Adamjee Pirbhai

7. The All India Muslim League reshaped its political strategy, when Hindus agitated against:
A) Urdu language
B) British Government annulled partition of Bengal
C) cow slaughter was prohibited
D) both a and b

8. The incident of demolition of Cawnpur mosque and declaration of war by British against Turkey, and government's hesitance with regard to establishment of Muslim University compelled the Muslim League:
A) to go on hunger strike against government
B) to initiate civil disobedience

C) to adopt new line of action for the establishment of self- rule in India
D) both a and b

9. Sir Agha Khan resigned from the presidentship of the Muslim League due to:
A) differences among party office-bearers
B) health reasons
C) both a and b
D) none of these

10. The Muslim League entered into an alliance with Congress through:
A) Lucknow Pact, 1916
B) Nehru Report C) 14 Points
D) Quit India Movement

11. The Act for India 1919 provided for the separate electorate for Indian Muslims due to effort of:
A) Muslim League
B) Majlis Ahrar
C) Khilafat Movement
D) Congress

12. Who was the second General Secretary of the Muslim League?
A) Hussain Balgrami
B) Sir Muhammad Shafi
C) Nawab Saleem Ullah
D) Hassan Bilgrami

13. In which session of the Muslim League the decision of opening new branches in other parts of the country was taken?
A) third **B) second**
C) fourth D) seventh

14. When were the necessary modifications made in the preliminary manifesto of the Muslim League?
A) 1908 B) 1908
C) 1910 D) 1911

15. Who was elected a president of the All India Muslim League after Sir Agha Khan?
A) Bahadur Yar Jang
B) Syed Ameer Ali
C) Raja Muhamad Ali Khan of Mahmoodabad
D) Shoaib Qureshi

16. Where the office of the Muslim League was shifted from Aligarh
A) Lucknow B) Cawnpur
C) Delhi D) Lahore

17. When Muslim League decided to adopt self- government policy?
A) March, 1912
B) March, 1913
C) March, 1914
D) March, 1915

18. The Lahore group belonged to:
A) Muslim League
B) Majlis Ahrar
C) Awami National Party
D) Congress

19. On Mach 29, 1927 the All India Muslim League in its session considered the offer of Nehru of the withdrawal of demand of separate electorate by Muslim League and acceptance of all demands by Congress. The meeting presented the demand of:
A) separation of Sindh from Bombay
B) introduction of reforms in Balochistan and N.W.F.P.
C) one third representation for Muslims in Bengal and Punjab
D) all of these

THE LUCKNOW PACT

1. The annual session of both Congress and Muslim League were held simultaneously at Lucknow and an already agreed formula was ratified, which was known as:
A) Lucknow Pact B) Nehru Report
C) Bogra Formula
D)Lord Harding Formula

2. The Pact of Lucknow was divided in parts:
A) two B) three
C) seven D) none of these

3. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was given the title of "True Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity" on account of his service for:
A) Lucknow Pact B) 14 Points
C) Nehru Report D) none of these

4. The pact in which Hindus and Muslims reached an agreement for separate electorate was:
A) Simla Agreement
B) Congress-League Pact
C) Delhi Pact
D) Lucknow Pact

5. The seats for Muslims in Imperial Legislative Council were agreed to be:
A) ½ **B) 1/3**
C) ¼ D) 1/5

6. Under Lucknow Pact the representation of Muslims in Provincial Legislative Assemblies was:
A) 20% B) 25%
C) 40% **D) 50%**

7. Under which pact Muslims were admitted as a separate nation by the Congress?
A) Lucknow Pact
B) Quit India Movement
C) Legilative Movement
D) Fourteen points

8. The Lucknow Pact strengthened the:
A) Two-nation theory
B) Muslims supremacy over Hindus
C) British rule
D) Khilafat movement

9. On achieving Lucknow Pact the Quaid-e-Azam was given the title of "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity" who gave him this title?
A) Sir Khaleeq-uz-Zaman
B) Sarojini Naidu
C) Sir Shafi D) Nehru

10. Which pact was firstly regarded as "Hindu Muslim Ittehad"?
A) Lucknow Pact B) Harichand Pact
C) Kashmir pact D) Nehru Pact

PARTING THE WAYS

1. Name the Hindu Militant Organisation which was started at Banaras in 1923:
A) Swadesi Movement
B) Hindu Wishwanath
C) Cow-Slaughter Committee
D) Hindu Mahasaba

2. The leader of Mahasaba was:
A) Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya
B) Nehru
C) Gandhi D) Tilak Ram

3. The word "Dyarchy: means rule by:
A) two authorities
B) double government

C) both of them
D) none of these

4. Under the system of Dyarchy the ministers were appointed by the governor from among the elected members of the legislature. They were answerable before:
A) governor B) legislature
C) both of them D) none of these

5. The system of dyarchy was in operation from 1921 to:
A) 1940 B) 1930
C) 1945 **D) 1937**

6. After the abolishment of the Government of India Act, 1919 which Act was enforced:
A) Government of India Act 1938
B) Government of India Act 1940
C) Government of India Act 1935
D) Government of India Act 1945

7. Who was the sole representative of the Muslims in India?
A) Muslim League
B) Nationalist Party
C) Majlis Ahrar
D) none of these

8. The Simon Commission was for:
A) introduction of constitutional reforms
B) to overview the Government of India Act, 1919
C) to hold referendum in India
D) none of these

9. Who declared to cooperate with Simon Commission?
A) Sir Mohammad Shafi
B) Quaid-e-Azam
C) Allama M. Iqbal
D) Ch. Rehmat Ali

10. Which of the following was rejected by the All India Muslim League in its 19th session?
A) Simon Commission
B) Nehru Report
C) Rowlatt Act
D) Govt, of India Act, 1919

11. How was Simon Commission received in Delhi on 3rd February, 1928:
A) met warm reception
B) met cold reception

C) met with black flags and go back slogans
D) none of these
12. The Simon Commission came to conclusion that the system of diarchy be abolished and replaced with:
A) dominion **B) autonomy**
C) semi-autonomy D) martial-law
13. Who recommended the constitutional problems of India should be discussed at Round-Table Conference:
A) Minto-Morley Report
B) Simon Commission
C) Cripps Plan D) none of these
14. The main recommendations of the First-Round Table conference were:
A) transfer of powers to Indian subjects
B) establishment of All India Confederation
C) establishment of All India Federation
D) none of these
15. Who was the representative of Congress in the First Round-Table Conferences?
A) Nehru **B) Gandhi**
C) Jay Pal
D) Abu-al-kalam Azad
16. When the Muslim League was restructured?
A) 1925 B) 1928
C) 1920 D) 1915
17. Under the Nehru Report the Muslims were to get proportional representation in the central legislature and not one-third of the total seats as had been suggested in the Dehli proposals of:
A) July, 1920 **B) March, 1927**
C) August, 1925 D) March, 1930
18. On which occasion Jinnah totally disillusioned with Hindus and described "Parting the Ways":
A) All Parties Conference December, 1928
B) Nehru Report C) Simon Commission
D) None of these

THE KHILAFAT MOVEMNT IN THE SUB-CONTINENT

1. The objectives of Khilafat Movement were:
A) to protect the holy places of Turkey and restore the territories of Turkey
B) to restore the Ottoman empire
C) to evacuate Constantinople
D) all of these
2. The prominent Muslim leaders were put behind the bars on account of the agitation against British Government on unlawful division of Turkey. The leaders were:
A) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
B) Maulana Shaukat Ali
C) Maulana Abu-ul-Kalam Azad
D) all of these
3. A joint-meeting of the All India Muslim League, Congress, Khilafat Conference and Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind was held at Amritsar in December, 1919. In the meeting following decisions were made:
A) to co-operate with each other till success
B) to send a delegation to Viceroy to explain the demands
C) to send a delegation to London for further explanation
D) all of these
4. In the absence of Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Maulana Abdul Bari Frangi and Shaukat Ali led the Khilafat movement in May:
A) 1918 B) 1919
C) 1920 D) 1921
5. The abolition of Khilafat by Kamal Ataturk was a serious blow to the:
A) Khilafat Movement
B) Chora Churi
C) Mopla Rebellion
D) none of these
6. Kamal Ataturk came into power in 1922, and he exiled:
A) Sultan Abdul Majeed
B) Sultan Nazar Sultan
C) Sultan Sulahuddin
D) none of these
7. The Khilafat Movement proved that the Hindus and the Muslims were two nations.
A) same **B) different**
C) both A) and B) D) none of these

8. How many people were sent to jail during the month of December, 1921 and January, 1922 in connection with Non-Co-operation Movement?
A) 30,000 B) 20,000
C) 40,000 D) 50,000
9. Which movement was the by-product of the Khilafat movement?
A) Augustine Movement
B) Hijrat Movement
C) Bycott Movement
D) Khilafat Movement
10. Name the organization which was founded for the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish empire, so that the holy places situated there in continued to remain under Turkish influence:
A) Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Kabah
B) Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Millat
C) Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Khilafat
D) none of these

NEHRU REPORT AND FOURTEEN POINTS OF QUAID-I-AZAM

1. The All Parties Conference was convened in February 1928 at Dehli, which appointed a committee to determine the principles for constitution of the India. Who was the chairman of committee?
A) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
B) Moti Lal Nehru
C) Shoaib Qureshi
D) Pishin Das
2. The Muslim member of Nehru Committee bycotted the proceedings of the committee, as it outlined the future constitution of India without accommodating the Muslim point-of-view. What was the outcome of committee?
A) Nehru Report
B) Simon Commission
C) Fourteen Points
D) Simla Agreement
3. A list of fundamental rights was attached with the Nehru Report. These were:
A) 10 B) 13
C) 19 D) 26
4. According to the Nehru Report the official language of India was:
A) Urdu **B) Hindi**
C) Persian D) English
5. The Nehru Report was for the Muslims:
A) acceptable
B) not acceptable
C) partially acceptable D) both a and c
6. In All Parties Convention held in 1928 (Calcutta) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah proposed amendments in the Nehru Report. These were:
A) 4 **B) 3**
C) 2 D) 1
7. As a reaction to the Nehru Report Quaid-e-Azam proposed that:
A) one third representation for Muslims in central legislature
B) reservation of Muslim seats on the basis of population in the Punjab and Bengal
C) residuary powers should be left to the provinces and not with central legislature
D) all of these
8. As a reaction to Nehru Report All India Muslim League was setup under the leadership of Sir Agha Khan which severely criticized Nehru Report and emphasized on:
A) separate electorate
B) joint electorate
C) referendum
D) none of these
9. Which political party succeeded in election 1929 in Britain?
A) Labour Party
B) Conservative Party
C) Puritans Party D) Orthodox Party
10. The Nehru report substituted the:
A) separate electorate by the joint electorate
B) joint electorate by the separate electrons
C) none of these
D) all of these
11. In order to accommodate all shades of opinions between two groups of Muslim League Quaid-e- Azam

Muhammad Ali Jinnah placed a resolution before the council, which was not approved by some nationalist element. The resolution was later on known as:
A) Lahore Resolution
B) Objectives resolution
C) Fourteen points
D) Delhi proposals
12. The first point of the fourteen points by Quaid-e- Azam blocked the Hindus to establish their dominance over other communities of the:
A) Pakistan B) Sri Lanka
C) India D) Burma

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

1. The Prime Minister of England Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was inclined towards:
A) Muslim League **B) Congress**
C) Majlis Ahrar D) Hind Party
2. On starting Civil Disobedience Movement after an ultimatum with regard to acceptance of Nehru Report as constitutional solution by the England. The government arrested a number of leaders of Congress by declaring working committee:
A) illegal B) defunct
C) banned D) none of these
3. The Lord Irwim announced the plan of Round Table Conference consisting of members:
A) 60 B) 70
C) 80 D) 89
4. The prominent leaders came to attend First Round Table Conference were Sir Agha Khan, Quaid-e- Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Muhammad Shafi, Fazal-e-Haque, Zafarullah Khan, Nawab Chatar while Indians the Hindus were:
A) Tej Bahdur Sapra B) Jaiker
C) Dr. Moonje **D) all of these**
5. All the invited leaders of first Round Table Conference were present except leaders of:
A) Congress B)Muslim League
C) Majlis Ahrar D) Hindu Party
6. It was agreed upon in First Round Table Conference that the system will be introduced in India will be:
A) provincial **B) federal**
C) unit D) none of these
7. What was decided in the first Round Table conference?
A) India will be given the status of a loose federation under the British government
B) The federation would be comprised of the British India and Indian princely states. The federating units will be given the autonomy
C) All the ministries except defense, interior and foreign affairs will be given to local ministers
D) All of these
8. The Second Round Table Conference was held in:
A) 1929 B) 1930
C) 1931 D) 1932
9. Who represented the Muslim League in Second Round Table Conference instead of Quaid-e-Azam?
A) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
B) Maulana Shafi
C) Shaukat Ali D) none of these
10. The first question to engage the Second Round Table Conference was that of:
A) Hindu-Muslim Relations
B) Hindu-British Relations
C) British-Muslim Relations
D) None of these
11. The Prime Minister of England in Second Round Table had made it clear that the Indian representation must reach some agreement in respect of:
A) ethnical problem
B) population problem
C) communal problem
D) religious problem
12. The recommendations of Round Table Conference were embodied in a:
A) white paper B) yellow paper
C) satin cloth D) none of these
13. After Round Table Conference the government also appointed a committee of twenty representatives from British India, seven from Indian states and five from Muslims. The Committee after deliberation from April 1933 to December 1934 reported to parliament which passed the bill which was named:
A) India Act of 1935
B) Chelmsford Bill
C) Iberat Bill D) Bill of Rights
14. On the conclusion of Round Table Conferences the British government had admitted:
A) Indians Supreme
B) Muslims Supreme
C) Two-Nation Theory
D) Secularism
15. On account of rigid behaviour of Gandhi with regard to non-acceptance of demands of the minorities, British warned that in absence of any agreement the government would itself declare the:
A) Communal Award
B) Third Round Table Conference
C) Cripps Mission D) Wavell plan
16. The Communal Award was decided in:
A) 1931 **B) 1932**
C) 1933 D) 1934
17. The Communal Award induced:
A) in the interest of minorities the separate electorate was to be nominated
B) reservation of seats to the backward communities should be retained and 1/3 seats will be reserved for Muslims in the central organisation
C) the reservation of Muslim seats in the Hindus majority provinces and of Hindus seats in the Muslim majority provinces was guaranteed but the distribution of seats was not made in proportion to the population and Sindh was separated from the Bombay Presidency
D) all of these
18. Under the Communal Award Muslims were allocated seats in Punjab and Sindh respectively:
A) 40%, 60% B) 45%, 65%
C) 48%, 72% D) 48%, 70%
19. The scheme of Communal Award was not according to the expectations of:

A) Muslims **B) Muslims and Hindus**
C) Christians D) none of these
20. In response to the Communal Award the Hindu threatened to lodge a:
A) civil war B) civil disobedience
C) boycott D) none of these
21. The Third Round Table Conference was held in:
A) 1930 B) 1931
C) 1932 D) 1933
22. The Third Round Table Conference ended amid the expression of goodwill on the eve of:
A) Eid-ul-Fitr B) Easter
C) X-mas D) Marium Day

CONGRESS RULE

1. Under the Government of India Act 1935 electioins to the provincial assemblies were held in:
A) 1935 B) 1936
C) 1937 D) 1938
2. Due to similar views regarding the future of India in their manifestos both Congress and Muslim League favoured candidates of each and other in certain constituencies, with the hope of collaboration of both parties. It was being believed that both would form coalition ministries but:
A) the Congress refused to go for a coalition
B) the Muslim League refused to go for a coalition
C) not any one party refused to go for a condition
D) none of these
3. In the election of 1937 (Provincial) Muslim League and Congress got seats respectively:
A) 102 out of 482, 706 out of 1771
B) 103 out of 483, 707 out of 1772
C) 104 out of 484, 708 out of 1773
D) 105 out of 485, 709 out of 1773
4. The number of ministries of the Congress in provinces was:
A) 4 B) 5
C) 6 D) 7

5. After assuming power Congress disregarded Muslim's point-of-view on number of issues such as:
A) education scheme B) use of Urdu
C) both A) and B) D) none of these
6. The rule of Congress prevailed from:
A) 1937-38 B) 1938-40
C) 1937-39 D) 1937-40
7. Which party got majority in Punjab in the elections of 1937?
A) Muslim League
B) Unionist Party
C) United party
D) Kirshak Parja Party
8. During the reign of Congress the flag of Congress was hoisted on official and non-official buildings. The colour of flags of congress were:
A) 4 **B) 3**
C) 2 D) 1
9. The Congress government had adopted "Bande Matram" as:
A) National anthem B) National song
C) National novel
D) National writing
10. During Congress rule under the guidance of Nehru, Congress started a liaison campaign to crush the Muslim League. They floated the idea of:
A) Two-Nation Theory
B) One-Nation Theory
C) Rahman Rahim D) none of these
11. Under the Widdia scheme during the rule of Congress Muslim children were also required to get education in Hindi this resulted in:
A) love and understanding between Hindus and Muslims
B) riots between Hindus and Muslims
C) confidence building between both
D) none of these
12. Besides other intrigue the following were the fruit of the Congress rule:
A) prohibition of cow killing
B) Wardha scheme
C) prohibition of performing religious rites by Muslims
D) all of these
13. Hoisting of Congress flags in the Congress rule was a challenge for Muslims as they did not recognize Congress as their:
A) representative party
B) religious party
C) political party D) social party
14. The flag of Congress was called:
A) Balag B) Chunra
C) Strange **D) Tranga**
15. The act of hoisting its flag by Congress during their rule resulted in:
A) jubilation for both nations
B) riots
C) mutual understanding
D) none of these
16. The Congress had established its own militia comprising of 5 million soldiers in:
A) Asam B) Orissa
C) Madras **D) U.P.**
17. The day of deliverance was observed on:
A) 21st December, 1938
B) 21st December, 1939
C) 22nd December, 1938
D) 22nd December, 1939
18. The Day of Deliverance (22nd December, 1939) was observed by Muslim League as a:
A) a mark of relief that Congress regime came to end
B) the new government took control of India
C) new government's first day
D) none of these
19. On suspension of Federal part of India and 1935, by Viceroy of India and on announcement of framing of a new Act the Congress reacted and announced to:
A) quit the government
B) resign from government
C) support Muslim League
D) both A) and B)

PAKISTAN RESOLUTION

1. In Lahore on 23rd March 1940 in a historic session of the All Indian Muslim League a resolution was passed which was later known as:
A) Objectives Resolution
B) Lahore Resolution
C) Pakistan Resolution
D) both b and c
2. The Lahore Resolution was moved by:
A) Maulvi Fazl-e-Haq
B) Maulvi Fazal Usman
C) Maulvi Fazal Elahi
D) none of these
3. The following was declared in which resolution? "that no constitution plan would be workable for the country and acceptable to the Muslim unless it is designed on the following basic principles, namely that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be constituted, with such territorial adjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are in majority as in North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituents units state be autonomous and sovereign."
A) Pakistan Resolution
B) Bengal Resolution
C) Lucknow Resolution
D) Delhi Resolution
4. The Hindus reacted against the Lahore resolution:
A) condemned it B) appreciated it
C) abolished it D) none of these
5. Pakistan was to be a democratic federal state comprising, the existing provinces of KPK, Balochistan, Sindh and the Punjab in the West and Bengal and Assam in the East." Quaid-e-Azam clarified Lahore Resolution in an interview to:
A) Associated Press of America
B) Agency France Press
C) TASS D) SANA
6. The Lahore Resolution repudiated the unity of India and recommended the creation of independent states consisting of the Punjab, North-Western Frontier Province, Sindh, and Balochistan in the north-east and
A) Bengal and Assam in the North-East
B) Bengal **C) Hyderabad**
D) Assam and Hyderabad
7. The Pakistan Resolution or Lahore Resolution was presented on the day of:
A) Monday B) Friday
C) Wednesday **D) Saturday**
8. Who was the first Muslim leader of U.P. who announced his support for the Lahore Resolution in 1940?
A) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali
B) Chaudhry Khalq-uz-Zaman
C) Liaqat Ali Khan
D) Fazal-e-Haq
9. The Pakistan Resolution was a:
A) political foundation of Pakistan
B) religious resolution
C) secular resolution
D) none of these

VARIOUS MISSIONS AND PLANS: CRIPPS MISSION, WAVELL PLAN, CABINET MISSION

1. What was the August Offer?
A) an expansion of executive council by including the representatives of the political parties
B) an advisory council containing representatives of Indian states and of other interests
C) a boundary settlement issue
D) both a and b
2. The British August Offer was:
A) accepted by both parties
B) rejected by both parties
C) endorsed by both parties
D) both a and b
3. The British government appointed a delegation under the chairmanship of Sir Stanford Cripps to India with a declaration which was an attempt to seek:
A) an alliance between Congress and Muslim League
B) a joint investigation by Congress an the Muslim League into a case of murder of an England Lawyer
C) approval for the British for demarcation of boundaries
D) none of these

4. The Cripps mission submitted his own suggestions to the Government in April, 1942 for Constitutional Reforms which were:
A) any province or state would be free either to adhere or not to adhere to the new constitution
B) The Government of india Act 1935, shall remain till the cessation of War
C) The suggestions are to be accepted or rejected as a whole and there shall be no amendments
D) all of these
5. The salient features of the Cripps' proposals were also:
A) General elections in the province would be arranged as soon as possible
B) The princely states would also participate could form their own separate union analogous to the proposed Indian union
C) both A and B
D) none of these
6. Who regarded Cripps' proposal as "post-dated cheque on a failing bank?
A) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
B) Nehru Moti Lal
C) Gandhi
D) none of these
7. Who was the creator of "C.R. Formula?
A) Mol Chand B) Bhiru Dada
C) Raj Gopal Acharya D) Manohar Murli
8. He formula which served as basis for a settlement between the Congress and the Muslim League was later came to be known as:
A) Raj Gopal Achara formula
B) Hind Sabha formula
C) Tahatma Nara formula
D) Sukh Das formula
9. The Congress in order to exert more pressure on the government launched the:
A) Quit India Movement
B) Civil disobedience movement
C) Swadeshi Movement
D) Khilafat Movement
10. The Quaid-e-Azam considered Quit India Movement as anti-Muslim action of the Congress and declared it:
A) political black-mailing
B) one's own political mileage
C) feathering ones's nest
D) none of these
11. The Muslim League in reply to Quit India Movement chanted the slogan:
A) divide India and quit
B) divide and rule
C) our's destination ends
D) fruitless adventure
12. The Quaid-e-Azam said that Quit India movement was conspiracy against Muslims to establish:
A) Hindu Raj and to finish Muslim demands
B) Hindu-British rule and end violence
C) Hindu-Muslim rule D)none of these
13. The government took stern action against the Quit India Movement and put into jail:
A) Quaid-e-Azam B) Moti Lai Nhru
C) Gandhi
D) Mehr Chand Mahajan
14. The Gandhi-Jinnah talks possessed?
A) great significance in the history of Pakistan
B) great significance in the history of Indo-Pak
C) great significance in the history of Bangladesh
D) both A) and C)
15. The Gandhi-Jinnah talks began on 14th September, 1944 in Bombay and lasted to:
A) 21st Sept 1944
B) 22nd Sept 1944
C) 23rd Sept 1944
D) 24th Sept 1944
16. The purpose of Jinnah-Gandhi talks was:
A) settlement of Hindu-Muslim differences.
B) define the objectives of Wavell Plan
C) to overview the politics of India
D) both B) and C)
17. The Gandhi-Jinnah talks were:

A) fruitful **B) fruitless**
C) effective
D) None of the above
18. Lord Wavell was:
A) against the division of India
B) in favour of the division of India
C) neutral D) both A) and C)
19. The Wavell offered his plan in:
A) 1942 B) 1943
C) 1944 **D) 1945**
20. The Wavell proposed the changes:
A) The executive council of Governor General to be enlarged with immediate effect. It would contain equal number of cast Hindus and Muslims.
B) Responsible government would be restored in the provinces
C) The new cabinet will run the administration of the country for interim period
D) all of these
21. Both the Muslim League and the Congress were not agreed with the plan and had certain reservations on the grounds:
A) Congress was not happy because of coalition government in all provinces and equal representation for Muslims
B) The Congress rejected the Muslim representation as it had brought the Muslims with Hindus equally
C) The Muslim League was not happy as it was not given the right to nominate the Muslim representatives in the Executive Council
D) all of these
22. During the reign of Lord Wavell the World War-II came to a successful conclusion and Lord Wavell called a conference of the leaders of different political leaders in June, 1945 to solve the constitutional problem. The conference was:
A) Agra conference **B) Simla Conference**
C) Delhi conference D) none of these
23. A deadlock of the fifth member of Executive Council arose:
A) The Viceroy and the Congress wanted fifth member a Muslim but not Leaguer
B) The Muslim League wanted all the Muslim Leaguers
C) Khizar Hayat Tiwana Chief Minister of Punjab had demanded fifth seat for his unionist party
D) all of these
24. The Congress denied the Muslim League's claim of being representay of all Indian Muslims.
A) sole representative of the Indian Muslim in Simla Conference
B) sole representative of the Bengali Muslims in Simla Conference
C) sole representative of the Burmese Muslims in Simla Conference
D) sole representative of the Pakistani Muslim in Simla Conference
25. At the end of Simla conference Quaid-e-Azam demanded general elections in the country to prove that who was the sole representative of which Community. The Viceroy, therefore, announced general elections on:
A) 21st August, 1945
B) 22nd August, 1945
C) 21st August, 19471
D) 22nd August, 1946

THE GENERAL ELECTION 1945-46 TO 1947

1. The election of 1945-46 to the central and provincial legislatures as announced by Lord Wavell were to be held in:
A) Summer B) Spring
C) Winter D) Autumn
2. So many nationalist Muslims resigned from Congress and joined the Muslim League. The prominent among them were:
A) Mian Iftikharuddin
B) Khan Abdul Qayum Khan
C) Maulana Daud Ghaznavi
D) All of these
3. Before the general elections of 1945-46 a personality said "Give me the silver bullets and the League will finish the job":
A) Liaqat Ali Khan
B) Iftikhar Mamdot
C) Quaid-e-Azam M.A.Jinnah

D) none of these

4. The Muslim League's campaign of general election 1945-46 got great support from a party. The name of the party is:
A) Majlis Ihrar B) Khaksars
C) Jamiat-Ulemai Pakistan
D) Jamiat-ul-Ulema Islam

5. In the Central Legislative Assembly of the 1945-46 the Congress and the Muslim League seats were:
A) Congress 50 Muslim League 25
B) Congress 55 Muslim League 15
C) Congress 57 Muslim League 30
D) Congress 57 Muslim League 28

6. The Muslim League celebrated 11 June, 1946 as its day of:
A) victory B) deliverance
C) independence D) none of these

7. The Muslim League won 430 seats out of Muslims seats. The numbers of Muslim seats are:
A) 460 B) 470
C) 488 **D) 496**

8. The general election of 1945-46 had proved that Muslims of India were overwhelming pro-Leaguer in other words they backed the demand for:
A) United India B) Confederation
C) Pakistan
D) None of the above

9. The Muslim League observed Direct Action day on:
A) 16th August, 1945
B) 16th August, 1946
C) 15th August, 1946
D) 16th August, 1947

10. The Interim Government was elevated on:
A) Oct 25, 1946 B) Oct 2, 1945
C) Oct 26, 1946 D) Oct 24, 1945

11. Simultaneously with the decision of the Muslim League to enter the Interim Government, communal riots on large-scale broke out in many parts of India, particualrly in:
A) Noakhli and Tipperah in East Bengal
B) Karnaphuli
C) Bombay
D) none of these

12. Which one of the following viceroys came India to crush the Indian Freedom Movement:
A) Lord Wavell B) Lord Mayo
C) Lord Cornwallis
D) Lord Mountbatten

13. The last Governor General of Sub-Continent was:
A) Lord Wavell **B) Lord Mountbatten**
C) Cornwallis D) Mayo

14. A realistic sketch of the situation of the sub-continent was drawn by Lord Mountbatten. This was named:
A) 1st April Plan **B) 3rd June Plan**
C) 14th May Plan
D) 10th August Plan

INITIAL PROBLEMS After Creation of Pakistan

1. The immediate task, before the nation, after Independence, was to establish a
(a) Workable Administrative Machinery.
(b) Government Machinery.
(c) Workable Judiciary
(d) Both a and b

2. The biggest administrative problem facing Pakistan was the acute shortage of competent and experienced personnel in the
(a) Central Government
(b) Provincial Governments
(c) Regional or local Government
(d) Both a and b

3. At the time of creation of Pakistan Central Secretariat was established at
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Peshawar (d) Rawalpindi

4. An agreement with which Air company was concluded for the transportation of the Government officials and their families?
(a) The Air India Company
(b) The Pakistan International Airlines
(c) TATA Air Company
(d) A and C both

5. Who gave the formula in order to put the administrative machinery on smooth sailing?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali
(d) Fazal-ul-Haq

6. When the first pay commission was set up?
(a) January, 1948
(b) February, 1948
(c) March, 1948
(d) April, 1948

7. The Quaid-e-Azam addressed the Government officials on
(a) 11th October, 1947
(b) 12th October, 1947
(c) 13th October, 1947
(d) 14th October, 1947

8. British Field Marshall Auchinleck was in favour of maintaining the unity of armed forces was entrusted with the job of dividng the armed forces and army assets on ________?
(a) June 1, 1947 (b) June 2, 1947
(c) June 3, 1947 (d) June 4, 1947

9. Military assets were to be divided with the ratio of
(a) 36% and 64% (b) 37% to 68%
(c) 40% and 60% (d) 45% and 55%

10. At the time of partition all the Ordnance Factories, sixteen in number were located in
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Nepal (d) Both A and B

11. It was decided that the army soldiers and men who opted either for Pakistan and India, should report in their countries of choice by.
(a) 14th August, 1947
(b) 15th August, 1947
(c) 16th August, 1947
(d) 17th August, 1947

12. How much money in lieu of Pakistan's share of Ordnance Factories was given to Pakistan?
(a) 40 Million **(b) 60 Million**
(c) 80 Million (d) 100 Million

13. Who were supervising the division of Military Assets?
(a) Indian Commanders
(b) Pakistani Commanders
(c) A and B both
(d) British Commandrers

14. Which was the first organized attempt of extermination of Muslims?
(a) The 1946 Massacre of Muslims in Bihar
(b) The 1947 Massacre of Muslims of Bihar
(c) The 1948 Massacre of Muslims of Bihar
(d) Both A and B

15. Which massacre planned by the Sikhs was on a large scale?
(a) The Punjab
(b) Bihar
(c) The Punjab and Bihar
(d) Chandigarh

16. In the Punjab which state troops joined with Hindu and Sikh bands in the systematic extermination of the Muslim Population?
(a) Patiala, Kapurthala
(b) Kapurthala, Alwar
(c) Alwar, Bharatpur
(d) Patiala, Kapurthala, Alwar, Bharatpur

17. What was the first and immediate problem, which invited attention of the Government?
(a) Rehabilitation of Ministers.
(b) Rehabilitation of Government Officials.
(c) Rehabilitation of the refugees.
(d) Rehabilitation of Hindus

18. Which Pakistani leader gave his personal attention to the grave problem of refugees?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Liaquat Ali
(c) Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar
(d) Fazal-ul-Haq

19. At the time of the creation of Pakistan there was a cash balance of how much money belonging both to Pakistan and India?
(a) Rs.2 billion **(b) Rs.4 billion**

(c) Rs. 5 billion (d) Rs.7 billion

20.At the time of partition, a cash balance of Rs.4 billion was lying in which Bank?
(a) The State Bank
(b) The Reserve Bank
(c) The National Bank
(d) The Punjab Bank

21.When at the time of partition division of Rs.4 billion was decided, Pakistan was to get?
(a) 600 Million Rupees
(b) 650 Million Rupees
(c) 700 Million Rupees
(d) 750 Million Rupees

22.The first instalment of how much money was paid to Pakistan out of Rs.4 billion at the time of creation of Pakistan?
(a) 50 Million (b) 100 Million
(c) 150 Million **(d) 200 Million**

23.Who threatened that the rest of amount of 550 Million shall not be paid until Pakistan recognized India's right over Kashmir?
(a) Nehru
(b) Mahatama Gandhi
(c) Sardar Patel
(d) Banerji

24.Upon whose threat of going to hunger strike if amount due to Pakistan was not paid, Indian Government gave another instalment of 500 Million to Pakistan?
(a) Sardar Patel
(b) Mahatama Gandhi
(c) Nehru
(d) A and B both

25.The Water dispute between India and Pakistan had its origin in the partition of
(a) The Punjab (b) Kashmir
(c) Sindh (d) Ferozpur

26.The three Western Rivers, the Indus the Jhelum and the Chenab flow into Pakistan from which state
(a) Patiala
(b) Hyderabad
(c) Jammu and Kashmir
(d) Junagadh

27.The three eastern rivers the Ravi, the Beas and the Satluj enter Pakistan from
(a) Afghanistan **(b) India**
(c) Iran (d) China

28.When it was decided that the Jassar Headworks would be given to India?
(a) Before partition
(b) At the time of partition
(c) After partition
(d) During partition

29.Before partition India planned to build which dams on the river Satluj?
(a) Salasil (b) Baharha
(c) Bakhara (d) Raini

30.After how much time of partition India stopped the waters of the rivers Ravi and Satluj which was a grave blow to the agriculture of West Pakistan.
(a) 2 months (b) 4 months
(c) 6 months (d) 8 months

31.How Pakistan managed to overcome its problem arising out of blockade of water.
(a) With the assistance of U.N
(b) With the assistance of IBRD
(c) With the assistance of IMF
(d) With the assistance of World Bank

32.When an agreement was concluded between the two countries which is known as Indus Basin Water Treaty?
(a) September 19, 1960
(b) September 20, 1960
(c) September 21, 1960
(d) September 22, 1960

33.When on September 19, 1960 an agreement on the Indus Basin Water Treaty was concluded between India and Pakistan, who represented Pakistan and India?
(a) President Ayub from Pakistan and Prime Minister Nehru from India
(b) President Sikandar Mirza from Pakistan and Prime Minister Nehru from India
(c) Prime Minister Liaquat Ali from Pakistan and Prime Minister Nehru from India

(d) President Ghulam Muhammad from Pakistan and Prime Minister Nehru from India

34.According to the Indus Basin Treaty the waters of the River Beas, the River Ravi and the River Satluj would be used by
(a) India
(b) Pakistan
(c) India and Pakistan
(d) Bangladesh

35.According to the Indus Basin Treaty the waters of the River Chenab, the River Jhelum and River Indus would be used by
(a) India
(b) Pakistan
(c) India and Pakistan
(d) Kashmir

36.When it was decided that to make the best use of the waters of rivers, 2 Dams, 5 Barrages and 7 link canals would be built?
(a) September 17, 1960
(b) September 18, 1960
(c) September 19, 1960
(d) September 20, 1960

37.The Indian princely states numbering 562 comprised of how much of the Indian Territory?
(a) 1/2 **(b) 1/3**
(c) 1/4 (d) 1/5

38.Who led the reactionary Hindu parties in their unholy war of extremination against Muslims after partition?
(a) RAW **(b) RSSS**
(c) The Congress (d) ISI

39.Which of the following new ministry was held by the Quaid-e-Azam himself?
(a) Refugees Rehabilitation
(b) States of Frontier Regions
(c) Finance
(d) Defence

40.The "Refugee Relief Fund" was created in
(a) 1947 (b) 1946
(c) 1948 (d) 1949

41.When the British Government announced that the British Paramountcy would not be transferred to any Government of British India?
(a) February 20, 1947
(b) February 21, 1947
(c) February 22, 1947
(d) February 23, 1947

42.British Government announced that British Paramount over India and Princely States would end in
(a) June, 1948
(b) July, 1948
(c) August, 1948
(d) September, 1948

43.By 15th August, 1947, all Princely States declare their accesion either with India or Pakistan except
(a) Junagarh
(b) Kashmir
(c) Hyderabad
(d) All of the above

44.Junagadh at the time of partition had an area of
(a) 3,337 Sq.Miles
(b) 3,407 Sq.Miles
(c) 3,507 Sq.Miles
(d) 4,000 Sq.Miles

45.What was the population of Junagadh at the time of partition?
(a) 700,000 (b) 800,000
(c) 900,000 (d) 100,000

46.At the time of partition Junagadh was ruled by a:
(a) Hindu Ruler **(b) Muslim Ruler**
(c) Sikh Ruler (d) British Ruler

47.After Independence the Junagadh announced its accession to which country?
(a) Pakistan **(b) India**
(c) Bangladesh (d) Kashmir

48.The Muslim Ruler of Manavadar, also acceeded to
(a) Pakistan **(b) India**
(c) Nepal (d) Bangladesh

49.Who surrounded Junagadh?
(a) Hindu Troops
(b) Sikh Troops
(c) Indian Troops
(d) British Troops

50.Who was Jam Sahib of Nawangar?
(a) Politician
(b) Religious Leader
(c) A leading Hindu Prince
(d) A Reformist

51.The Provisional Government of Junagadh was set up at Bombay. Who was nominated as president.
(a) Gandhi's nephew Shamaldas Gandhi
(b) Gandhi's nephew Ramdyal Gandhi
(c) Gandhi's nephew Rajeetlal Gandhi
(d) Gandhi's nephew Udeh Gandhi

52.When the Liberation Indian Army of 20,000 men entered Junagadh?
(a) November 5, 1947
(b) November 7, 1947
(c) November 8, 1947
(d) November 9, 1947

53.At the time of partition, Kashmir occupied how much area?
(a) 80,471 Sq. miles
(b) 81,000 Sq. miles
(c) 82,000 Sq. miles
(d) 84,471 Sq. miles

54.Kashmir has its boundaries with
(a) Tibet and China
(b) China and Afghanistan
(c) Russia and Afghanistan
(d) Tibet, China, Russia and Afghanistan

55.What was the population of Kashmir, according to the 1941 census?
(a) 100000 (b) 200000
(c) 300000 **(d) 400000**

56.The State of Jammu and Kashmir was ruled by which Dogra Ruler?
(a) Ghulab Singh (b) Jeet Singh
(c) Gurpreet Singh (d) Amar Singh

57.When Dogra dynasty had purchased the Jammu and Kashmir from the British Government for 7.5 Million Rupees?
(a) 1844 (b) 1845
(c) 1846 (d) 1847

58.When the first battle for the freedom of Jammu and Kashmir was fought?
(a) 1930 (b) 1932
(c) 1934 (d) 1936

59.The freedom movement of Kashmir was organized and led by
(a) Sheikh Abdullah
(b) Ch.Ghulam Abbas
(c) Sheikh Abdullah and Ch.Ghulam Abbas
(d) Ghulab Singh

60.The freedom movement of Kashmir was quelled with whose assistance?
(a) Indian Political Leaders
(b) Religious Leaders.
(c) Muslim Leaders
(d) The British Government

61.The rivers Indus, Jhelum and Chenab flow into Pakistan from which state?
(a) Patiala
(b) Junagadh
(c) Jammu and Kashmir
(d) Hyderabad

62.Who was the ruler of Kashmir at the time of partition?
(a) Ghulab Singh **(b) Hari Singh**
(c) Gurpeet Singh (d) Ranjeet Singh

63.Which Maharaja of Kashmir came under immense pressure from the public to announce the state's accession to Pakistan at an early date?
(a) Hari Singh (b) Ghulab Singh
(c) Ranjeet Singh (d) Udeh Singh

64.Which Hindu Maharaja made an appeal to the Indian Government to extend assistance to control the uprising?
(a) Hari Singh (b) Ghulab Singh
(c) Ranjeet Singh (d) Dabeer Singh

65.In order to extend assistance to control uprising situation in Kashmir, who first asked for the accession of the valley with India?
(a) Indian Political Leaders
(b) Indian Reformists
(c) The Indian Army
(d) The Indian Government

66.Quaid-e-Azam ordered General Gracy to attack Kashmir which he refused to carry out on the pretext that we could not take such action without the orders of?
(a) Political Leaders of Pakistan
(b) The Supreme Commander of India

(c) Supreme Commander of Pakistan
(d) Supreme Commander of Pakistan and India

67.When India in view of its bad military position in Jammu and Kashmir made a frantic appeal to the UNO?
(a) 1st January, 1948
(b) 2nd January, 1948
(c) 3rd January, 1948
(d) 4th January, 1948

68.Who decided that there would be a boundary line drawn under the supervision of UNCIP
(a) IMF (b) The World Bank
(c) WTO **(d) UNO**

69.Which country, in spite of its better military position accepted ceasefire because she wanted the settlement of issues in a peaceful manner?
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Kashmir
(d) Pakistan and India

70.Who made this statement that "due to the strategic position that Jammu and Kashmir hold, if this state joins Indian dominion, Pakistan would be completely encircled?
(a) Gandhi (b) Nehru
(c) Sardar Patel
(d) Sheikh Abdullah

71.When a delegation under Sir Dickson came but the Indian Government did not accept its recommendations?
(a) 1950 (b) 1960
(c) 1970 (d) 1975

72.When Dr. Graham came with a commission whose proposals were rejected by the Indian Government?
(a) 1951, 1952 (b) 1952, 1953
(c) 1953, 1954 (d) 1954, 1955

73.When India held a so-called plebiscite in the Valley under the supervision of its armed forces?
(a) 1953 **(b) 1954**
(c) 1955 (d) 1956

74.At the time of partition Hyderabad had an area of.
(a) 80,000 Sq.miles
(b) 82,000 Sq.miles
(c) 84,000 Sq.miles
(d) 85,000 Sq.miles

75.At the time of partition which state had its own system of currency and postage stamps
(a) Juna Gadh
(b) Hyderabad
(c) Kashmir
(d) Hyderabad and Kashmir

76.The Nizam of Hyderabad had the title of?
(a) Prince of Hyderabad
(b) Lord of Hyderabad
(c) Emperor of Hyderabad
(d) His exalted Highness

77.Which British lord did his best to bring the Hyderabad to India's fold?
(a) Lord Wavel
(b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Mountbatten
(d) None of the Above

78.When a standstill agreement between India and Hyderabad was concluded?
(a) November 27, 1947
(b) November 28, 1947
(c) November 29, 1947
(d) November 30, 1947

79.When Nawab of Hyderabad filed a complaint before the Security Council of the UNO?
(a) August 22, 1948
(b) August 23, 1948
(c) August 24, 1948
(d) August 25, 1948

80.When after a brief resistance the Hyderabad army surrendered and Indian forces entered Hyderabad?
(a) September 17, 1948
(b) September 18, 1948
(c) September 19, 1948
(d) September 20, 1948

81.Who correctly realized that Pakistan would not be able to overcome its economic problems by the assistance of the Reserve Bank of India?
(a) Quaid (b) Gandhi
(c) Nehru (d) Liaquat Ali

82.Who ordered that a State Bank of Pakistan be setup immediately?
(a) Liaquat Ali (b) Yahya Khan
(c) Quaid-e-Azam (d) Fazal-ul-Haq
83.Quid-e-Azam entrusted the job of setting up of the bank to?
(a) Ishrat Hussain
(b) Zahid Hussain
(c) Shamshad Begum
(d) Nawab Liaquat Ali
84.When the State Bank of Pakistan was established?
(a) 1st July, 1948 (b) 2nd July, 1948
(c) 3rd July, 1948 (d) 4th July, 1948
85.Who inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Zahid Hussain
(c) Ishrat Hussain
(d) Nawab Liaquat Ali
86.When the Development Board was set up?
(a) 1947 **(b) 1948**
(c) 1949 (d) 1950
87.When a concrete policy was derived for the Industrial Development of the country with an emphasis on the use of raw materials available in the country?
(a) 1947 **(b) 1948**
(c) 1949 (d) 1950
88.When the Government of Pakistan presentedgave the first budget?
(a) 1947-48 **(b) 1948-49**
(c) 1949-50 (d) 1950-51
89. Before the partition of India which was the language of the Muslims of the Sub-Continent?
(a) Arabic (b) Persian
(c) Punjabi **(d) Urdu**
90.Which language played an important role in the demand of Pakistan during the freedom movement?
(a) Arabic (b) Persian
(c) Punjabi **(d) Urdu**

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

(a) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1947-1948)

1. Quaid-e-Azam was sworn in as the first Governor-General of Pakistan on:
(a) 14th August 1947
(b) 15th August 1947
(c) 16th August 1947
(d) 17th August 1947
2. The oath of Governor-General was administered to Quaid-e-Azam by:
(a) Justice Abdur Rasheed
(b) Justice Patel
(c) Justice Munir Ahmed
(d) Justice Shah Din
3. Lord Mountbatten addressed the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan at Karachi on:
(a) 12th August 1947
(b) 13th August 1947
(c) 14th August 1947
(d) 15th August 1947
4. On 15th August 1947, the first Cabinet of Pakistan took oath. The Cabinet consisted of seven ministers out of whom the post of Prime Minister of Pakistan was given to:
(a) Liaquat Ali Khan
(b) Ghulam Muhammad
(c) I.I. Chundrigar
(d) Abdur Rab Nishtar
5. On 15th August 1947) Quaid-e-Azam was presented guard of honour by the Muslim League National Guards under:
(a) Nawab Qazilbash
(b) LiaquatAli Khan
(c) Gen. Ayub Khan
(d) Nawab Siddique Ali
6. 15th August 1947, was the last Friday of the holy month of:
(a) Sha'ban
(b) Ramazan
(c) Jarjiadi-ul- Awwal
(d) Jammdi-ul-Sani
7. "My thoughts are with those valiant fighters in our cause who readily sacrificed all they had, including their lives to make Pakistan possible": These remarks were passed by M.A Jinnah on:
(a) 14th August 1947
(b) 15th August 1947
(c) 16th August 1947
(d) 17th August 1947

8. Quaid-e-Azam addressed the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan for the first time before the partition of the Sub-continent. This historical address was delivered on:
(a) 9th August 1947
(b) 10th August 1947
(c) 11th August 1947
(d) 12th August 1947
9. In the first Cabinet of Pakistan the portfolio of the Finance was given to:
(a) Ghulam Muhammad
(b) I.I. Chundrigar
(c) Feroz Khan Noon
(d) Fazlul Rehman
10. The first Education Minister of Pakistan was:
(a) Abdur Rab Nishtar
(b) Khaliq-uz-Zaman
(c) Fazlul Rehman (d) M.A. Haroon
11. After becoming the first Governor-General of Pakistan M.A. Jinnah set up administrative machinery in the country. He established the secretariat in the city of:
(a) Islamabad (b) Lahore
(c) Hyderabad **(d) Karachi**
12. For the transportation of government families from India to Pakistan an agreement was signed in 1947 with:
(a) The PIA
(b) The TATA Air Company
(c) The Indian Air Lines
(d) The Thai Airlines
13. In 1947, the Civil service rules were framed under the guidance of:
(a) Liaquat Ali
(b) Ghulam Muhammad
(c) Ch. Muhammad Ali
(d) A.R. Nishtar
14. Quaid-e-Azam addressed the government officials at Peshawar on:
(a) 11th August 1947
(b) 11th September 1947
(c) 11th October 1947
(d) 14th April 1948
15. The British C-in-C of Pakistan Army who defied orders of Quaid-e-Azam to attack Kashmir was:
(a) Gen. Auckinlek (b) Gen. Wavell
(c) Gen. Montgomery **(d) Gen. Gracy**
16. Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan on:
(a) 1st July 1948
(b) 14th July 1948
(c) 14th August 1948
(d) 14th August 1949
17. The First Constituent Assembly held its first meeting as a Legislative Assembly in:
(a) February 1947
(b) September 1947
(c) November 1947
(d) February 1948
18. Quaid-e-Azam dismissed the Cabinet of Khan Sahib on:
(a) 22nd July 1947
(b) 22nd August 1947
(c) 22nd September 1947
(d) 22nd October 1947
19. Pakistan became a member of the UNO In:
(a) August 1947
(b) September 1947
(c) August 1948
(d) September 1948
20. Quaid-e-Azam announced the establishment of a relief fund on:
(a) 12th September 1947
(b) 22nd September 1947
(c) 12th September 1948
(d) 22nd September 1948
21. Pakistan Fund M.A. Jinnah on:
(a) 6th June 1947
(b) 10th June 1947
(c) 16th June 1947
(d) 26th June 1947
22. The Constituent Assembly declared Karachi as the Federal Capital of Pakistan in:
(a) April 1948 **(b) May 1948**
(b) June 1948 (d) July 1948
23. Quaid-e-Azam toured East Pakistan in:
(a) March 1948 (b) April 1948
(c) May 1948 (d) June 1948
24. Quaid-e-Azam addressed a public meeting at Dhaka on:

(a) 21st June 1948
(b) 21st July 1948
(c) 21st August 1948
(d) 28th August 1948

25. On 14th July 1948, when Quaid-e-Azam's health deteriorated he was shifted from Quetta to:
(a) Karachi **(b) Ziarat**
(c) Lahore (d) Murree

26. "We thank God for giving us courage and faith to fight these forces of evil. If we take our inspiration from the Holy Quran, the final victory, I once again say, will be ours": These remarks were given by Quaid-e-Azam on:
(a) 14th August 1947
(b) 30th August 1947
(c) 30th September 1947
(d) 30th October 1947

27. "It is my, belief that our salvation lies in following the golden rules of conduct set by our Great Law Giver": Quaid-e-Azam passed these remarks in a speech delivered in:
(a) Peshawar **(b) Sibi**
(c) Karachi (d) Lahore

28. "Not only we ourselves are wondering but I think the whole world is wondering at this unprecedented cyclonic revolution which has brought about plan of creating and establishing two independent sovereign Dominions." Quaid-e-Azam delivered this speech on 11th August 1947, while addressing:
(a) The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan
(b) The Constituent Assembly of India
(c) The Viceroy's Council
(d) The British Parliament

(b) Pakistan's Initial Problems

29. According to the 1951 Census, the, number of refugees In Pakistan was:
(a) 5.2mjllion (b) 6.2 million
(c) 7.2 million (d) 8.2 million

30. In 1951, the population of West Pakistan was 33.7 million out which the number of refugees was:
(a) 3.3rnillion (b) 4.4 million
(c) 5.5 million **(d) 6.5 mijlion**

31. In connection with the division of assets the amount which India owed to Pakistan was:
(a) 100 crore rupees
(b) 150crore rupees
(c) 200 crore rupees
(d) 250crore rupees

32. After independence, in 1947, the Pakhtoonistan stunt was raised In Khyber P.K. by:
(a) G.M. Sayyed
(b) Mujib-ur-Rehman
(c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
(d) Abdul Hameed Bhashani

33. At the time of partition the number of princely states in India was:
(a) 562 (b) 652
(c) 265 (d) 512

34. Lord Mountbatten told the princes of the states that after partition of Sub-continent they would be free to accede to India or Pakistan. He made this announcement in a meeting convened on:
(a) 4th July 1947
(b) 25th July 1947
(c) 5th August 1947
(d) 10th August 1947

35. The state which was annexed by India on 11th November 1948 was:
(a) Junagarh (b) Kashmir
(c) Hyderabad (d) Bahawalpur

36. At the time of its annexation by India in 1948 the state of Hyderabad was ruled by:
(a) Gulab Singh **(b) Nizam**
(c) Qasim Ali (d)J.L. Nehru

37. At the time of partition of the Sub-continent in 1947 the State of Jammu and Kashmir was the largest state in terms of area. It covered an area of 8,447 square miles and it was ruled by:
(a) Baldev Singh, (b) Gulab Singh
(c) Hari Singh (d)Tara Singh

38. On 14th August 1947, the C-in-C of Pakistan Army was:
(a) Gen.Gracy
(b) Gen. Auckinlek
(c) Gen. Wavell
(d) Gen. Sir Frank Messervy

39. At the time of the independence of Pakistan the Chief of Pakistan Air Force was:
(a) Air Marshall Nur Khan
(b) Air Vice Marshall Perry Keane
(c) Air Marshall Asghar Khan
(d) Air Marshall Percy Brown

40. After independence the Chief of "Pakistan's Naval Forces was;
(a) Rear Admiral Nichoison
(b) Rear Admiral Nelson
(c) Admiral Jackson
(d) Rear Admiral Jefford

41. At the time of partition, Hyderabad state comprised of 82,000 square miles and had a population of:
(a) 160 million (b) 170 million
(c) 180 million (d) 190 million

42. At the time of independence of Pakistan in August 1947, the state of Jammu and Kashmir had a population of:
(a) 2 million (b) 3 million
(c) 4 million (d) 5 million

43. Immediately after independence in August 1947, Hindu Maharaja Hari Singh acceded to India. As a result, fighting broke out in Kashmir. India appealed to UNO on:
(a) 1st November 1947
(b) 1st December 1947
(c) 1st January 1948
(d) 1st February 1948

44. In order to bring about ceasefire in the State of Jammu and Kashmir the United Nations Security Council passed resolutions on 3rd August 1948 and:
(a) 1st January 1949
(b) 15th January 1949
(c) 25th January 1949
(d) 30th January 1949

45. In Kashmir the ceasefire agreement between India and Pakistan was signed on:
(a) 27th July 1948
(b) 27th July 1949
(c) 27th July 1950
(d) 27th July 1951

46. The Government of Pakistan issued its first ever budget in the year of:
(a) 1946-7 (b) 1947-48
(c) 1948-49 (d) 1949-50

47. On several occasions Quaid-e-Azam had declared the national language of Pakistan would be:
(a) Bengali (b) Sindhi
(c) Baluchi **(d) Urdu**
(c) Khawaja Nazimuddin (1948-1963)

48. Khawaja Nazimuddin succeeded Quaid-e-Azam as the second Governor-General of Pakistan on:
(a) 14th September 1948
(b) 15th September 1948
(c) 16th September 1948
(d) 17th September 1948

49. The first Prime Minister of Pakistan was:
(a) Khawaja Nazimuddin
(b) Llaquat Ali Khan
(c) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(d) Ghulam Muhammad.

50. The first country visited by Liaquat Ali Khan in 1950 was:
(a) USSR (b) UK
(c) USA (d) Iran

51. When the Tehrik-e-Khatm-e-Nabuwwat was launched in 1952 the Governor-General of Pakistan was:
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Ghulam Muhammad
(c) Khawaja Nazimuddin
(d) Iskander Mirza

52. Qadianis are out of the fold of Islam because they do not believe in:
(a) The Holy Quran
(b) The Angels
(c) The Judgment Day
(d) Finality of the Holy Prophet Day (PBUH)

53. The only Governor-General of Pakistan who later on stepped down to become Prime Minister was:
(a) Liaquat Ali Khan
(b) Kh. Nazimuddin
(c) M.A. Bogra
(d) Ghulam Muhammad

54. Khawaja Nazimuddin was removed from the post of Prime Minister by Ghulam Muhammad on:
(a) 16th April 1953
(b) 16th May 1953
(c) 16th June 1953
(d) 16th July 1953
(d) Liaquat Ali Khan (1947-1951)
55. The Premier of Pakistan who was the architect of the Objectives Resolution, that was passed in 1949 was:
(a) M.A. Bogra
(b) Kh. Nazimuddin
(c) Ch. Muhammad Ali
(d) Liaquat Ali Khan
56. Liaquat-Nehru Pact was signed in:
(a) April 1948 (b) April 1949
(c) April 1950 (d) April 1951
57. Liaquat Ali Khan visited USA in:
(a) May 1950 (b) June 1950
(c) July 1950 (d) August 1950
58. The Basic Principles Committee which was formed In March 1949 consisted of:
(a) 12 members
(b) 24 members
(c) 36 members (d) 40 members
59. The proposals of Basic Principles Committee were presented in the Assembly on 28th September 1950 by:
(a) Kh. Nazimuddin
(b) M.A. Bogra
(c) Liaquat Ali Khan
(d) Khaliq-uz-Zaman
60. Liaquat All Khan was assassinated on 16th October 1951 when he was about to address a public meeting in:
A) Rawalpindi (b) Peshawar
(c) Karachi (d) Lahore
61. Liaquat Ali Khan was killed due to the shots fired by an assassin named:
(a) Zahur Ali (b) Babar Ali
(c) Akbar Ali (d) Akhtar Ali
62. Liaquat Ali Khan lies buried in the city of:
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Peshawar (d) Rawalpindi
63. In 1949, the government of Pakistan enforced an Act which meant to disqualify and dismiss any corrupt official. This Act was named:
(a) EBDO (b) Disqualification
(c) PRODA (d) PDL
64. Public and Representative Offices Disqualification Act Was enforced in the year of:
(a) 1949 (b) 1950
(c) 1951 (d) 1952
65. Chief Minister of Sindh M.Ayyub. Khuhro was dismissed from office in:
(a) October 1947
(b) November 1947
(c) December 1947
(d) January 1948
66. In 1953, the Muslim League had 60 members out of 79 members of the Constituent Assembly. The members of League included Bengalis which numbered:
(a) 22 **(b) 33**
(c) U4 (d) 45
67. When the Tehrike Khatme Nabuwwat was launched in 1952-53 the Chief Minister of the Punjab was:
(a) Khizar Hayat
(b) A.R. Nishtar
(c) Feroz Khan Noon
(d) Mumtaz Daultana
68. As a result of the rioting in the Punjab due to the movement against Ahmadis, Martial Law was imposed on:
(a) 1st March 1953
(b) 6th March 1953
(c) 16th March 1953
(d) 26th March 1953
(e) Malik Ghulam Muhammad (1951-955)
69. Malik Ghulam Muhammad and Kh. Nazimuddih took over as the Governor-General and Prime Minister, respectively on:
(a) 19th October 1951
(b) 29th October 1951
(c) 19th November 1951
(d) 29th November 1951
70. Malik Ghulam Muhammad discharged duties as Governor-General till:
(a) 15th September 1954
(b) 25th September 1954
(c) 5th October 1955
(d) 25th October 1955
71. The Muslim League suffered a crushing defeat in East Pakistan in:
(a) March 1952 (b) March 1953
(c) March 1954 (d) March 1955
72. In 1954, a United Front Ministry came to power in East Pakistan under:
(a) A.K. Fazlul Haq
(b) H.S. Suhrawardy
(c) M. Ali Bogra
(d) Bhashani
73. On 16th April 1953, Malik Ghulam Muhammad dismissed the ministry of:
(a) Liaquat Ali Khan
(b) Ch. Muhammad Ali
(c) M.A. Bogra
(d) Kh. Nazimuddin
74. On 22nd December 1SZ2, the second draft Constitution was presented to the Constituent Assembly by:
(a) Liaquat Ali Khan
(b) M.A Bogra
(c) Kh. Nazimuddin
(d) Ghulam Muhammad
75. Ghulam Muhammad dissolved First Constituent Assembly on:
(a) 24th October 1952
(b) 24th October 1953
(c) 24th October 1954
(d) 24th October 1955
76. The speaker of the dismissed first Constituent Assembly was:
(a) M.A. Geelani
(b) Mauivi Tamizuddin
(c) Gauhar Altaf
(d) Dr. Khan Sahib
77. The term of Ghulam Muhammad as Governor-General ended on 5th October 1955, because:
(a) He resigned from his post
(b) He was removed by the parliament
(c) He was removed by army chief
(d) He retired at the age of 60
78. During the Tehrike Khatme Nabuwwat in 1953, the Martial Law Administrator of Lahore was:
(a) Gen. Tikka Khan (b) Gen. Sarfaraz
(c) Gen. Abdul Ali
(d) Gen. Azam Khan
(f) Muhammad Ali Bogra (1953-1955)
79. Muhammad Ali Bogra succeeded Kh. Nazimuddin as Prime Minister of Pakistan an:
(a) 7th April 1953
(b) 10th April 1953
(c) 17th April 1953
(d) 27th April 1953
80. At the time of his appointment as Premier M.A. Bogra was serving as envoy to:
(a) The United Kingdom (b) France
(c) Turkey **(d) The USA**
81. Muhammad Ali Bogra toured USA in:
(a) November 1953
(b) December 1953
(c) January 1954
(d) February 1955
82. Pakistan joined the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) in the year:
(a) 1952 (b) 1953
(c) 1954 (d) 1955
83. Pakistan became a member of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) in the year:
(a) 1954 **(b) 1955**
(c) 1956 (d) 1957
84. Muhammad Ali Bogra held discussions on Kashmir with Indian Prime Minister J.L. Nehru in Delhi on:
(a) 16th June 1953
(b) 16th July 1953
(c) 16th August 1953
(d) 16th September 1963
85. The Muhammad Ali Bogra Formula was presented In the Constituent Assembly on:
(a) 7th October 1953
(b) 17th October 1954
(c) 7th November 1953
(d) 17th November 1953
86. In March 1954, elections were held in East Pakistan. Out of the 309 seats which were contested the United Front captured 222 seats but the Muslim League won only:
(a) 7 seats (b) 8 seats

(c) 9 seats (d) 10 seats

87. Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad imposed Governor Rule in East Pakistan in the year:
(a) 1953 **(b) 1954**
(c) 1955 (d) 1956

88. Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani appointed Abdul Hameed Dasti as Chief Minister of Punjab by dismissing the government of Feroz Khan Noon in:
(a) May 1955 (b) June 1955
(c) July 1955 (d) August 1955

89. One Unit Pakistan was declared in:
(a) 11th October 1955
(b) 12th October 1955
(c) 13th October 1955
(d) 14th October 1955

90. The PRODA was repealed by the Constituent Assembly on:
(a) 10th September 1954
(b) 20th September 1954
(c) 30th September 1954
(d) 10th October 1954

91. Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the first Constituent Assembly in 1954 because:
(a) It was corrupt
(b) It was inefficient
(c) It curtailed powers of Governor-General
(d) None of the above reasons

92. The first meeting of the second Constituent Assembly was convened in:
(a) April 1955 **(b) May 1955**
(c) June 1955 (d) July 1955

93. The second constituent Assembly consisted of:
(a) 50 members (b) 60 members
(c) 70 members
(d) 80 members

94. The number of Muslim League members in the second Constituent Assembly was:
(a) 5 (b) 15
(c) 25 (d) 35

95. Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad proceeded on leave on 6th August 1955 and he was succeeded by:
(a) Iskander Mirza
(b) Gen. Ayub Khan
(c) Gen. Yahya Khan
(d) Ch. Muhammad Ali

96. After the dissolution of first Constituent Assembly In 1954, Maulvi Tamizzuddin challenged this action in:
(a) The Punjab High Court
(b) The Sindh High Court
(c) The Federal Court
(d) The Baloehistan High Court

(g) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali (1955-1956)

97. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali succeeded Muhammad All Bogra as Prime Minister on:
(a) 11th May 1955
(b) 11th June 1955
(c) 11th July 1955
(d) 11th August 1955

98. Malik Ghulam Muhammad tendered his resignation on:
(a) 5th Octpber 1955
(b) 15th October 1955
(c) 25th October 1955
(d) 30th October 1955

99. One Unit was established in West Pakistan on:
(a) 14th October 1954
(b) 14th September 1955
(c) 14th October 1955
(d) 24th October 1955

100. The Khyber P.K. Assembly passed a resolution in favour of the One Unit on:
(a) 25th November 1953
(b) 25th November 1954
(c) 15th November 1955
(d) 25th November 1955

101. The Punjab Assembly approved the One Unit on:
(a) 30th November 1954
(8) 30th November 1954
(c) 30th January 1955
(d) 20th February 1955

102. The Sindh Assembly approved One Unit on:
(a) 5th November 1954
(b) 10th November 1954
(c) 11th December 1954
(d) 20th December 1954

103. The Second Constituent Assembly approved the One Unit Bill on 30th September 1955 by 43 votes against:
(a) 13 votes (b) 23 votes
(c) 33 votes (d) 36 votes

104. Iskander Mirza became the fourth Governor-General of Pakistan .on:
(a) 5th September 1954
(b) 15th September 1954
(c) 6th October 1955
(d) 15th October 1955

105. The Second Constituent Assembly approved the bill of the 1956 Constitution on:
(a) 9th February 1956
(b) 19th February 1956
(c) 29th February 1956
(d) 9th March 1956

106. The first Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on 23 March 1956 and under it the first President of Pakistan was:
(a) Ayub Khan
(b) Iskander Mirza
(c) Ghulam Muhammad
(d) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali

107. The statesman who was sworn-in as the first Prime Minister under 1956 Constitution was:
(a) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(b) Feroz Khan Noon
(c) I.I. Chundrigar
(d) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali

108. The languages which were given official status in the 1956 Constitution were:'
(a) Urdu (b) Sindhi
(c) Urdu and Bengali (d) Bengali

109. The number of seats of Parliament provided in the 1956 Constitution was:
(a) 300 **(b) 310**
(c) 320 (d) 330

110. The 1956 Constitution was abrogated by:
(a) Feroz Khan Noon
(b) Ayub Khan
(c) H.S. Suhrawardy
(d) Iskander Mirza

111. Dr. Khan Sahib the Chief Minister of West Pakistan established a new political party named "The Republican Party" on:
(a) 3rd April 1956
(b) 3rd April 1956
(c) 10th May 1956
(d) 25th May 1956

112. Chaudhry Fazal Elahi was elected as Speaker of the Assembly on:
(a) 19th May 1956
(b) 19th June 1956
(c) 29th July 1956
(d) 29th August 1956

113. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali resigned from Prime Ministership on:
(a) 8th June 1956
(b) 8th July 1956
(c) 8th August 1956
(d) 8th September 1956

(h) Maj. Gen. Iskander Mirza (1955- 1958)

114. Maj. Gen. Iskander Mirza took over as President of Pakistan on 23rd March 1956 under:
(a) The Act of 1935
(b) The Objectives Resolution
(c) The Constitution of 1956
(d) Bogra's Formula

115. Iskander Mirza acted as President till:
(a) 7th October 1958
(b) 27th October 1958
(c) 28th October 1958
(d) 30th October 1958

116. After the resignation of Chaudhry Muhammad Ali from the Presidentship of Muslim League on 29 January 1956 he was succeeded as President of League by:
(a) Abdur Rab Nishtar
(b) Feroz Khan Noon
(c) H.S. Suhrawardy
(d) Dr. Khan Sahib

117. When the Awami League was invited to form government in September 1956 it enjoyed support of 200 members out of a House of:
(a) 300 (b) 305
(c) 309 (d) 320

118. Maulana Bhashani resigned as President of Awami League in:

(a) February 1957 **(b) March-1957**
(c) April 1957 (d) May 1957

119. The famous drive entitled "Operation Close Day" was launched by the army in East Pakistan in:
(a) September 1957
(b) October 1957
(c) November 1957
(d) December 1957

120. A Deputy Speaker of East Pakistan Assembly, Shahid Ali, died of injuries suffered in a scuffle in House in the year of:
(a) 1957 **(b) 1958**
(c) 1959 (d) 1960

121. From 1950 to 1958 Pakistan passed through a period of political instability and witnessed only one Commander-In-Chief but:
(a) Five Prime Ministers
(b) Six Prime Ministers
(c) Seven Prime Ministers
(d) Eight Prime Ministers

122. On October 7 1958, Martial Law was proclaimed by:
(a) Iskander Mirza (b) Ayub Khan
(c) Feroz Khan Noon
(d) Ch. Muhammad Ali

(i) Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy (1956-1957)

123. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
(a) 12th June 1956
(b) 12th July 1956
(c) 12th August 1956
(d) 12th September 1956

124. In Suhrawardy Cabinet Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur, Sardar Amir Azam Khan, Jaffer Shah, Syed Amjad Ali and Feroz Khan Noon belonged to:
(a) The Awami Party
(b) The Republican Party
(c) The Nizame-Islam Party
(d) The Muslim League

125. H.S. Suhrawardy lost support at home because his government did not extend support in 1956 to:
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Iran
(c) Palestine **(d) Egypt**

(j) I.I.Chundrigar/Feroz Khan Noon (1957-1958)

126. I.I. Chundrigar succeeded H.S. Suhrawardy as Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
(a) 8th October 1957
(b) 10th October 1957
(c) 18th October 1957
(d) 28th October 1957

127. I.I. Chundrigar presented in the Assembly the Bill for Separate Electorates on:
(a) 20th October 1957
(b) 25th October 1957
(c) 2nd November 1957
(d) 25th November 1957

128. I.I. Chundrigar's Cabinet was terminated on:
(a) 16th November 1957
(b) 16th December 1957
(c) 20th December 1957
(d) 26th December 1957

129. The ministry of I.I. Chundrigar ended in December 1957 because:
(a) He could not continue due to bad health
(b) His ministry was dismissed by the President
(c) Of his death
(d) He lost support of the Republican Party

130. Feroz Khan Noon took oath as seventh Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
(a) 16th December 1957
(b) 20th December 1957
(c) 26th December 1957
(d) 30th December 1957

131. When Feroz Khan Noon took over as Prime Minister in December 1957, the Chief Minister of West Pakistan was:
(a) Rustam Khan
(b) Ghulam Dastagir
(c) Abdur Rashid
(d) Raja Afrasiab Khan

132. In March 1958, the Provincial Cabinet of West Pakistan was formed by:
(a) MuzaffarAli Qazilbash
(b) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(c) Mumtaz Daultana

(d) Sikander HayatKhan

133. He was elected President of Muslim League in 1958 after the death of Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar.
(a) Feroz Khan Noon
(b) Mumtaz Daultana
(c) Abdul Qayyum Khan
(d) MA Qazilbash

134. In East Pakistan, the Cabinet of Ataur Rehman was dismissed on 31st March 1958 by:
(a) Mujib-ur-Rehman
(b) Fazlul Haq
(c) H.S. Suhrawardy
(d) Bhashani

135. On 31st March 1958, Fazlul Haq was succeeded as governor of East Pakistan by:
(a) Hameed Ali
(b) Gen. Azam Khan
(c) Gen. Sarfaraz
(d) Nurul Amin

136. During the period of Feroz Khan Noon, Muscat handed over Gwadar to Pakistan on:
(a) 8th June 1958
(b) 8th July 1958
(c) 8th August 1958
(d) 8th September 1958

137. Dr. Khan Sahib was assassinated on:
(a) 9th April 1958 **(b) 9th May 1958**
(c) 19th June 1958
(d) 29th July 1958

(k) General Ayub Khan (1958-1969)

138. General Ayub Khan took over as the Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan on:
(a) 7th October 1958
(b) 14th October 1958
(c) 21st October 1958
(d) 27th October 1958

139. Maj-Gen. Iskander Mirza appointed Gen. Ayub Khan as Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
(a) 26th August 1958
(b) 26th September 1958
(c) 26th October 1958
(d) 26th November 1958

140. Gen. Ayub Khan worked as Prime Minister of Pakistan during 1958. His tenure as the Prime Minister of the country lasted for:
(a) Two days **(b) One day**
(c) Three weeks (d) Three months

141. The Cabinet announced by Maj-Gen. Iskander Mirza on 24th October 1958, included Manzur Qadir as:
(a) Minister of Commerce
(b) Minister of Finance
(c) Interior Minister
(d) Foreign Minister

142. On 24th October 1958, the portfolio of Minister of Commerce was given to:
(a) Z.A. Bhutto
(b) Muhammad Shoaib
(c) Abul Qasim
(d) Habib-ur- Rehman

143. On 24th October 1958, Gen. Wajid All Burki was made:
(a) Minister of Law
(b) Finance Minister
(c) Health Minister
(d) Interior Minister

144. Iskander Mirza handed over all powers to Gen-Ayub Khan on:
(a) 24th October 1958
(b) 27th October 1958
(c) 28th October 1958
(d) 29th October 1958

145. Ayub Khan was appointed as Chief Martial Law Administrator on 7th October 1958. He held this office till:
(a) 23rd March 1961
(b) 23rd March 1962
(c) 8th June 1962
(d) 18th June 1963

146. Ayub regime announced its Agrarian Reforms on:
(a) 4th January 1959
(b) 14th January 1959
(c) 24th January 1959
(d) 31st January 1959

147. In order to improve the educational system in Pakistan Ayub Khan constituted an Education Commission on:
(a) 20th December 1958
(b) 30th December 1958

(c) 31st December 1958
(d) 10th January 1959

148. The Education Commission formed by Ayub Khan submitted its report on 26th August 1959 which comprised of:
(a) 96 pages (b) 116 pages
(c) 226 pages **(d) 336 pages**

149. In November 1958, Ayub Regime constituted a Law Commission which comprised of:
(a) Five members
(b) Six members
(c) Seven members
(d) Eight members

150. From 1959 to 1966; the Elective Bodies Disqualification Order (EBDO) was implemented with its full terror and the number of politicians disqualified during this period was:
(a) 78 (b) 88
(c) 98 (d) 108

151. Ayub Khan promulgated two Ordinances to put a ban on corrupt politicians. These Ordinances included EBDO and:
(a) KODO (b) POTO
(c) FODO **(d) PODO**

152. When Ayub Khan promulgated EBDO and PODO in 1959, H.S. Suhrawardy and Makhdoomzada Hassan Mahmood decided to:
(a) Face the triasls
(b) Challenge the laws in the Court
(c) Step down from politics
(d) Leave the country

153. According to the land reforms introduced by Ayub regime no person could possess more than:
(a) 200 acres of irrigated and 500 acres unirrigated land
(b) 500 acres of irrigated or 1,000 acres unirrigated land
(c) 600 acres of irrigated or 1500 acress unirrigated land
(d) 700 acres of irrigated or 2000 acres of unirrigated land

154. In order to accelerate industrial development Ayub regime formed RCD with:
(a) Turkey and Afghanistan
(b) Iran and Saudi Arabia
(c) Turkey and Iran
(d) Iran and Egypt

155. Ayub Khan introduced the BD system through the Basic Democracies Order in the year:
(a) 1958 **(b) 1959**
(c) 1960 (d) 1961

156. Under the Basic Democracy System, the Ayub government divided the country into BD Wards numbering:
(a) 80,000 (b) 70,000
(c) 60,000 (d) 40,000

157. The Ayub regime held the first elections to BD system in the year:
(a) December 1958
(b) December 1959
(c) January 1960
(d) December 1960

158. On 17th February 1960, a Constitution Commission was set under:
(a) Justice Shahab-ud-Din
(b) Justice Munir
(c) Justice Khalid Mahmood
(d) Justice Anwar-ul-Haq

159. The Constitution of 1962 was enforced in the country on:
(a) 8th April 1962
(b) 8th May 1962
(c) 8th June 1962
(d) 8th July 1962

160. The Ayub regime introduced several social reforms in the country. These Included Family Laws Ordinance which was promulgated In:
(a) 1961 (b) 1962
(c) 1963 (d) 1964

161. In order to improve the age old legal system in the country Ayub regime appointed the Law Reforms Commission in the year:
(a) 1957 (b) 1958
(c) 1959 (d) 1960

162. The ML regime of Ayub Khan took various measures to solve the problems of refugees. For this purpose the charge of Ministry of Rehabilitation was given to:
(a) Gen. Azam Khan

(b) Gen. Tikka Khan
(c) Gen. Sarfaraz
(d) Gen. Azhar

163. During the period of Ayub Khan (1958- 69) India attacked Pakistan on:
(a) 6th July 1965
(b) 6th August 1965
(c) 6th September 1965
(d) 6th October 1965

164. The Indo-Pak war in September 1965 lasted for:
(a) 7 days **(b) 17 days**
(c) 20 days (d) 27 days

165. In the Tashkent, negotiations held between India and Pakistan in January 1966, Pakistan was represented by Ayub Khan whereas India was represented by:
(a) J.L. Nehru (b) Indira Gandhi
(c) Rajiv Gandhi **(d) LB. Shastri**

166. Shaikh Mujib-ur-Rehman presented his famous Six Points in Lahore in:
(a) December 1965
(b) January 1966
(c) February 1966

General A.M. Yahya Khan (1969-1971)

167. General A.M. Yahya Khan took over the control of Pakistan by imposing Martial Law on:
(a) 5th March 1969
(b) 15thMarch 1969
(c) 25th March 1969
(d) 30th March 1969

168. During the Yahya era (1969-71) general elections in Pakistan were held on:
(a) 5th October 1970
(b) 10th October 1970
(c) 15th October 1970
(d) 20th October 1970

169. In the General elections of 1970, out of 300 seats of National Assembly the Awami League under Mujib won 160 seats and NAP (Wali) six seats. However, the PPP of Z.A. Bhutto won:
(a) 121 seats (b) 101 seats
(c) 91 seats **(d) 81 seats**

(m) Separation of East Pakistan (Dec. 1971)

170. In the 1970 Provincial elections Awami League (Mujib) won 288 seats and PPP won:
(a) 133 seats **(b) 144 seats**
(c) 155 seats (d) 166 seats

171. On 12th January 1971, Gen. Yahya Khan met Shaikh Mujib-ur-Rehman in:
(a) Karachi (b) Islamabad
(c) Lahore **(d) Dhaka**

172. During the 1971 Indo-Pak war Mr. Z.A. Bhutto addressed the UN Security Council on:
(a) 11 December 1971
(b) 12December 1971
(c) 13 December 1971
(d) 18 December 1971

173. In December 1971, Mr. Z.A. Bhutto tore into pieces in the Security Council the resolution for peace which was presented by:
(a) Poland (b) USSR
(c) USA (d) Britain

174. On 16th December 1971, the Eastern Command of Pakistan army laid down their arms under:
(a) Gen. Tikka Khan
(b) Gen. Farman Ali
(c) Gen. Sararaz
(d) Gen. A.A.K.Niazi

(n) Zulfikar All Bhutto (1971-1977)

175. After the fail of Dhaka on 16ih December 1971, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over the control of Pakistan on 20th December 1971 as:
(a) President
(b) Chief Executive
(c) President and C.E.
(d) Chief Martial Law Administrator President

176. In December 1971, Mr. Z.A. Bhutto formed his Cabinet which Included Nurul Amin as Vice-President and Dr. Mubashir Hassan as the:
(a) Finance Minister
(b) Food Minister
(c) Health Minister
(d) Labour Minister

177. Mr. Z.A. Bhutto embarked upon a plan of systematic nationalization. As a

first step heavy industries were nationalized on:
(a) 2nd January 1972
(b) 3rd January 1972
(c) 4th January 1972
(d) 5th January 1972
178. In March 1972, the Bhutto regime dismissed corrupt government servants who numbered:
(a) 1100 (b) 1200
(c) 1300 (d) 1400
179. The Bhutto regime-introduced Agrarian reforms in:
(a) February 1972 **(b) March 1972**
(c) April 1972 (d) May 1972
180. The Agrarian reforms of 1972 affected 1,013 landlords in the Punjab and 751 landlords in:
(a) Sindh (b) Balochistan
(c) Khyber P.K. (d) None
181. In the Agrarian reforms total area 'consumed was 5,58,000 acres in the Punjab and 2,45,000 acres in:
(a) Khyber P.K. (b) Sindh
(c) None **(d) Balochistan**
182. Bhutto regime announced the educational policy on:
(a) 15th January 1972
(b) 15th February 1972
(c) 15th March 1972
(d) 15th April 1972:
183. Bhutto regime established a People's University In:
(a) Karachi **(b) Islamabad**
(c) Sukkur (d) Hyderabad
184. India and Pakistan signed the Simla Agreement in Simla on:
(a) 1st July 1972
(b) 2nd July 1972
(c) 3rd July 1972
(d) 4th July 1972
185. The Simla Agreement of July 1972 was followed by another landmark agreement between India and Pakistan which was signed on 18th August 1973. The agreement provided for the release of all Pakistani PoWs and Bangladesh agreed to postpone trial of 195 war criminals. That Agreement was signed in:
(a) Islamabad (b) Karachi
(c) Calcutta **(d) Delhi**
186. The Constitution of 1973 comprised of twelve parts, 27 chapters and Articles numbering:
(a) 280 (b) 290
(c) 300 (d) 310
187. The 1973 Constitution gave Urdu the status of national language whereas English was retained as official language for:
(a) 8 years (b) 10 years
(c) 15 years (d) 20 years
188. On 10th January 1977, the nine opposition parties formed a political alliance to get rid of Bhutto government. That alliance was given the name of:
(a) PDM **(b) PNA**
(c) ARD (d) None
189. In order to meet the demands of opposition parties Bhutto regime held general elections in the country on:
(a) 7th March 1977
(b) 14th March 1977
(c) 21st March 1977
(d) 28th March 1977
(o) General Zia-ul-Haq (1977-1988)
190. General Zia-ul-Haq imposed Martial Law in Pakistan on:
(a) 3rd July 1977 (b) 4th July 1977
(c) 5th July 1977 (d) 6th July 1977
191. After imposing Martial Law on 5th July 1977, Gen. Zia-ul Haq took over as Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan and divided the country into five zones. Each zone was put under a Martial Law Administrator. Out of those Zone A (Punjab) was placed under Lt. Gen. M. Iqbal and Zone B (Khyber P.K.) was put under:
(a) Lt. Gen. Jehan Zeb
(b) Lt.-Gen. Sawar Khan
(c) Maj.-Gen. C.A. Majeed
(d) Lt.-Gen. Sadiq-ur-Rasheed
192. In the early years of Zia government USSR intervened militarily in Afghanistan. Russian troops entered Kabul in:
(a) December 1977
(b) December 1978

(c) December 1979
(d) December 1980
193. On 9th March 1981, Zia-ul-Haq formed a new Cabinet which comprised of notable men like Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Elahi Bakhsh Soomro, Raja Tridev Roy and Agha Shahi etc. The Cabinet had a total number of:
(a) 34.ministers (b) 35 ministers
(c) 36 ministers (d) 37 ministers
194. Zia regime held elections to Local Bodies in:
(a) 1981 (b) 1982
(c) 1983 (d) 1984
195. General elections on non-party basis were held in Pakistan on 25th & 28th February in the year:
(a) 1983 (b) 1984
(c) 1985 (d) 1986
196. In 1985, M. Khan Junejo formed a Cabinet which consisted of:
(a) 26 members (b) 28 members
(c) 30 members (d) 32 members
197. General Zia-ul-Haq launched - Islamization process in the country through which he enforced the Hudood Ordinance on:
(a) 10th February 1977
(b) 10th February 1978
(c) 10th Februaiy 1979
(d) 10th February 1980
198. Zia regime established Federal Shariat Court in Pakistan on:
(a) 27th May 1979
(b) 27th May 1980
(c) 27th May 1981
(d) 27th May 1982
199. In order to introduce Islamic Banking System in Pakistan, Zia regime introduced Interest Free Banking on:
(a) 1.7.1979 **(b) 1.1.1981**
(c) 1.2.1982 (d) 1.3.1983
200. During the Ojri camp disaster a lot of ammunition was lost on 10th April 1988. The disaster took place in:
(a) Peshawar (b) Nowshehra
(c) Rawalpindi (d) Kohat
201. Gen. Zia-ul-Haq dismissed the Junejo government through Article 58(2) B on:
(a) 29th April 1988
(b) 29th May 1988
(c) 29th June 1988
(d) 29th July 1988
202. After dismissing the Junejo government in May 1988, Zia-ul-Haq formed caretaker governments in the, centre and provinces. In the centre federal government was formed under:
(a) Mian Nawaz Sharif (b) Fazal Haq
(c) Zafarullah Jamali
(d) Aslam Khattak
203. Gen. Zia-ul-Haq met an accidental death in a plane crash on 17th August 1988. The accident took place near:
(a) Rajasthan **(b) Bahawalpur**
(c) Bahawalnagar (d) Muzaffargarh
(p) Ghulam Ishaq Khan (1988-1993)
204. After the death of Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan took over as the President of Pakistan on:
(a) 14th August 1988
(b) 15th August 1988
(c) 16th August 1988
(d) 17th August 1988
(q) Benazir Bhutto (First Term) 1988-1990
205. Miss Benazir Bhutto took oath as the 12th Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
(a) 28th November 1988
(b) 2nd December 1988
(c) 12th December 1988
(d) 22nd December 1988
206. On 24th December 1988, the post of chairman of Senate was won by:
(a) Wasim Sajjad
(b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(c) Farooq Leghari
(d) Nawab Akbar Bugti
207. On 15th December. 1988, the Balochistan Assembly was dissolved by Balochistan Governor named:
(a) Akbar Bugti
(b) Taj Muhammad Jamali
(c) Gen. Muhammad Musa
(d) Zulfiqar Ali Magsi
208. After an agreement between Maulana Fazlur Rehman and Nawab Akbar Bugti the latter took over as the CM of Balochistan on:

(a) 6th February 1989
(b) 16th February 1989
(c) 26th February 1989
(d) 28th February 1989
209. On 23rd April 1989, the PPP government launched the People's Works Programme in:
(a) The Punjab
(b) K.P.K.
(c) Sindh
(d) Balochistan
210. On 6th August 1990, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed the Benazir government through Article:
(a) 56 (2) B (b) 57 (2) B
(c).58(2)B (d) 60 (2) B,
211. After, dismissing Benazir government on 6th August 1990, a caretaker government was installed under:
(a) Malik Meraj Khalid
(b) Moin-ud-Din
(c) Sher Baz Mazari
(d) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
212. In the 1990 Elections, Islami Jamhoori Ittehad won 104 seats but the Awami Jamhoori Ittehad won only:
(a) 35 seats **(b) 45 seats**
(c) 55 seats (d) 65 seats
213. In the 1990 Provincial elections, the IJI emerged as the largest party in Punjab by winning:
(a) 209 seats (b) 219 seats
(c) 229 seats (d) 239 sbats
214. In the 1990 Provincial elections in Sindh, the party which won the top position with 28 seats was:
(a) IJI (b) SNA
(c) PDA **(d) MQM**
215. In the 1990 Provincial elections to the Balochistan Assembly the Jamhoori Watan Party emerged as the largest party with:
(a) 29 seats (b) 19 seats
(c) 9 seats (d) 8 seats

Mian Nawaz Sharif (1st Term) 1990-1993

216. For his first term as Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif was sworn-in by the Chief Justice on:
(a) 3rd November 1990
(b) 6th November 1990
(c) 9th November 1990
(d) 12th November 1990
217. After the 1990 elections, the Punjab government was formed by IJI under Ghulam Haider Wyne the post of Speaker of Punjab Assembly was given to:
(a) Hamid Nasir Chattha
(b) Ch. Pervaiz Elahi
(c) Habib Ullah Ahmed
(d) Manzoor Wattoo
218. According to the Water Apportionment Accord of 1991, the Punjab was given 48.9 per cent water whereas Sindh got:
(a) 22.22% (b) 33.33%
(c) 42.42% (d) 44.44%
219. Nawaz Sharif represented Pakistan in the Fifth SAARC Conference held in November 1990 in Maldives and the Sixth SAARC Conference held on 21st December 1991 in:
(a) Islamabad **(b) Colombo**
(c) Dhaka (d) Delhi
220. According to an agreement sponsored by Army chief both President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif resigned from their posts on:
(a) 3rd July 1993
(b) 9th July1993
(c) 19th July 1993
(d) 29th July 1993
221. After the resignations of Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Nawaz Sharif in July 1993, a caretaker government was formed under:
(a) Malik Meraj Khalid
(b) Moeen Qureshi
(c) G.M. Jatoi
(d) Nasrullah Mengal
222. 217 seats of National Assembly were contested in the 6th October 1993

elections. Out of these seats the number of non-Muslim seats was:
(a) 10 (b) 15
(c) 20 (d) 25
223. In the 1993 elections to the National Assembly, PML (J) won 6 seats but the PML (N) won:
(a) 63 seats **(b) 73 seats**
(c) 83 seats (d) 93 seats
224. In the 1993 Provincial elections, PPP won a total number of seats in all the four provinces.
(a) 155 (b) 165
(c) 175 (d) 185
225. In the 1993 Provincial elections, PML (N) emerged as the second largest party in all the four provinces by winning 135 seats but PML(J) won:
(a) 22 seats (b) 24 seats
(c) 26 seats (d) 28 seats
Benazir Bhutto (2nd Term) 1993-1997
226. For her second term as Prime Minister in 1993, Benazir Bhutto took oath of her office on:
(a) 16th October 1993
(b) 17th October 1993
(c) 19th October 1993
(d) 29th October 1993
227. In October 1993 PML (J) and PPP formed a coalition government in the Punjab under:
(a) G. Haider Wayne
(b) Manzoor Wattoo
(c) Ch. Pervaiz Elahi
(d) M. Hanif Ramay
228. In 1993, PPP formed the government in Sindh under Syed Abdullah Shah. In the Sindh Assembly PPP had:
(a) 40 members (b) 46 members
(c) 50 members
(d) 56 members
229. After the 1993 elections in October 1993 the Khyber P.K. government was formed by:
(a) PPP&ANP
(b) PML(N)& ANP
(c) PPP& Independents
(d) PML(N)& Independents
230. Within one year of the 1993 elections, the Governor Rule was imposed in Khyber P.K. on:
(a) 26th February 1994
(b) 26th March 1994
(c) 26th April 1994
(d) 26th May 1994
231. On 6th September 1995 the PPP members withdrew their support of Punjab, CM, Manzoor Wattoo. As a result on 13th September 1995, the office of CM Punjab went to:
(a) Mustafa Khar
(b) Sadiq Hussain Qureshi
(c) Sh. Manzoor Elahi
(d) Sardar Arif Nikai
232. On 10th May 1993, due to the death of Muhammad Khan Junejo the politician who was elected as President of PML(J) was:
(a) Manzoor Wattoo
(b) Arif Nikai
(c) Hamid Nasir Chattha
(d) Zafarul Haq

Sardar Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari (1993-1997)

233. Sardar Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari was elected President of Pakistan on 13th November 1993, by defeating Wasim Sajjad. He polled 274* votes against:
(a) 168 Votes (b) 178 Votes
(c) 188 Votes (d) 198 Votes
234. President Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari dismissed the Benazir government on:
(a) 5th August 1996
(b) 5th September 1996
(c) 5th November 1996
(d) 5th December 1996
235. President Farooq Ahmed Leghari formed the Council for Defence and National Security on:
(a) 1st January 1997
(b) 7th January 1997
(c) 17th January 1997
(d) 27th January 1997
236. After dismissing Benazir government, the President formed a Caretaker government under:

(a) Moeen Qureshi
(b) Sher Baz Mazari
(c) G. M. Jatoi
(d) Malik Meraj Khalid

237. In the 1997 elections, PML (N) emerged as the largest party in the National Assembly by capturing:
(a) 134 seats (b) 144 seats
(c) 154 seats (d) 164 seats

238. In the 1997 general elections, PPP showed very poor results both in the centre and provinces (except Sindh). In the National Assembly PPP captured only:
(a) 12 seats (b) 16 seats
(c) 18 seats (d) 28 seats

239. In the 1997 Provincial elections, the PML (N) swept the province of Punjab by winning:
(a) 212seats (b) 192seats
(c) 182 seats (d) 172 seats

(u) Mian Nawaz Sharif (2nd Term) (1997-1999)

240. For his second term as Premier of Pakistan Mian Nawaz Stiarif took oath on:
(a) 17th November 1996
(b) 17th December 1996
(c)-17th January 1997
(d) 17th February 1997

241. On 25th February 1997, Mian Nawaz Sharif formed a Cabinet which consisted of:
(a) 24 members (b) 26 members
(c) 28 members (d) 30 members

242. In order to get rid of the notorious 58 (2) B clause of the Constitution which had caused the downfall' of many premiers, Mian Nawaz Sharif on 1st April 1997 got passed in Parliament the:
(a) 10th Amendment
(b) 11th Amendment
(c) 12th Amendment
(d) 13th Amendment

243. The National Assembly passed 14th Amendment to the Constitution on 1st July 1997 regarding:
(a) Horse Trading
(b) Seats for Women in Parliament
(c) Salaries of Judges
(d) Salaries of President & Premier

244. Quran and Sunnah was declared as the supreme law of country in the 15th Amendment passed by the National Assembly on:
(a) 14th August 1998
(b) 28th August 1998
(c) 14th September 1998
(d) 28th October 1998

245. India exploded five nuclear devices on 11th and 13th May 1998. Pakistan replied with Atomic explosions on:
(a) 22nd May 1998
(b) 24th May 1998
(c) 26th May 1998
(d) 28th May 1998

246. The Kargil crisis became the focus of world attention in May 1999. In order to end the crisis Nawaz Sharif met US President Clinton in Washington. Both the leaders signed an agreement on:
(a) 4th June 1999
(b) 4th July 1999
(c) 4th August 1999
(d) 4th September 1999

General Pervez Musharraf (1999 to 2008)

247. General Pervez Musharraf enforced the fourth military rule in the country on:
(a) 12th July 1999
(b) 12th August 1999
(c) 12th September 1999
(d) 12th October 1999

248. Gen. Pervez Musharraf enforced the Provisional Constitution Order No 1 in Pakistan on:
(a) 12th October 1999
(b) 13th October 1999
(c) 14th October 1999
(d) 15th October 1999

249. On 17th October 1999, Pervez Musharraf announced the formation of a National Security Council comprising of:
(a) Six members
(b) Seven members
(c) Eight members
(d) Nine members

250. In the first Cabinet of Pervez Musharraf Mr. Abdul Sattar was given the ministry of:
(a) Finance
(b) Education
(c) Foreign Affairs
(d) Information

251. In the first Cabinet of Pervez Musharraf the ministry of Finance was placed under:
(a) Zubaida Jalal **(b) Shaukat Aziz**
(c) Ata-ur- Rehman
(d) Omar Asghar Khan

252. The new system of District governments was enforced in the country on:
(a) 23rd March 2000
(b) 14th August 2000
(c) 23rd March 2001
(d) 14th August 2001

253. Mian Azhar was elected President PML (Q) on:
(a) 5th March 2001
(b) 15th March 2001
(c) 25th March 2001
(d) 30th March 2001

254. Pervez Musharraf was sworn in as President of Pakistan on:
(a) 20th June 2001
(b) 21st June 2001
(c) 22nd June 2001
(d) 23rd June 2001

255. On 14th July, 2001 President Pervez Musharraf went to India to hold dialogue with Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee for the peaceful resolution of issues including Kashmir. The talks between the two leaders were held in the city of:
(a) New Delhi (b) Kolkata
(c) Agra (d) Mumbai

256. President Pervez Musharraf amended Police Act of 1861 on:
(a) 12th June 2001
(b) 12th July 2001
(c) 12th August 2001
(d) 12th September 2001

257. Planes crashed Into WTC New York on:
(a) 9th September 2001
(b) 11th September 2001
(c) 13th September 2001

(d) 15th September 2001

258. On 24th September 2001, Pakistan withdrew Its Embassy staff from:
(a) Kabul (b) Tel Aviv
(c) New Delhi (d) Moscow

259. British Prime Minister Tony Blair visited Pakistan on:
(a) 5th August 2001
(b) 5th September 2001
(c) 5th October 2001
(d) 5th November 2001

260. US Secretary of State Collin Powell visited Islamabad on:
(a) 14th October 2001
(b) 24th October 2001
(c) 14th November 2001
(d) 24th November 2001

261. Pervez Musharraf visited US and met US President George Bush on:
(a) 9th November 2001
(b) 10th November 2001
(c) 11th November 2001
(d) 12th November 2001

262. President Musharraf visited China in November 2001 and exchanged views with Chinese leaders on international and bilateral issues. The visit lasted for:
(a) Three days (b) Four days
(c) Five days (d) Six days

263. On the pretext of anti-terrorism drive India wanted to subdue the freedom movement launched by Kashmiris. In this connection It perpetrated the drama of terrorist attack on Indian Parliament on 13 December 2001. Later on in order to escalate the tension India banned overflight by Pakistan airliners w.e.f:
(a) 30th December 2001
(b) 31st December 2001
(c) 1st January 2002
(d) 2nd January 2002

264. The New Police system came into force on:
(a) 7th January 2002
(b) 11th January 2002
(c) 21 st January 2002
(d) 31st January 2002

265. The Supreme Court upheld the holding of Referendum for the office of President on:
(a) 27th April 2002
(b) 27th May 2002
(c) 29th May 2002
(d) 31st May 2002
266. On 31st December 2001, India handed over a list of terrorists to Pakistan for extradition to New Delhi, These terrorists numbered:
(a) 21 **(b) 22**
(c) 23 (d) 24
267. Pervez government announced new Trade Policy 2002-03 on:
(a) 9th June 2001
(b) 9th July 2001
(c) 9th August 2001
(d) 9th September 2001
268. The new Trade Policy 2002-03 aimed to achieve an export target of:
(a) $7.1 billion (b) $8.1 billion
(c) $9.1 billion- **(d) $ 10.1 billion**
269. In 2001, the government of Pakistan decided not to take part in the US-led coalition assault on the Taliban. However, it allowed US to use Pakistan's:
(a) Three airfields **(b) Four airfields**
(c) Five airfields (d) Six airfields
270. In appreciation of Islamabad's cooperation in fight against terrorism, US, UK, Japan, UAE, Saudi Arabia and IMF gave considerable financial relief to Pakistan. On 20th October 2001, the cash grant offered by US amounted to:
(a) $ 800 million
(b) $ 700 million
(c) $600 million
(d) $ 500 million
Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali (2002- 2004)
271. Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali was sworn in as 19th Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
(a) 23rd November 2002
(b) 23rd June, 2002
(c) 23rd December 2002
(d) 23rd July 2002
272. Prime Minister Jamali was the first Prime Minister from:
(a) The Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) KhyberP.K. **(d) Balochistan**
273. Zafarullah Jamali was a candidate of:
(a) MMA **(b) PML (Q)**
(c) PML (N) (d) PPP (P)
274. Members of Jamali's cabinet took oath on November 23, 2002. The strength of his cabinet was:
(a) 24 (b) 26
(c) 25 (d) 27
275. Zafarullah Khan Jamali became Premier securing:
(a) 172 votes (8) 179 votes
(c) 185 votes (d) 188 votes
276. How many members of Jamali's federal cabinet took oath on November 23, 2002?
(a) 14 **(b) 21**
(c) 25 **(d) 28**
277. Charge of which ministry was taken over by Zubaida Jalal in November 2002?
(a) Education (b) Power
(c) Information (d) Agriculture
278. Which federal ministry was given to Habib-Ullah Waraich?
(a) Health **(b) Defence**
(c) Agriculture (d) Environment
279. Which country was visited by Zafarullah Jamali in December 2002?
(a) Kuwait
(b) Saudi Arabia
(c) Iran
(d) India
280. Iranian President S. Muhammad Khatami visited Pakistan in 2002. During his 3-day visit, Iran and Pakistan signed accords which numbered:
(a) Four (b) Five
(c) Six (d) Eight
281. When did USA lift sanctions on Pakistan, which had been imposed in 1999 under Section 508?
(a) 15th January, 2003
(b) 15th March, 2003
(c) 15th April, 2003
(d) 15th May, 2003
282. Which country wrote off $1 billion debt due from Pakistan in April 2003?
(a) UAE (b) Turkey

(c) Saudi Arabia **(d) USA**
283. Give the name of the country which has cooperated with Pakistan in the manufacturing of JF-17 jet fighter?
(a) China (b) Turkey
(c) Indonesia (d) Saudi Arabia
284. Which country hosted the 10th OIC Summit in October2003?
(a) Iran (b) Kuwait
(c) Malaysia (d) Qatar
285. How many accords were signed by Pakistan and China on 3rd November, 2003 In Beijing (China)?
(a) Six **(b) Eight**
(c) Ten (d) Twelve
286. In which city, the 12th SAARC Summit was held in January 2004?
(a) New Delhi **(b) Islamabad**
(c) Colombo (d) Kathmandu
287. President of which nation-visited Pakistan in December2003?
(a) Turkey (b) Iran
(c) Indonesia (d) China
288. President General Pervez Musharraf won the vote of confidence from a parliamentary electoral college on 1st January, 2004. Give the number of votes he polled out of 1170 electoral votes.
(a) 540 (b) 558
(c) 618 **(d) 658**
289. On which date, Dr. Qadeer Khan accepted that he had transferred nuclear technology to Libya and Korea?
(a) 1st December, 2003
(b) 1st January, 2004
(c) 1st February, 2004
(d) 1st March, 2004
290. When did Pakistan was given the status of non-NATO US ally:
(a) December 2003
(b) January 2004
(c) February 2004
(d) March 2004
291. Pakistan's membership of the Commonwealth was suspended after 12th October, 1999 military coup. It was restored on:
(a) 22nd February, 2004
(b) 22nd March 2004
(c) 22nd April, 2004
(d) 22nd May, 2004
292. Prime Minister Zafarullah Khan Jamali resigned on 26th June, 2004. He was succeeded by:
(a) Pervez Elahi
(b) Ch. Shujaat Hussain
(c) Shaukat Aziz
(d) Nawaz Sharif Governments of Shujaat Hussain & Shaukat Aziz
293. Who was elected leader of the House by the National Assembly by 190 to 76 votes on 29th June, 2004?
(a) M. Amin Fahim
(b) Ch. Shujaat Hussain
(c) Zafarullah Jamali
(d) Pervaiz Elahi
294. On which date, Ch. Shujaat Hussain was swom in as the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(a) 15th June, 2004
(b) 20th June, 2004
(c) 25th June, 2004
(d) 30th June, 2004
295. Which ministry was given to Khurshid Mahmood Kasuri in June 2004?
(a) Information
(b) Defence
(c) Foreign Affairs
(d) Education
296. Who was given the charge of Ministry of Interior in the cabinet of Ch. Shujaat Hussain?
(a) Aftab Ahmad Khan
(b) Faisal Saleh Hayat
(c) M. Tahir Iqbal
(d) Yar Muhammad
297. What was the total outlay of the federal budget 2004-05?
(a) Rs. 930 billion
(b) Rs. 1020 billion
(c) Rs. 1140 billion
(d) Rs. 1270 billion
298. How much raise in salaries was given to the government servants in the budget 2004-05?
(a) 7 percent **(b) 10 percent**
(c) 15 percent (d) 20 percent

299. Federal Budget 2004-05 allocated Rs. 194 billion for defence, Rs. 202 billion for PSDP, Rs. 15 billion for law and order, Rs. 239 billion for provinces and Rs. 21 billion for:
(a) Education
(b) Health
(c) I.T. Sector
(d) Water Sector

300. On which date, Shaukat Aziz took oath as the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(a) 10th August, 2004
(b) 15th August, 2004
(c) 20th August, 2004
(d) 29th August, 2004

301. In which year, Pakistani troops entered ' WANA?
(a) 2000 **(b) 2002**
(c) 2003 (d) 2004

302. How many CBMs were proposed by Pakistan to India on December 7, 2004?
(a) 5 (b) 10
(c) 15 **(d) 20**

303. Which area of Pakistan witnessed terrorism in January 2005?
(a) Chagai **(b) Sui**
(c) Swat (d) Peshawar

304. How many accords were signed by Pakistan and Iran on 23rd February, 2005 in Tehran?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four

305. Kashmiri leaders visited Pakistan on 2nd-16th June, 2005 to discuss Kashmir issue with Pakistani leadership. This delegation was led by:
(a) Fazl-ul-Haq
(b) Bilal Ghani Lone
(c) Abbas Ansari
(d) Mir Waiz Umar Farooq

306. In which month, Mushahid Hussain Sub-Committee on Balochistan submitted its report?
(a) May 2005 (8) June 2005
(c) July 2005 (d) August 2005

307. In which city President Musharraf addressed the Asia Society on 16th June, 2005?
(a) New York **(b) Sydney**
(c) Melbourne (d) London

308. What was the number of districts in which the first phase of the Local Bodies Elections was held on August 18, 2005?
(a) 34 (b) 44
(c) 54 (d) 64

309. On which date, the second phase of Local Bodies elections was held In 56 districts in year 2005?
(a) 20th August **(b) 25th August**
(c) 30th August (d) 1st September

310. What was the total number of seats of City District or Zila Nazims which were contested in the Local Bodies Elections 2005?
(a) 109 (b) 112
(c) 116 (d) 118

311. A devastating earthquake struck Azad Kashmir on 8th October, 2005 killing more than 70 thousand people. What was the degree of the earthquake on the Richter Scale?
(a) 4.6 (b) 5.6
(c) 7.6 (d) 9.6

312. How much financial assistance the international donors pledged to Pakistan on 19th November 2005?
(a) $3.1 billion (b) $4.1 billion
(c) $5.1 billion **(d) $6.1 billion**

313. In which city, Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz addressed the Commonwealth Summit in 2005?
(a) London **(b) Malta**
(c) New Delhi (d) Sydney

314. Which unit was privatised on 29th November, 2005?
(a) Pakistan Steel (b) OGDC
(c) KESC (d) PIA

315. How many Afghans were freed by Pakistan on 14th February, 2006?
(a) 357 (b) 414
(c) 562 (d) 817

316. On which date, the Thar Express returned to Karachi after its maiden journey to India in 2006?
(a) 8th February
(b) 18th February
(c) 24th February
(d) 28th February

317. In which city President Musharraf inaugurated Expo Centre on 12th March, 2006?
(a) Karachi (b) Islamabad
(c) Hyderabad **(d) Lahore**

318. For which amount, Swedish- firm finalized the deal for AWACS with Pakistan in June 2006?
(a) $800 million **(b) $1.1 billion**
(c) $1.5 billion (d) $2.0 billion

319. On which date, Nawab Akbar Bugti was killed in a military operation In Kohlu area?
(a) 6th August, 2006
(b) 16th August, 2006
(c) 26th August, 2006
(d) 31st August, 2006

320. To which body, Pakistan was elected as Chairman on 22nd September, 2006?
(a) NAM (b) OIC
(c) G-15 **(d) G-77**

321. Which country waived $ 20 million debt of Pakistan on 3rd' November, 2006?
(a) Japan (b) USA
(c) Germany **(d) Norway**

322. From which country, Pakistan got back stolen artifacts on 24th January, 2007?
(a) UK (b) UAE
(c) USA (d) France

323. Which country wrote off 30 million Euro Pakistan loan on 29th January,
(a) Germany **(b) Belgium**
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Japan

324. On which date, neutral expert of IBRD declared that the design of the Bagllhar hydropower project built by India in Kashmir was a violation of the 1960 Indus Treaty?
(a) 12th February, 2007
(b) 24th February, 2007
(c) 6th March, 2007
(d) 20th March, 2007

325. With which country was signed the deal to reduce nuclear risk on 21st February, 2007?
(a) Iran (b) USA
(c) India (d) North Korea

(y) Suspension and Restoration of Chief Justice

326. Which section of society observed countrywide strike on 12th March, 2007?
(a) Teachers **(b) Lawyers**
(c) Transporters (d) Traders

327. On which date Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry challenged the legality of the Supreme Judicial Council?
(a) 9th March, 2007
(b) 11th March, 2007
(c) 13th March, 2007
(d) 20th March, 2007

328. How many judges resigned on 19th March, 2007?
(a) Five **(b) Six**
(c) Seven (d) Eight

329. Which justice was appointed acting CJP on 22nd March, 2007?
(a) Khalil Ramday
(b) Abdul Qayyum
(c) Javaid Iqbal
(d) Bhagwan Das

330. Which investigation cell was abolished on 4th April, 2007?
(a) Anti-corruption (b) CIA
(c) NAB (d) FBI

331. On 6th April, 2007, who succeeded Tariq Kirmani as the Chairman PIA?
(a) Raja Ajmai **(b) Zafar Khan**
(c) Babar Ghauri (d) Aftab Iqbal

332. How many judges were included in the full bench of the Supreme Court on 8th May,. 2007, to hear the petition of Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry?
(a) 10 (b) 11
(c) 12 **(d) 14**

333. What was the target of tax collection set in the 2006-07 federal budget?
(a) Rs. 612 billion
(b) Rs. 738 billion
(c) Rs. 892 billion
(d) Rs. 1025 billion

334. What was the total outlay of the Punjab budget for 2006-07?
(a) Rs. 236 billion
(b) Rs. 275 billion
(c) Rs. 356.1 billion
(d) Rs. 412 billion

335. What was the number of Chinese abducted by the Lal Masjid Brigade on 22nd June 2007?
(a) Five (b) Seven
(c) Nine (d) Eleven

336. What was the total volume of the Sindh budget for 2007-08?
(a) Rs. 175 billion
(b) Rs. 236 billion
(c) Rs. 312 billion
(d) Rs. 438 billion

337. How many Pakistanis were released by Iran on 21st August 2007?
(a) 30 **(b) 50**
(c) 70 (d) 100

338. On 25th August, Wasi Zafar was given the ministry of:
(a) Privatization
(b) Commerce
(c) Interior
(d) Kashmir

339. How many kidnapped soldiers were freed by the militants in WANA on 28th August, 2007?
(a) 10 (b) 15
(c) 18 (d) 28

340. How many soldiers of Pakistan army were taken hostage by militants in South Waziristan on 31st August, 2007?
(a) 150 (b) 300
(c) 400 (d) 450

341. Which country beat Pakistan on 14th September, 2007 in bowl out in the Twenty-20 Championship in South Africa?
(a) Australia
(b) India
(c) England
(d) New Zealand

342. Give the name of the country against which Pakistan played in the Semi- Final of Twenty-20 Championship on 22nd September, 2007 in South Africa.
(a) India
(b) Australia
(c) New Zealand
(d) Sri-Lanka

343. How many candidates filed nomination papers for the October 6, 2007 Presidential elections?
(a) 33 **(b) 43**
(c) 53 (d) 63

Presidential Election 2007

344. During the Presidential election 2007, only 685 votes out of 1170 member electoral college were polled. What was the number of votes polled for Musharraf?
(a) 471 (b) 571
(c) 671 (d) 681

345. Give the number of NA & Senate votes polled for Musharraf in the October 8, 2007 election:
(a) 212 **(b) 252**
(c) 272 (d) 288

346. How many votes of the Punjab Assembly were cast in favour of Musharraf?
(a) 253 (b) 266
(c) 275 (d) 292

347. Give the number of votes polled by Musharraf, in the Sindh Assembly on 8th October, 2007.
(a) 81 (b) 87
(c) 98 **(d) 102**

348. How many votes Musharraf polled in the Khyber P.K. Assembly for his Presidency in 2007?
(a) 22 (b) 28
(c) 31 (d) 36

349. What was the number of votes polled by Pervez Musharraf in the Balochistan Assembly?
(a) 33 (b) 43
(c) 53 (d) 63

350. What was the total number of rejected electoral votes In Presidential election 2007?
(a) 6 (b) 12
(c) 18 (d) 24

351. What was the figure achieved by KSE- 100 on October 8, 2007?
(a) 12367 (b) 13367
(c) 14367 (d) 15367

352. On which date Khyber P.K. Chief Minister advised the governor to dissolve the provincial assembly?
(a) 8th October, 2007
(b) 9th October, 2007
(c) 10th October, 2007
(d) 12th October, 2007

353. The SC bench hearing the petition challenging eligibility of Gen. Pervez Musharraf was reconstituted on October 9, 2007. It comprised of 10 members and was headed by Justice:
(a) Abdul Hameed Dogar
(b) Javed Iqbal
(c) Ghulam Rabbani
(d) Raja Fayyaz Ahmad

354. What was the estimated cost of the coastal refinery project at Khalifa Point in the Hub area Balochistan approved by the government on 10th October, 2007?
(a)$5 billion (b) $10 billion
(c)$15 billion (d) $20 billion

355. On 18th October, 2007, Chairperson of PPP(P) returned to Pakistan after an exile of:
(a) 4 years (b) 6 years
(c) 8 years (d) 10 years

356. Two powerful bomb blasts struck the procession led by Benazir Bhutto in Karachi on 18th October, 2007, killing about:
(a) 50 people **(b) 150 people**
(c) 250 people (d) 300 people

PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

1. In the simplest words we may foreign policy as:
(a) Association amongst the favourite states
(b) Association amongst the foreign states
(c) Association amongst the enemy states
(d) Both a and b

2. The guiding principles of Pakistani foreign policy are firmly based in country's
(a) Cultural Ideology
(b) Social Ideology
(c) Islamic Ideology
(d) Economic Ideology

3. Pakistan's strategic location made it a focal point of the
(a) Region
(b) Sub-Continent
(c) Islamic World
(d) Whole World

4. The factors which are discernible in the formulation of Pakistan's foreign policy are
(a) Ideological obligation and theatrical legacy.
(b) Geographical location and Indian threat.
(c) Economic compulsions.
(d) All of the above.

5. When Pakistan got first loan from USA?
(a) 1949
(b) 1950
(c) 1951

(d) 1952

6 China will send a Telecommunication settalite PAK-IR into orbit for Pakistan in ———.

(a) 2010
(b) 2012
(c) 2013
(d) 2011

7. In the beginning Pakistan joined the defence pacts with which country on the part largely to protect her frontiers against possible aggression from India?

(a) U.K
(b) U.S.A
(c) India
(d) Russia

8. In the present-day scenario how much GNP is being spent on defence sector because Pakistan cannot afford to let India play with her territorial integrity and national sovereignity?

(a) 30%
(b) 40%
(c) 50%
(d) 70%

9. When the Soviet forces entered Afghanistan?

(a) September, 1979
(b) October, 1979
(c) November, 1979
(d) December, 1979

10. Which country first of all recognized Pakistan as an independent state?

(a) Afghanistan
(b) China
(c) Iran
(d) Turkey

11. In which fiscal year American economic aid to Pakistan started?

(a) 1950
(b) 1951
(c) 1952
(d) 1953

12. Pakistan's earlier efforts at promoting the Islamic unity failed because

(a) Environment of world policies copied
(b) National style of diplomacy copied from European powers.
(c) National style of diplomacy copied from Asian powers
(d) A and B both

13. Pakistan's desire to cultivate friendly relations with China obviously annoyed which country?

(a) U.K
(b) U.S.A
(c) India
(d) France

14. In which year President Ayub Khan supported China's Membership of the UN?

(a) 1960
(b) 1961
(c) 1962
(d) 1963

15. An agreement on the demarcation of boundaries was concluded between China and Pakistan in.

(a) 1960
(b) 1961
(c) 1962
(d) 1963

16. When Ayub Khan paid a visit to China?

(a) 1964
(b) 1965
(c) 1966
(d) 1967

17. Karakoram Highway was built with help of which country's?

(a) India
(b) China
(c) Iran
(d) Afghanistan

18. In which year China gave assistance to develop transport industry in Pakistan?

(a) 1950
(b) 1960
(c) 1970
(d) 1980

19. India has always denounced which Pak-China treaty?

(a) Pak-China Educational Treaty 1963
(b) Pak-China Boundary Treaty 1963
(c) Pak-China Economic Treaty 1963
(d) Pak-China Social Treaty 1963

20. When Soviet leader Stalin extended an invitation to the first PM of Pakistan to visit Moscow?

(a) 1947
(b) 1948
(c) 1949
(d) 1950

21. In which year USSR offered technical and economic assistance to Pakistan?

(a) 1956
(b) 1957
(c) 1958
(d) 1959

22. When USSR offered her assistance to Pakistan for building a steel mill?

(a) 1955
(b) 1956
(c) 1957
(d) 1958

23. When Soviet Deputy PM came to Pakistan and openly declared that problem of Kashmir should according to decided by the will of the people?

(a) 1954
(b) 1955
(c) 1956
(d) 1957

24. In which year USSR gave a credit of 19 million dollars to Pakistan for purchase of heavy machinery?

(a) 1964
(b) 1965
(c) 1966
(d) 1967

25. During which years trade between Pakistan and USSR rapidly increased?

(a) 1960-65
(b) 1965-70
(c) 1970-75
(d) 1975-80

26. During the war of 1971, Russia openly sided with

(a) Pakistan
(b) India
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of the above

27. When Z.A.Bhutto visited Moscow first time?

(a) 1972
(b) 1973
(c) 1974
(d) 1975

28. When the Soviet troops landed in Kabul?

(a) 25th December, 1979
(b) 26th December, 1979
(c) 27th December, 1979
(d) 28th December, 1979

29. When the Soviet Union completed its troop withdrawal from Afghanistan?

(a) January, 1989
(b) February, 1989
(c) March, 1989
(d) April, 1989

30. When Liaquat Ali Khan visited the USA?

(a) 1947
(b) 1950
(c) 1953
(d) 1956

31. When Ghulam Muhammad visited the USA?

(a) September, 1953
(b) October, 1953
(c) November, 1953
(d) December, 1953

32.When Pakistan signed the Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement with USA?
(a) March, 1954
(b) April, 1954
(c) May, 1954
(d) June, 1954

33.When Pakistan joined the Baghdad pact?
(a) 1954
(b) 1955
(c) 1956
(d) 1957

34.In which year Pakistan joined the South East Asia Treaty Organization?
(a) 1954
(b) 1955
(c) 1956
(d) 1957

35.When Jimmy Carter (President of USA) administration cut off the military and economic aid to Pakistan?
(a) September, 1977
(b) October, 1977
(c) November, 1977
(d) December, 1977

36.When US informed Pakistan that America recognized the Durandline as the Pak-Afghan international boundary.
(a) April, 1979
(b) May, 1979
(c) June, 1979
(d) July, 1979

37.When President Bush suspended the economic aid to Pakistan because he was unable to make the necessary certification to Congress?
(a) 1990
(b) 1991
(c) 1992
(d) 1994

38.By which agreement hostilities between India and Pakistan came to an end in 1966?
(a) Tashkent
(b) Baghdad
(c) SAFTA
(d) A and B Both

39.When the Simla accord was signed by the President of Pakistan and Indian P.M.?
(a) 1972
(b) 1973
(c) 1974
(d) 1975

40.When Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and General Pervaiz Musharraf met at Agra?
(a) 13th July, 2001
(b) 14th July, 2001
(c) 15th July, 2001
(d) 16th July, 2001

41.When Pakistan and India agreed to start bus service from Sri Nagar to Muzaffarabad?
(a) 13th January, 2005
(b) 14th January, 2005
(c) 15th January, 2005
(d) 16th January, 2005

42.Pakistan bought Mirage Fighter Aircraft from which country?
(a) England
(b) France
(c) China
(d) America

43.Who said "Our foreign policy is one of the friendliness and goodwill towards all nations"?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) General Pervez Musharraf
(d) Shaukat Aziz

44.When Pakistan was declared as a great Non-NATO ally?
(a) 2001
(b) 2002
(c) 2003
(d) 2004

45.When America declared Pakistan as USA's friend and front line state against terrorism war?
(a) 1999
(b) 2001
(c) 2002
(d) 2003

46.The Kargil Issue was the main cause of the war between Pakistan and India in 1999 and the war was stopped by the intervention of ———.
(a) UK
(b) Russia
(c) USA
(d) China

47.A U-Turn came in foreign policy of Pakistan after the world had launched war against terrorism in
(a) 1999
(b) 2001
(c) 2002
(d) 2003

48.Pakistan faced sanctions under the Pressler amendment's in 1992 by the ———.
(a) UK
(b) UNO
(c) USA
(d) Russia

49.Which of the following countries recently opened its embassy for the first time in Pakistan?
(a) Chile
(b) Paraguay
(c) Monaco
(d) Cuba

50.Which country declared in April 2007 that she will establish eight nuclear power plants in Pakistan?
(a) USA
(b) Russia
(c) China
(d) France

NUCLEAR PROGRAMME OF PAKISTAN

1. When Pakistan successfully detonated six nuclear devices at Chaagi?
(a) 26th May, 1998
(b) 27th May, 1998
(c) 28th May, 1998
(d) 29th May, 1998
(d) Mutually Assured Destruction

2. MAD would lead to restrain and rationality in
(a) Pakistan and India
(b) The Sub-Continent
(c) USA and UK
(d) All over the world

3. When Pakistan established its first Atomic Energy Institute?
(a) January, 1955
(b) February, 1955
(c) March, 1955
(d) April, 1955

4. PAEC is the abbreviation of
(a) The Pakistan Atomic Energy Conference
(b) The Pakistan Atomic Energy College
(c) The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission
(d) The Pakistan Atomic Energy City

5. PAEC was set up in which year?
(a) 1954
(b) 1955
(c) 1956
(d) 1957

6. Who was the first chairman of PAEC?
(a) Dr. Aziz Ahmad
(b) Dr. Abaid Ahmad
(c) Dr. Awais Ahmad
(d) Dr. Nazir Ahmed

7. The Atomic Energy Progamme for peaceful purposes was given a boost by Dr. Usmani in which year?
(a) 1963
(b) 1964
(c) 1965

(d) 1966

8. Who established the Pakistan Institute of Science and Technology at Nilore near Islamabad.
(a) Dr. Nazir Ahmad
(b) Dr. I.H. Usmani
(c) Dr. Qadir
(d) Munir Ahmad Khan

9. Karachi Atomic Nuclear Plant at Karachi was established with assistance of which country
(a) U.S.A
(b) U.K
(c) Turkey
(d) Canada

10.KANUPP is the abbreviation of
(a) The Karachi Atomic Nuclear Plant
(b) The Khanewal Atomic Nuclear Plant
(c) The Khanki Atomic Nuclear Plant
(d) The Kehari Atomic Nuclear Plant

11.When trial and electricity generation from KANUPP started?
(a) 1970
(b) 1971
(c) 1972
(d) 1973

12.Who inaugarated KANUPP?
(a) Dr. Nazir Ahmad
(b) Dr. I.H. Usmani
(c) Munir Ahmad Khan
(d) Dr. Qadir

13.When Munir Ahmad Khan became chairman of PAEC?
(a) 1972
(b) 1973
(c) 1974
(d) 1975

14.When Pakistan negotiated a deal for importing reprocessing Plant?
(a) 1969
(b) 1970
(c) 1971
(d) 1972

15.When Canadians stopped supplying fuel and spares for KANUPP?
(a) 1972
(b) 1973
(c) 1974
(d) 1975

16.When India detonated its nuclear device?
(a) 1972
(b) 1974
(c) 1976
(d) 1978

17.When Z.A Bhutto in a meeting reportedly told his audience "I had always wanted Pakistan to take nuclear road but no one listened to me Turning to some scientists present there he queried "can you do it" They replied "Yes we can"
(a) 2 January, 1972
(b) 2 February, 1972
(c) 2 March, 1972
(d) 2 April, 1972

18.Which scientist of Pakistan obtained his degree in physics from Belgium?
(a) Dr. Nazir Ahmad
(b) Dr. I.H.Usmani
(c) Munir Ahmad Khan
(d) Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan

19.When Dr. Qadeer Khan came back to Pakistan in December, 1975, who asked him to start work on an enrichment plant and promised to give him a free hand?
(a) Dr. I.H. Usmani
(b) Munir Ahmad Khan
(c) Z.A.Bhutto
(d) Yahya Khan

20.The work on an enrichment plant began in which year?
(a) 1975
(b) 1976
(c) 1977
(d) 1978

21.KRL is the abbreviation of
(a) The Khan Research Laboratory
(b) The Karachi Research Laboratory
(c) The Kharian Research Laboratory
(d) The Kohuta Research Laboratory

22.Natural Uranium is found in which part of Pakistan?
(a) The Punjab
(b) Sindh
(c) Balochistan
(d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

23.When Pakistan announced that it had succeeded in producing weapon-grade uranium?
(a) January, 1984
(b) February, 1984
(c) March, 1984
(d) April, 1984

24.When Pakistan acquired nuclear capability?
(a) 1985
(b) 1986
(c) 1987
(d) 1988

25.Due to the pressure of USA, the uranium enrichment programme was frozen b/w 1994 and
(a) 1995
(b) 1996
(c) 1997
(d) 1998

26.When India entered into a bilateral agreement with China to maintain peace and tranquillity along the border?
(a) 5 September, 1993
(b) 6 September, 1993
(c) 7 September, 1993
(d) 8 September, 1993

27.Which Indian Prime Minister said that BJP Government had pushed the country into a nuclear arms race for purely political reasons?
(a) Manmohan Singh
(b) I.K. Gujral
(c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(d) Indira Gandhi

28.CTBT is the abbreviation of
(a) The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
(b) The Collective Test Ban Treaty
(c) The Competitive Test Ban Treaty
(d) The Conclusive Test Ban Treaty

29.When CTBT was discussed at the conference on disarmament in New York?
(a) 26th June, 1996
(b) 27th June, 1996
(c) 28th June, 1996
(d) 29th June, 1996

30.The CTBT forbids nuclear tests or explosions anywhere on the ———.
(a) Planet
(b) Surface
(c) In air or under sea
(d) All of the above

31.NNWS is the abbreviation of
(a) Non-Nuclear Weapons State
(b) Non-Nuclear Weapons Source
(c) A and B both
(d) None of the above

32.NPT is the abbreviation of
(a) Non-Proliferation Treaty
(b) National Protection Treaty
(c) No Protection Treaty
(d) Non-Resident Protection Treaty

33.Which treaty is offering face-saving device to P-5 and G-8 Countries?
(a) NNWS
(b) NPT
(c) CTBT
(d) CBM

34.How many nuclear power plants are working in Pakistan?
(a) Two
(b) Three
(c) Four
(d) Five

35. How many nuclear power plants are under construction in Pakistan?
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four

36. According to the Nuclear Programme of Pakistan, Pakistan will produce how much nuclear power till 2030?
(a) 8000 MW
(b) 8800 MW
(c) 9000 MW
(d) 9200 MW

37. When Pakistan became the 35th member on Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency?
(a) Ist January 2007
(b) 26th April 2007
(c) 15th May 2007
(d) 30th June 2007

38. The Chashma Nuclear Power Plant I was constructed with the help of China. What is the nuclear power generating capacity of the Chashma nuclear power plant?
(a) 300 MW
(b) 137 MW
(c) 190 MW
(d) 325 MW

39. Pakistan test fired on 31st March 2007 a short range nuclear capable ballistic missile Hatf-II with a range of ———.
(a) 200 kilometers
(b) 900 kilometers
(c) 1800 kilometers
(d) 1500 kilometers

40. What is the second name of short range nuclear capable ballistic missile Hatf II?
(a) Ghauri
(b) Abdali
(c) Ghaznavi
(d) Babur

41. Pakistan on 22nd March 2007 test fired nuclear capable cruise missile "Babur" with a range of ———.
(a) 500 kilometers
(b) 700 kilometers
(c) 900 kilometers
(d) 800 kilometers

42. What is the second name of cruise missile Babur?
(a) Hatf V
(b) Hatf VI
(c) Hatf VII
(d) Hatf IV

43. One 28th March 2007, the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission announced to set up ——— new nuclear power plants on the outskirts of the city of Karachi
(a) Two
(b) Four
(c) One
(d) Three

44. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) on 13th April 2007 announced that it has discovered around ——— uranium favourable rock sites and four of them are being mines.
(a) 800
(b) 900
(c) 1000
(d) 1100

45. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) said that uranium favourable rocks constituted ——— percent of the total area of Pakistan
(a) 8%
(b) 12%
(c) 6%
(d) 16%

46. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission has decided to set up how many more nuclear power plants in Pakistan till 2030?
(a) 7
(b) 9
(c) 13
(d) 15

47. In the recent visit of President Zardari a civil nuclear cooperation agreement was signed to set up how many nuclear energy plants?
(a) 1
(b) 3
(b) 2
(d) 4

(2008-2019)

1. General elections were held in Pakistan on______following the assassination of Benazir Bhutto.
a. 18 Feb, 2008 b. 19 Jan, 2008
c. 20 Jan, 2008 d. None of these

2. On 25 August 2008, after five month coalition rule, ___________quit the government.
a. Pakistan Muslim League (N)
b. Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
c. National Awami Party
d. None of these

3. Aghaz-i-Haqooq Balochistan was a package under:
a. 16thamendment
b. 18thamendment
c. 19thamendment
d. None of these

4. NRO was introduced by President :
a. Zia ul Haq
b Asif Ali Zardari
c. Pervez Musharraf
d. None of these

5. The biggest achievement of PPP government was to __________.
a. Decrease the prices
b. Pass 18thAmendment
c. Reduce poverty
d. None of these

6. Osama bin Laden was killed in a US operation in:
a. Tora Bora
b. Kunhar
c. Abbottabad
d. None of these

7. The Memo gate was a scandal to malign:
a. Armed Forces of Pakistan
b. Police
c. People
d. None of these

8. Name the prime minister of Pakistan who was disqualified by Supreme Court of Pakistan?
a. Shaukat Aziz b. Chaudhry Shaujhat
c. Yousaf Raza Gilani
d. None of these

9. In 2012, whose provincial government was dissolved?
a. Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch
b. Nawab Aslam Raisani
c. Nawab Akbar Bugti

10. What was Rental Power Scandal?
a. A corruption scandal
b. Secret aid from US
c. Secret aid fromQatar
d. None of these

11. President Asif Ali Zardari and Iranian President _________on 11 March 2013 officially signed the construction Project of $ 7.5 billion gas pipe line.
a. Mehmood Ahmadi Nejad
b. Hassan Rohani
c. Hashmi Rafsanjani
d. None of these

12. 2013 General elections in Pakistan were held on __________.
a. 12 May 2013
b. 11 May 2013
c . 14 May 2013
b None of these

13. There are __________seats in the National assembly.
a. 240
b. 241
c. 243

d. None
14.Imran Khan's started Azadi March on:
a. 14 August 2014
b. 15 August 2014
c. 16 August
d. None of these
15.National Action Plan was meant to:
a. Develop the country
b. Fight out terrorism
c. Train armed forces
d. None of these
16.Implementation of death sentence to convicted criminals was revived under:
a. Executive Order
b. PCO
c.National Action Plan
d. None of these
17.21st amendment was made to the constitution facilitating the stablishment of ________.
a. Session Court
b. High Courts
c. Military Courts
d. None of these
18. Operation Zarb-e-Azb was launched against:
a. Poverty
b. Terrorists
c. Corruption
d. None of these
19. CPEC was signed on __________2015.
a. 21 April
b. 20 May
c. 20 June
d. None of these
52.According to CPEC, an amount of $__________ would be spent on development projects in Pakistan.
a. 21 billion
b. 20 billion
c. 46 billion
d. None of these
20.The Panama Leaked documents were created by Panamian Law firm and corporate service provider _in the 1970s.
a. Mossack Fonseca
b. David Mills
c. Kathrine
d.None of these
21. When were the general elections2018 held in Pakistan?
a. 25 July 2018
b. 26 August 2018
c. 25 September 2018
d. 25 October 2018
22. Who is the foreign minister of Pakistan?
a. Shareen Mazari
b.ShahFarman
c. Shah Mehmood Qureshi
d. None of these
23. Who is information minister of Pakistan?
a. Chaudhry Sarwar
b. Fawad Chaudhry
c. Pervez Khattak
d. None of these
24. Who is the finance minister of Pakistan?
a. Asad Umer
b. Ishaq Dar
c. Doctor Suleman Shah
d. None of these
25. When was Nawaz Sharif declareddisqualified from the post of premiership?
a. 25 May 2018
b. 25 May 2017
c. 26 Feb 2018
d. None of these
26. What does Fafen stands for?
a. Free and fast electronic network
b. Free and fair election network
c. Free and fair entity network
d. None of these
27. When did Shahid Khakan Abbasi assume the office of Prime Minister?

a. 4 Feb 2018
b. 1 Aug 2017
c. 4 Sept 2017
d. 4 July 2017
28. Who is the minister for parliamentary affairs?
a. Ali Muhammad Khan
b. Sher Afzal Khan
c. Ali Khan
d. Ali Janjua
29. When did Justice Nasir ul Mulk take PM's office?
a. 1April 2018
b. 1 June 2018
c. 1 May 2018
d. None of these
30. How many members are there in KPK cabinet?
a. 15
b. 10
c. 11
d. 12
31.Shireen Mazari is the minister of:
a. Revenue
b. Excise and Taxation
c. Human Rights
d.Parliamentary Affairs
32.When did PM Imran Khan's visit to Malaysia
a. 2 Nov 2018
b. 6 Nov 2018
c. 20t Nov 2018
d. 7 Nov 2018
33.Balochistan Awami Party became majority by how many seats?
a. 20
b. 30
c. 40
d. None of these
34.Jam Kamal Khan is ___Chief Minister of Baluchistan:
a. 16th
b. 15th
c. 17th
d. None of these
35.Arif Alvi is the ____ President of Pakistan.
a. 11th
b. 20th
c. 13th
d. None of these
36.Who is the chairman NAB?
a. Justice (R) Javaid Iqbal
b. Justice (R) Javaid Rasheed
c. Justice (R) Mehmood
d. Justice (R) Humayun Ahmed
37.Who is the Governor Sindh?
a. Imran Ismail
b. Ismail Abbass
c. Imran Khan
d. Faisal Vawda
38.Who is the Federal Minister of Water Resources?
a. Faisal Vawda
b. Shireen Mazari
c.Imran Ismail
d. None of these
39. Nawabzada Siraj Raisani belonged To which party?
a. Baluchistan Republican Party
b. Baluchistan Awaami Party
c. National Party
d. Baluchistan National Alliance
40.When was Nawaz Sharif disqualified?
a. 25 July 2017
b. 25 June 2018
c. 28 July 2017
d. 25 July 2018
21.Who is the present Chairman of Senate?
a. Raza Rabbani
b.Habibullah Khan
c. Mir Sadiq Sanjarani
d. None of these
42.What does FBR stand for?
a. Federal Bureau of Revenue
b. Federal Board of Revenue
c. Financial Board of Revenue
d. None of these

43. Who is the Interior Minister of Pakistan?
a. Asad Umer
b. Imran Khan
c. Andleeb Abassi
d. None of these
44.Who is deputy chairman of Senate in Pakistan?
a. Salim Mandiwala
b. Raza Rabbani.
c. Javed Nasir
d. None of these
45. Sharin Mazari is the member of?
a. NA
b. Senate
c. PA
d. None of these
46. Who is the Speaker of National Assembly?
a. Asad Qaiser
b. Ayaz Sadiq
c. Fehmida Mirza
d. None of these
47. Who is the deputy chairman of National Assembly of Pakistan?
a. Asad Qaiser
b. Muhammad Qasim Khan Suri
c. Fehmida Mirza
d. None of these
48. Who is the federal minister of power?
a. Omer Ayub Khan
b. Khawaja Asif
c. Ch. Muhammad Sarwar d.None of these
49. Ch. Sarwar is the present minister of?
a. Health
b. Petroleum
c. Power
d. Industry
50. Shafqat Mehmood is the federal minister of:
a. Education
b. Health
c. Rural Development
d. Interior